

Mr. Benton urged the propriety of having this subject referred to a select committee, of which his colleague should be the chairman; he knew of no one better qualified.

Mr. Linn, after some demurring, assented, withdrew his motion of reference to the military committee, and the subject was referred to a select committee of five, of which the Vice President was authorized to make the appointment.

**Sub-Treasury Scheme.**  
The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties on depositories on public officers in certain cases, &c.—the question being on Mr. Rive's substitute for the bill, Mr. Hubbard spoke at large on the subject, in favor of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Rives, and before he concluded, he gave way for such a motion, and

The Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. PUBLIC DEFAULTERS.

Mr. Garland, of Virginia, asked and obtained leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to employ as many temporary clerks as shall be necessary to enable him to report during the present session the correspondence called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th day of October last in relation to public defaulters.

Mr. Garland explained, as the reason for offering the resolution, that the Secretary of the Treasury had reported that he had not force in his office sufficient to comply with the call made by the House at the late extra session; the object of this resolution was to supply that want.

Mr. Wise called the attention of the House to the fact that defalcations were so numerous that even an account of their number could not be given without additional clerks to do the writing.

Mr. McKay objected to the form of the resolution. The House could not by its simple resolution, augment the number of clerks in any Department.

Mr. Wise suggested to his colleague to make it a joint resolution.

Mr. Garland complied, and so modified his resolution. The Department had already complied with the two first objects in the call of September 18. He had given a list of defaulters, and the amount of their defalcations.—What was now wanting was the correspondence with the various agents of the Government connected with these defalcations. Mr. G. would not disguise the reason why he was solicitous to get this correspondence. There was a grand scheme proposed for a Sub-Treasury. His own attitude, in respect to that scheme, was well known. He had not, and should not conceal it. And he was desirous of showing the infinite difficulties already experienced by Government from the employment of individual agencies in the keeping of public moneys; and how much they exceeded all that had ever occurred with State Banks.

This joint resolution was read twice, and then

Mr. Camberling said that he would give the gentlemen from Virginia his most cordial support in the attainment of his object, but he objected to the document which had been published, containing the names of the alleged defaulters. Some of those were improperly represented as defaulters, and a few of these cases were pointed out by Mr. Camberling.

Mr. Garland did not know how many innocent persons might have been wrongly blamed in this manner, but he believed not near so many as the guilty who were not exposed.

Mr. Camberling made some retort, imputing a similar delinquency to the Bank of the United States.

Mr. McKeanan made some remarks in reference to the cases alluded to by Mr. Camberling, and referred to some others which should have been, but were not included, in the list furnished.

Mr. Garland said that these cases were already before the House in another shape.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, made some remarks in favor of the proposed resolution. The information sought for he thought valuable. It would show what hereafter would be the modus operandi of quasi Sub-Treasury officers, by exposing the defalcations of former ones. It would prevent Government from being permitted again to run into similar difficulties, and would save the country more, by tenfold, than it could cost to procure it.

Mr. Whittlesey made some remarks upon the cases alluded to by Mr. Camberling, and hoped the proposed inquiry would be thoroughly insisted upon and completed.

Mr. Camberling called for the orders of the day and the motion prevailed.

Our old friend and fellow citizen, Dr. A. H. Smith, Surgeon General of the Texian Army, arrived here yesterday evening on his way to Washington City, under orders from the Texian Government. He furnishes the gratifying intelligence that the country is very quiet and in the highest state of prosperity. He contradicts the rumor that Gen. Houston's popularity is on the decline.

We are also informed by Dr. S., that Gen. Lamar, (formerly a distinguished member of the State Rights Party in this country,) was the only

candidate for the Presidency at the time he left—and that he did not anticipate any opposition to him. Generals Rusk, Felix Houston, and Johnson, will not be candidates.—*Western Carolinian.*

## THE STAR

RALEIGH, FEB. 14, 1838.

### MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The question of the contested election from Mississippi has been at length disposed of, after one of the most memorable contests ever witnessed. The casting vote of the Speaker decided it in the first instance, though an additional vote afterwards came in. The House has determined that neither Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, nor Messrs. Prentiss and Word, are entitled to seats in this Congress, and that a new election must be held for Representatives from Mississippi. The vote declaring that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats, is given in the proceedings of Monday.

The people of Mississippi will know how to discriminate between sterling patriotism and base subservency to party. We have no fear of the result of their decision.

### THE PRESIDENCY.

Meetings have been held in several counties in Ohio, at which Mr. Clay was nominated for the Presidency, as the "only man who can concentrate the whole Whig force of the Union." General Harrison has been recently nominated by a Whig Convention in Indiana; but the convention avowed a willingness to support Mr. Clay should he be the choice of the great Whig party. Mr. Clay has also been nominated by a Convention of the members of Assembly in Rhode Island—by a large and highly respectable meeting in New Orleans; and, in fact, public opinion every where seems to be concentrating upon this illustrious statesman, as the whig candidate for the Presidency.

It has been suggested that Mr. Van Buren will take council with his "discretion," and adopt that as the "better part of valor." He may do this—he will do it, if his eyes are open to the "lights now before him." And does he not see and read the "hand-writing on the wall" of heaven, blazing in vivid characters from Maine to New Orleans! Does he not hear the smothered but deep excretions of oppressed freedom? He both sees and hears; but the light of public opinion shines feebly thro' "glorification" spectacles; the voice of the people falls cold and unregarded upon the ear of a vaulting and unchastened ambition. He cannot forego "the probability of a second term."

A single Presidential term is suggested by the Whig Convention of Indiana, as the surest and most efficient corrective of Executive abuses. It may prove so; but we are perfectly disposed to confide in the superior wisdom of Washington and Jefferson, who would not have given the sanction of example to two terms, had they apprehended the least danger to their country from such a course. Where are the constitutional checks of the Senate!—the lynx-eyed vigilance of the House "fresh from the people!"—the sleepless and eternal vigilance of the people themselves! The Senate is fallen and subservient. But was it broken in eight years, or in one hour? Let the expunging scene answer. The House is fettered with the iron shackles of party—not from the fear of punishment, (for it is amenable to the people) but from the hope of reward. The people have been imposed upon by empty professions of patriotism—by idle and impracticable theories—by open and secret plunder—by the dictation of a President, and a self-constituted caucus—by the legions of executive parasites that nestle in the vitals of the Republic. This array of officers, irresponsible to the people, or to the people's representatives, is the source and strength of the President's vast power; and he can wield it as effectively in four years as he can in eight. Such a state of things now exists. It is daily augmenting irresponsible power in the President—claiming the exercise by his office, of powers undervided from the Constitution, and at variance with the people's best interests. But wronged and oppressed as the people are, they alone possess, and can alone exercise the inherent and inalienable right of self-government. Let them then unite upon some one man, whose tried patriotism and sterling virtues give the firm assurance that the constitution will be respected and venerated, and the laws which Congress may pass faithfully executed. The Senate should be taught its duty to the States respectively, to the States united, to the whole people; a duty transcendentally paramount to its present dutiful and submissive position at the feet of the Executive. The House should also be purged of its obsequiousness; and its disgrace hereafter prevented, by an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the appointment of members of Congress to office. And, above all, Executive patronage should be weakened; and its augmentation hereafter prevented. Let the people do this and their liberties are safe.

The Pre-emption bill has passed the Senate. Mr. Clay calls it the "great Agrarian project." Mr. Webster's course, in advocating and voting for this bill, has excited much surprise, if not regret, among his friends in the old Northern States. But Mr. Webster is a gentleman of policy—he wishes to repose upon the strong arm of the West; but let him remember that Henry Clay's sterling patriotism and principles are uppermost in the hearts of that great people.

**Common Schools.**—The Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky have both adopted systems of common schools. When will North Carolina awake to a proper estimation of the vast advantages to be derived from such a system?

