Presidents were Presidential electors who voted for Mr. Van Buren. Resolutions expressing opposition to the Sub-Treasury, were proposed and adopted.

The Loco focos made their usual attempt to break up the meeting, by creating disorder, but they were put down.—*Balt Chron.*

THE STAR

RALEIGH, FEB. 28, 1838.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. Rencher, Hawkins, and Montgomery for several valuable public documents.

SPEECH OF MR. TALLMADGE.

We invite special attention to the speech of Mr. Tallmadge, one of the Senators from New York, which we publish in extenso in to day's Star. Mr. Tallmadge is one of the leaders of the so disant "Democratic party;" and what he says ought therefore, at least to have great weight with the friends of the administration. It will be seen he comes out upon the President and his 'abominable measure" with great reluctance. But much as he loved Cæsar, he loved his country more; and her interest and honor, the cause of truth, and the solemn obligations which rest upon him as a Senator, forced him to sacrifice all his private friendship & feelings, and administer a suitable rebuke to his friend, who, forgetting the dignity of his station as President, had degraded himself and his office, by cramming his message with electioneering slang—grossly slandering one portion of the people for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the other. Mr. T. repels his charge against the people of New York with becoming respect and severity; and then successfully turns the tables upon him, by showing that the whig triumph there, instead of being the result of bank influence, was caused by the odious principles and measures which the administration were attempting to carry out. His exposition of the political manœuvres of *the* party is instructive. It bears every mark of truth—shows that the President has thrown himself into the hands of the Loco Focos—the destructives—and that unless he shakes off their influence—unless the Government is rescued from their sacrilegious clutches, ruin is the certain doom of our country.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Clay is said to have made one of his most brilliant displays in the Senate on the 19th instant, in opposition to the Sub-Treasury bill. The National Intelligencer remarks:

"Mr. Clay acquitted himself not only in a manner worthy of his high fame, but in a manner which will, we think, even add to his reputation both as an orator and a statesman."

Mr. Calhoun, it said, has also made one of his most splendid efforts in favor of the measure. As we intend to give our readers an opportunity of hearing both sides, we shall lay both these speeches before them.

Wm. H. M'Farland, Esq. has been elected President of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia.

The Legislature of Virginia has been deeply perplexed, during the past week, with a multiplication of currency resolutions. They are divided there into three parties: the *Whigs*, the *Conservatives*, and *Subservatives*. Four or five series of resolutions, embodying their respective views, were introduced. Some contained instructions to their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the Sub-Treasury bill; others, omitting the instructions, simply declared an opinion unfavorable to that mischievous measure; and others against Mr. Rives's Bill, &c. &c. They have all, however, been finally laid on the table, and the Enquirer, alarmed at the aspect of affairs, trusts "they will remain there." The Whig says the debate "showed unequivocally that the great democratic party is no longer a *unit*"—that "the last link is broken"—and this "separation is only a type of the popular feeling—a following in the wake of the people, and serves to denote the widening and deepening of the torrent of opposition to this doomed administration."

We rejoice at this prospect. We regard it as a favorable indication. The Old Dominion is awaking from her disgraceful slumbers, and will shake off the corrupt influences by which her glory has been eclipsed. The lofty and patriotic spirit which presided over her proud and brilliant career in the days of her Washingtons, her Henrys, her Jeffersons, and her Madisons, will again return, and Virginia, the mother of States, will bend away from her escutcheon the stains of a few years delusion and man-worship, and again set out in the pathway of glory, cheered, and honored, and lighted by her own pure republican principles—unbiased by party dictation—unawed by Federal power—unseduced by Executive favor.

Mr. Edw'd H. Wingate, of Wilmington, has been appointed Cashier of the branch of the Bank of Cape Fear about to be established in this city.

A fire recently occurred at West Point, which will, it is said, cost the Government $50,000.

☞ Gen. Jackson has had another attack of bleeding of the lungs, which yielded to medical aid; and he was, at the last accounts, considered beyond danger.