**Ohio vs. Texas.**—The Senate of Ohio has passed resolutions against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

**New Jersey.**—The Legislature of New Jersey has authorized the Banks to issue small notes.

**GRANVILLE.**—The Editor visited this old Republican county last week. Having mingled freely with the people, who are enlightened, frank, and hospitable, he had a favorable opportunity of learning the state of public opinion; and takes much pleasure in stating that it is still sound and healthy. In the glorious Whig cause—the cause of freedom and pure republican government—the people remain

"Firm as an iron pillar strong,  
And steadfast as a wall of brass."

But little is yet said as to who shall be the whig candidate for the next Presidency. Those who speak of it at all, however, seem to regard Mr. Clay as the man. His honorable, high-minded, and patriotic course during the last six or eight years especially, is the theme of all; and we doubt not that, should he be fixed upon as the people's candidate, he will receive the united and cordial support of the whigs of Granville.

The sub-treasury scheme, as recommended and supported by the administration, with its corrupting receivers and keepers-general system, and odious and unjust hard-money exactions, is universally reprobated by the whigs, and likewise condemned by some even of the administration party.

As to the Chief Magistracy of the State, the whigs of this county will rejoice at an opportunity of testifying their continued and undiminished confidence in the ability and patriotism of Governor Dudley, by giving him their warm and undivided support for re-election.

Their ticket for the Legislature is not yet formed. JOHN C. TAYLOR, Esq. who is very deservedly and extensively popular, will, however, as we understand, run again for the Senate. We are also authorized to state that HORACE L. ROBARDS, Esq. a gentleman of handsome qualifications—who is highly esteemed—a sound republican, and thorough-going whig, will be one of the whig candidates for the Commons. Others, of sound heads and pure hearts, will, we doubt not, be brought out in due time, to complete the whig ticket; and we are confident there will be nothing wanting to ensure its success by vigilance, union and concert; and let them remember that without these, they may fall under the superior discipline of a well trained band of half their numbers.

### EXECUTIVE POWER.

The Executive Department has changed—vastly changed in its powers and objects, since the foundation of the Government. It was intended to be strictly Executive—hence it was made dependent upon the two other co-ordinate branches—the one to pass laws and confer upon him the power necessary to their execution; and to impeach him if necessary—the other to judge of the proper execution of the laws, to a certain extent, in and between the States; and to try the Executive when impeached. The servant of the people, not a dictator to them, he was expected not only to pay a profound respect to conclusive demonstrations of popular opinion, but especially to yield an acquiescent perfect and submissive to the representative branch, through which the people may legally instruct, and constitutionally govern. But few infractions of law, or undue extensions of power occurred during the administrations of General Jackson's predecessors. His faults we shall not now enumerate; he has ostensibly retired from public life; but his evident, although secret interference with public matters, almost tempts us again to recapitulate his many flagrant evasions and open infringements of the law. But we forbear.

The Executive branch, however, is not altogether culpable. True, a vaulting ambition that grasped at uncontrolled power is highly reprehensible—but could that ambition have been pampered or gratified but for the submission to, or the acquiescence in Executive will of the representative branch? Numerous instances of representative subservency might be adduced; but new demands for power by the Executive, now claim more especial attention. It is yet to be seen whether these demands, equal if not superior to any which have yet been made, are to be granted.

The Executive project of Sub-Treasuries is but another demand for more power—a germ of another new system of officers, to be dispersed at his will and under his exclusive control, over the entire country; the receivers and disbursers of its vast revenues; and, in fact, the upstart, deputy bankers of the nation. Through the agency of these officers, and the Banking power of investing the public money in stocks, conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, what may not the President accomplish! What barrier will then exist to prevent his exercise of the power both of the purse and the sword!—"The party" pretend to deprecate the overshadowing power of a U. S. Bank—it is not the unconstitutionality of that institution that they oppose—but its vast monied power. How can they rate the powers of the President, when thus strengthened by these acccessions of monied power, below those of that institution!

These giant strides of power, under pretence of subserving the public interests, are perfectly characteristic of the party, and the party's leader. That dignitary hopes by these vast means to strengthen and build up his falling power—this is his last hope; and of course every effort will be exerted to carry out the scheme. Members of Congress will be drilled and lashed into its support; and recreant presses are now lauding its super-excellent provisions to the skies.