Mr. Buchanan has announced his intention to obey his instructions from the Pennsylvania Legislature to oppose the Sub-Treasury bill. This will secure at least 26 votes against the bill, and, we hope, may ensure its defeat even in the Senate.

Mr. CLAY has been nominated for the Presidency by the Members of the Maryland Legislature, at a meeting just held.

☞ The House of Representatives of N. Y. has passed, by a vote of eighty-seven to eighteen, resolutions disapprobating the Sub-Treasury scheme. In the Senate, the fate of these resolutions is doubtful. The latter body is locofoco; and the question is whether it will sustain its principles, or acquiesce in the voice of public opinion, so strongly expressed at the ballot-box recently in New York, against the dangerous scheme of Sub-Treasuries.

A great whig meeting, the largest meeting of any kind ever known there, was held in St. Louis, in Missouri, on the 6th inst. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing the opposition, and forming a ticket for candidates to the State and General Governments. Gen. Ashley and Gen. John Wilson were put in nomination for Congress.

DR. MONTGOMERY—THE COMMONWEALTH BANK—NORTH CAROLINA'S DEPOSITE MONEY.

We now proceed to answer the question propounded to us by Dr. Montgomery in a late number of the Recorder. That veteran whig set him fully right in reference to the Commonwealth Bank; and any thing from us might be deemed unnecessary, had not the Doctor first thrown down the gauntlet.

What does Dr. Montgomery say relative to the Commonwealth Bank? Why, he says he "made it his business to examine into the facts, and found that *less* than $40,000 was in that Bank at the time when it failed, and for that sum there is a bond, on good personal security, for $500,000." This is what the Doctor avers; but what are the *facts*? We have a public document sent us by the Dr. himself, which shows (and to which he doubtless refers) the sum on deposite standing to the credit of the *Treasurer* in that institution to be $43,819:00. This considerably exceeds the sum stated by the Doctor; but this is not all. Was not the Doctor aware of this fact? and if he was as anxious to show the truth of the matter as he would have us believe, why did he pass it over in silence? The Secretary says that the deposites in the Bank "to the credit of the *disbursing* officers of the United States *are not* included in the balances stated;" but there is another document from his department, in which these deposites are exhibited, which shows sums standing to the credit of other officers of the government, making in the aggregate $239,537 of the people's money remaining in this Bank about the time of its failure. Is it possible that the Doctor, with all his sagacity and eagerness for facts, permitted this statement to escape him? The sum first stated by us as lost to the Government, was $350,000. We gathered our information from good sources, as the facts have proved.

We are not prepared to say what reliance is to be placed in the "security" the government has for this money, of which the Doctor speaks; but we have reason to fear it will turn out like his other "facts." Our apprehensions are founded on these facts: That the Bank's discounts exceeded by thousands its actual specie capital, that it was used as a mere machine for subserving the interests of political partizans, as a recent investigation of its affairs conclusively proves; and that its President stands indebted to it in the sum of $230,117:77! without property or personal security adequate to satisfy the demand.

But this white washing statement with regard to the Commonwealth Bank had scarcely dried upon the Doctor's letter before he called upon us, with the Standard and Register of this City, to tell him something about North Carolina's *gold & silver* deposite money which was *given* to Rail Roads, Banks, &c. *Given* to the Banks! Truly our good and true Van Buren Legislature receives especial commendation at the hands of this good and true Van Burenite, Dr. Montgomery! But let us state the *facts* on this subject, more vitally and immediately interesting to the people of North Carolina. Let us see whether or not North Carolina's deposite money *was* received in *specie*—and whether it was "GIVEN to Rail Roads, Banks," &c. The following are the instalments of the Deposite money, and the times at which they were paid:

1st Jan., 1837,	$477,919 13
1st April, do	477,919 13
1st July, do	477,919 13
	$1.433,757 39

This money was disposed of by the last Legislature as follows:

For the redemption of the scrip of the State sold to raise funds to take the shares reserved for the State in the Bank of the State,	$300,000 00
To drain the Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund,	200,000 00
To pay for Stock subscribed for by the State in the Bank of C. Fear,	300,000 00
To meet the expenses of State,	100,000 00
To drain Mattamuskeet Lake,	8,000 00
	$908,000 00
The balance was appropriated to the Fund for Internal Improvement,	$525,757 39

This sum was placed under the control of the Board for Internal Improvement, to be loaned out by them until wanted to meet appropriations; and is the amount left, out of which two-fifths of the capital stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the Fayetteville and Western Road, and the N. C. Central Road were to be subscribed by the State when made to appear to the satisfaction of the Board that the other three fifths were taken and secured by individuals. The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road has availed itself of the provisions of this act, and has received $150,000. The balance, $357,757 39, has been loaned to corporations and individuals.

The disposition which the Legislature made of this money was wise. It was made with reference to the most profitable investment, and most useful ends. That the Bank Stock will yield a handsome profit, needs no argument to prove. That draining the Swamp Lands is practicable, and indeed certain, from the experiments which have already been made; and that it will be the source of immense revenue and benefit to the State, cannot admit of a doubt. The immense revenue and solid advantages which will accrue to the State from the investments in Rail Roads is equally certain. And all the proceeds accruing to the State from these investments are to be given to the Literary Fund, for the diffusion of intelligence among the people—among posterity—by establishing a system of FREE SCHOOLS, for the education of the people's children. Is the Doctor opposed to this wise and beneficent application of the surplus? Does he think it "given" away? The objects to the promotion of which this deposite money is applied, are praise worthy and noble; and the securities for the money are good. For that portion loaned to the Banks the State has its *own* security—for it owns a large share of the Banks. Its stock in the Bank of the State amounts to $500,000—in the Bank of Cape Fear $532,000; and it must therefore be evident that money belonging to the State loaned to either of these institutions, whether we look to its *safety*, the *interest* it yields, or the *facility* it affords for the accommodation of borrowers, is more wisely and advantageously disposed of than it would be entrusted to the hands of individuals. In the draining of the Swamp Lands, the construction of Rail Roads, and the establishment of Free Schools, the State fixes an indestructible security to itself in its own soil, and in the intellect of its own citizens. Is this "*giving*" away our deposite money to the "Banks, Rail Roads," &c?

But again. Dr. Montgomery talks of "gold and silver" deposite money; but we beg leave to remind him (for he *knows* the fact) *that not a cent of this money was tendered or received in specie; but in drafts on the Banks of New York.* It was nothing more nor less than Bank paper; but it was such as the government offered, through her Secretary of the Treasury; and as it was a deposite made by the government, the State was of course obligated to receive it in such funds as the government could command. The faith of the State, it is true, was pledged to return it on demand; but there was no promise to return "metallic currency;" and should it ever be called for, a circumstance which no intelligent man believes will ever take place, if we can't command the specie, why we'll pay them back in their own coin—Treasury notes or Bank rags, and they'll have no right to raise a whimper.

This is not Dr. Montgomery's first attempt to excite the prejudices of the people on this subject. A month or so ago he raised a monstrous noise in the Standard about Mr. Byrd's bill—ranted about the people's gold and silver; and talked of dividing the deposite money among the people! remarking that "my District would have thus received $147,052 in gold and silver." What does he mean by dividing the Deposite money among the people? Does he mean that each man should have his proportion of a dollar or so? or that the counties should take it to build Court-houses, pay sheriffs, constables, &c.—and leave the Government of the State—Rail Roads—and the Literary Fund, the promoter of Free Schools—"solitary and alone" in their necessities? Are these the sound, enlightened, and enlarged views of the statesman, or the narrow and contracted hobbies of the demagogue? Let the people, who are deeply interested in this matter, decide.