But thanks to the people, and to a few patriotic members of Congress, we are yet comparatively free. The people, the great original of sovereign power, are yet unyoked; and the President may not trifle too far with their interests. There are pensioned officers of the President among them—blind, infuriated, cunning, and designing partisans among them; but we have strong confidence that their stern honesty and independence will preserve the pillars of our great political edifice from crumbling into ruin. These selfish politicians are playing a deep game; but they miscalculate the true genius of the American people, when they would divide

them out of their liberties. True, they are playing the only game that can succeed; but intelligence will be a match for their cunning; they should remember that a free people guard their liberties with eternal vigilance—that a re-action of their spirit of proud independence will fall upon corrupt conspirators—"and upon whomsoever this stone shall fall it will grind him to powder!"

To our friends we say, "look aloft!" Be firm in the cause of constitutional freedom—of opposition to dictation, whether of Presidents, Ex-presidents, or spoils-mongers. And should the President's power continue to augment; should its overshadowing influence again and again paralyze the energies of the country—let them still "look aloft," and remember that the just vengeance of a wronged people will not sleep forever!—And that the evergreen fame and an sullied honor of the mighty dead—the fields baptized in the "red rain" of revolutionary battle—the bright banner of stars and stripes that yet floats in proud independence from Maine to the Gulf, a fit emblem of the legacy "consecrated by the blood of heroes and the wisdom of sages"—like conjure them to stand firm and fearless—too intelligent to be deceived by cunning—too patriotic and stern-hearted to yield their freedom to the grasp of an open despotism.

**Death of Oesha.**—The death of this far famed chief is announced in the Charleston Mercury. He has contended well for the battle-grounds of his fathers; and had he been panned with the "piper, pomp, and circumstance of civilized warfare, his death would be mourned, and his name encircled with that evergreen wreath of fame which "survives the patriot and the marble record of his deeds."

**The Exploring Expedition.**—The Globe (by authority) announces that the Exploring Expedition will positively sail shortly. Capt. Gregory is now stated to have been appointed to the command.

**National Foundry for Cannon.**—The President of the United States in his last annual message recommended the establishment of a National Foundry "for cannon, to be common to the service of the Army and Navy of the United States." The subject is now before the House of Representatives; and the citizens of Richmond, Va., conceiving that place "to be the most eligible in the Union for the location of a National Foundry," have held a meeting for the purpose of making such recommendation to Congress on the subject as may be deemed necessary and proper.

### MR. RHETT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

This gentleman has written a long letter to his constituents upon the subject of Abolition. He is drawn forth in vindication of his course in Congress. He had drawn up two resolutions, to be submitted to the House, which involved two distinct propositions—1st, a fact—"that the Constitution of the United States has proved inadequate to protect the Southern States in the peaceable enjoyment of their rights and property;" and 2nd, "that it is expedient that the said Constitution should be amended, or the Union of the States dissolved." In a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, he stated this fact; and it was severely remarked upon by many of the public prints; and taken unconnected with Mr. Rhett's explanation, it is calculated to elicit enquiry, if not alarm, as to the value of the Union.

Mr. Rhett touches upon a painful subject; and he seems aware of the fact. But, true to the Union as well as to the South, he is not prepared to see the Constitution perverted from the purposes for which it was made. He says: "If the Constitution prove inadequate to protect the Southern States from aggression upon this vital institution, (slavery) none but an abolitionist, open or secret, in the North, or a traitor in the South, could fail to come to the conclusion that the Constitution ought to be amended, or the Union dissolved."

We should be gratified to publish Mr. Rhett's address entire; but our limited space will not permit us to do so.

**Tennessee.**—The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill to establish a State Bank with branches, to be called the Bank of Tennessee, with a capital of five millions, founded on the credit of the State; the principal bank to be located at Nashville. A young "monster" under the old Hero's nose! Resolutions have also passed instructing her Senator in Congress to vote against the Sub Treasury project. Mr. Grundy has signified a determination to obey.

The following from Washington to the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce shows a disposition in Mr. Van Buren to "follow in the footsteps" of the "Greatest and Best!"

It was rumored here to-day that Mr. Dickerson the Secretary of the Navy had resigned, as he ought to have done long ago. The fact is that Mr. Dickerson tendered his resignation last Friday. The President however, declined receiving it, without a general resignation, by the whole Cabinet.

He goes upon the principle of his predecessor, no doubt, and intends to send his Cabinet out; as a unit. How the matter will terminate remains to be seen. It is certain enough, though, that Mr. Van Buren has given a gentle intimation of his willingness to receive the resignation of the Cabinet, as a unit.

James Trotter has been elected a Senator of the U. S. from the State of Mississippi, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Black. He had a majority of five votes over two other candidates.

**Spells from the people and the President.**—Mr. Muhlenberg, of the House of Representatives, has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Austria.

**General Hunt, Minister from Texas.**—The United States, has returned to his adopted country, and in his address declares that Texas will form commercial relations with Great Britain and France. It is said that the project of annexing Texas to the U. States, is losing favor among the people of the former country. All their measures of late have an eye to the establishment of a separate and independent

Republic, with the chance of making acquisitions of territory on the South for its enlargement.

### Mobile Advertiser.

**Barrak for old Orange!**—It will be perceived from the following, that old Orange is awake to her own true interests, and to the interests of the State. Let every county in the State go on and do likewise, and we shall no longer be tributary to the cotton manufacturers of the North. We congratulate our friends in "Upper Orange" upon their good success; and commend their liberal spirit of "internal improvement." But is "Lower Orange" asleep? Does she not command, in her Eco and Flat River water power, together with her fine tobacco and cotton-growing land, sufficiently effective means to enable her to "go ahead" in this honorable competition?

The following is from the Recorder:  
**Cotton Factories in Orange.**—We have much pleasure in stating that there are now three Cotton Factories in successful operation in this county—one at the High Falls of Haw River, owned by Messrs. McCuistin, Trolinger, & Co.; one on Alamance, owned by Messrs. Holt & Carrigan; and the other by the Cain Creek Manufacturing Company;—all of which seem to promise a liberal return to their enterprising owners for the capital they have invested in them. Each of these establishments are about equal in size, and are calculated to hold about 2000 spindles. There are now running something more than 500 spindles in each; and from the known perseverance and industry of their owners, there is little doubt that the whole area of these buildings will soon be filled with machinery, and the full complement of spindles put into operation. We have had opportunities of examining the yarn produced at each of these establishments, and hesitate not to say that it is fully equal to that from any of the Northern factories.—We understand that the Cain Creek Company intend, in the spring, to introduce looms into their factory, and thereby be enabled to convert their yarns into cloth. We presume the others also contemplate doing the same thing.

### N Carolina Annual Conference, of the METHODIST E. CHURCH HELD IN GREENSBOROUGH, North Carolina.

This Conference held its first Session in that place commencing on the 30th ult. Rev. Bishop Morris presiding. The Preachers were stationed for the ensuing year as follows:  
Raleigh District—E. G. Leigh, P. E.  
Halegh City—Jos. H. Davis.  
Halegh Circuit—Jno E. Edwards; B. T. Blake, Supv.  
Tar River—Wm E. Pell.  
Warren—Wm Johnson.  
Granville—Jos Goodman, R. C. Maynard.  
Peebles—James Pervis.  
Hillsboro—W. W. Kone; Ira T. Wyche.  
Newbern District—J. Jamison, P. E.  
Newbern—George W. Langhorne.  
Snow Hill—Henry Apsough.  
Duplin—Alfred Norman.  
Sampson—Chappel Featherstone.  
Tyrone—Wm J. McMaister.  
Trent—P. Anderson.  
New Port—Wm M. Turner.  
Straits—Wm S. Colson.  
Beaufort—Wm Closs.  
Washington District—Robt J. Carson, P. E.  
Washington—James E. Joyner.  
Roanoke—Henry Speck; T. R. Brame.  
Taylors—Robert P. Bibb.  
Plymouth—Wm M. Jordan.  
Mattamuskeet—J. D. Lunnen.  
New—Henry Gray.  
Portsmouth & Ocracoke—J. W. Jackson.  
Danville District—Peter Daub, P. E.  
Danville—Addison Lea.  
Halifax—Wm Carter.  
Franklin—W. W. Allie.  
Highland—J. T. Sinclair.  
Pittsboro—D. C. Culbreth.  
Rockingham—Wm Anderson.  
Carrwell—Jehu Hank.  
Lenoze Lea principal of Leasburg Academy.  
Robt O. Burton, Agent of Randolph Macon College.

**Salisbury District—James Reid, P. E.**  
Patrick—D. B. Nicholson.  
Stokes—Joshua Bethel.  
Surry—Miles Foy.  
Wilkes—H. H. Tippett.  
Fredell—Thomas Jones.  
Mocksville—Thomas M. Sharp.  
Rowan—J. W. Lewis.  
Salisbury—C. P. Moorman.  
Davidson—William Wash.  
Greensborough District—Moses Brock, P. E.  
Greensborough—Thomas S. Campbell.  
Gulford—Sidney D. Bumpass.  
Randolph—T. Barnum.  
Chatham—J. B. Corn.  
Haw River—William Compton.  
Pittsboro—J. M. Boatwright.  
Buckhorn—T. Gayard.  
Orange—John A. Miller.  
Samuel S. Bryant, Agent for Greensborough Female College Institute.  
Edward Wadsworth, transferred to the Va. Conference.

Adjourned to convene at Salisbury, on 30th January 1838.

### SUPREME COURT.

James M. Giles, of Wilmington, has been admitted to the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last.  
Huffin, C. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Brooks v. H. S., from Stokes, affirming the judgment below.  
Daniel, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Gardin v. Rainey et al. from Person, directing a new trial. Also in Clark v. Bang et al. in Equity from Stokes, directing the Bill to be dismissed. The matter controverted between the parties at law, the Court leaves to be settled in that form, if the suit be pending. Also in Ham et al. v. Ham, in Equity from Wayne directing the bill to be dismissed.  
Gaston, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Trice v. Pratt in Equity, from Orange directing a decree for plaintiff. Also Jacobs v. Locke et al. in Equity from Iredell, remanded. Also in Moore et al. v. Moore et al. E. S. in Equity from Orange, directing an account. Also in Fonville v. Graham's Ex'rs in Equity from Orange, directing an account. Also in Aston v. Galloway et al. E. S. in Equity from Rockingham, remanding the cause.

### BLANKS for sale here.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor's Council met in this City last week, to confer with him on the appointment of Members of the Board of Internal Improvement, who are required by Act of Assembly to be annually chosen. Gov. DUDLEY nominated the former Board, Messrs. CAD. JONES and W. D. MORELET, and the Council unanimously concurred in their re-appointment.

The Governor also brought to the notice of the Council, the situation of the Capitol, and the necessity of a further appropriation to complete it, it being ascertained that the sum voted at the Session of 1835-37 will have all been expended by June or July. The Public Officers being unwilling (and properly we think) to assume the responsibility of further advancements without authority of law, the question submitted to the Council was whether an extra Session of the Legislature should be convened to take the subject into consideration, or money be borrowed on individual security to continue the work. (As proposed by the building Committee,) relying on the justice of the Legislature to repay the sum thus borrowed. The Council returned for answer, that though they did not claim the right, by virtue of their Office, to advise the Governor on the subject, they nevertheless had no objection to give a voluntary expression of their opinion. Believing a called Session of the Legislature inexpedient and unnecessary, but regarding the best interests of the State as involved in the speedy completion of the work, they concur in the suggestion of the building Committee, as to the propriety of raising funds on the faith of individual pledges.

We regret to express our conviction, that the building will not be in readiness for the accommodation of the next Legislature, even if the desired funds be obtained.—Register.

### MARRIAGES.

In this City, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lacy, Mr. William Taylor to Miss Eliza Earp.

In Orange county, on Wednesday the 7th inst. by Thomas W. Holton, Esq. Mr. John C. Douglas to Miss Rachel S. Lipscomb, daughter of Wm. Lipscomb, Esq. Also, by the Rev. Thomas Lynch, Mr. Uriah Riley to Miss Mary Batts, also, Mr. William Gray to Miss Mary Anderson.

Near Wilmington, on the 24th inst. Dr. S. Gray Moses, of New Jersey, to Miss Mary Porter Ashe, eldest daughter of Col. Samuel Ashe, de'd.

In Fayette county, Tenn. by the Rev. Henry Warren, Mr. Thomas L. Armstrong to Miss Frances Shaw, all formerly of Orange, N. C.

In Tippa county, Mississippi, on the 16th ult. Mr. Wiley C. Shaw, jun. formerly of North Carolina, to Miss Eliza N. Malone.

In Caswell county, Mr. A. J. Johnson to Miss Mary Gillespie. Also, Mr. David McCrorey to Miss Frances Albert, both of Orange, N. C.

Mr. John Gannell to Miss Sarah Smith. In Rowan county, Mr. Alexander Dolbin to Miss Mary S. Graham. Also, Mr. William Pennington to Miss Mary Lynch.

In Mecklenburg county, Va. on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Graham, Mr. George W. Roberts, of Granville, to Miss Salina Lockett, daughter of Col. Lockett, of the former county.

### DEATHS.

At his residence in Nashville, Nash county, on Saturday the 3d inst. Mr. Benjamin Blount sr. after only about six hours illness. Mr. B. was in the 71st year of his age, and had been for the last thirty years a member of the Baptist Church; and was among its brightest ornaments. He was an affectionate husband, a kind master, and an indulgent father—amiable alike in all the relations of life; and was beloved by all who knew him. He has left a wife and several children to mourn their irreparable loss. But why?

There should not be a shadow of gloom. In youth he reminds them of him; Young flowers and an evergreen tree Should spring from the spot of his rest. Neither joy nor sorrow nor weep us weep. For why should we mourn for the best!

(Com.) In Tarborough Mrs. Mary Lawrence.

In the vicinity of Hillsboro', on the 24th inst. Mrs. Rebecca Mangum, wife of Priestly H. Mangum, Esq.

At Pensacola, Florida, at the residence of Thomas M. Blount, Esq. where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. John B. Muse, of Edenton, N. C.

### THE OXFORD INN FOR SALE.

The Tavern House and Lot lately occupied by Col. James Nuttall, the subscriber is authorized to sell on moderate terms. A credit of one and two years may be had for a greater part of the purchase money. This property is now in good repair, well pointed, and is an eligible situation for a tavern. A well regulated house in Oxford is certain to meet with encouragement. The flourishing state of the academy, six acres being held, the gates, and Oxford being a place of resort of many in the summer months, highly recommends this property to those disposed to keep a house of entertainment.

Applications made through the mail or otherwise, will be attended to. Possession may be had at any time.

H. L. ROBARDS, Oxford, N. C. Feb. 10, 1838.

### DR. JOSEPH B. OUTLAW.

Having removed to Raleigh, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. His residence and office are situated on Fayetteville street, immediately opposite Mr. Wm. H. Haywood's, Jun. To his friends in the country, he will say, that they may be assured, of his prompt and unfeigning attention, whenever called on. Raleigh Feb. 12, 1838. A. S.

### \$25 REWARD.

Hasway from the subscriber, on the 4th January, 1838, a negro man named ALFRED, formerly the property of Charles A. Hill, deceased. He is no doubt in the neighborhood where the said Hill formerly lived. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said boy Alfred to me at my residence, six miles west of Louisa, or confine him in Louisa Jail so that I get him again. I would give a description of the boy—but I have not had time to do so. I would be glad to observe or recollect any particular marks. W. M. SLEDGE. Franklin co., N. C. Feb. 5, 1838. S. M.