The charge against Mr. Clay of cursing the Speaker.—The Richmond Compiler speaks of this base attempt to injure Mr. Clay in the following just and scortching terms:

"We have not seen any thing in print for many months, which more thoroughly disgusted us, than the article in the Globe, which charged Mr. Clay with certain profane expressions, within the hearing of certain members of Congress, just at the close of the Mississippi contested election case. We speak not from party feeling, and never do. We felt an inexpressible degree of shame for our country, when we read the article in question—that the organ of the national administration should descend so low! It must have suffused the cheek of every American who read it, with blushes of mingled humiliation and contempt. Humiliation that a paper considered the Government organ, should exhibit such a picture to the eyes of foreigners, and contempt for the low and grovelling device adopted to injure the fame of one of our greatest statesmen. Mr. Legare's name having been coupled with the affair, we are proud that he has published the following card on the subject:"

To the Editor of the Globe:

Mr. Legare has read with equal astonishment and pain, a paragraph in the Globe of Saturday last, in which he cannot but consider a most unauthorized and unwarrantable use has been made of his name in connection with a charge upon a distinguished Senator.

Being quite sure that he has said nothing upon the subject alluded to, and having no desire whatever to figure, either as party or witness, in a newspaper report of the kind, Mr. L. would be particularly obliged to the Editor of the Globe to omit his name in any future remarks he may see fit to make in relation to that matter, and to insert this in his next number.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1838.

An accident occurred on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road on the 17th, in which the engineer and fireman were crushed to death. It was caused by a tree which had been blown across the road.

Title of the Sub Treasury Bill.—The Poughkeepsie Eagle suggests the following as the appropriate title of Mr. Wright's Sub-Treasury Bill:—"A bill to abolish the Republican features of the Government of the U. States."

Mr. Grealy, who was arrested and imprisoned by the authorities of New Brunswick, while employed by the Government of the State of Maine in taking the census on the disputed territory, has been liberated.

The Bowery Theatre, New York, was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. The whole loss, upon which there was no insurance, $60,000. Insurance on the building $35,000, which will not cover half the loss.

The Globe charges that the resolutions of instructions just adopted by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, were carried by bribery of the members by Mr. Biddle. The insolence of this organ of the Executive seems to know no bonds. If the people, as in the case of New York, choose to reprobate the course of the Executive, they are charged with bribery and corruption. If their representatives, in carrying out the wishes of their constituents, disobey the orders from the Kitchen Cabinet, they too are denounced as bank hirelings!

How long will the people endure this pest—this pampered minion of the Executive, fed from the public crib, to defame the virtuous and independent of the land?—*Rich. Whig.*

The surrender by Gov. Marcy of the Bambers, two Irishmen accused in Ireland of firing upon and killing a policeman in a rent affray in Ireland, is creating a good deal of excitement in N. Y. among the Irish and other emigrants. Gov. Marcy surrendered them on demand to the British Consul. They have now got out a *habeas corpus*.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned sine die on the 16th inst. The General Improvement bill and the bill to raise the interest on the State bonds from five to six per cent. passed both houses. The bill to confer banking privileges on the Cincinnati & Charleston Rail Road was rejected.

MARKETS.

RALEIGH, Feb. 27.—Cotton 8. Flour 6 50 a 7 50. Corn 3 50.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb 21.—Cotton 8 a 9 3-4. Flour 7 a 8. Corn 70 a 75 cents per bushel.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—Cotton, very dull, 8 a 10. Flour 7 1-4. Tobacco, all sorts lower than last week's prices—$3 05 a 6 50. The fall of exchange, and the scarcity of money have tended to depress the article.

SENATOR RUGGLES.

This gentleman is placed in quite an unenviable predicament. He has attempted to throw off the charge of corruption made by the Spy in Washington, by his publication in the Globe, which appeared in this paper last week, and, it will be seen, has demanded an investigation in the Senate. His own statement of the case made him out very innocent; and we hope, for his own honor, the honor of the body to which he belongs, and of the country, that it may so appear in the sequel. But the Spy has pledged himself to prove his charge; and Mr. Jones, the gentleman to whom the overture was made, has come out with the annexed statement, which shows the dark side of the picture, and throws strong suspicion upon the honorable Senator. It makes the matter smell strongly of corruption; and Mr. Jones is represented to be a man of respectable and unimpeachable character. Let the matter be probed to the bottom, and the veil be torn away from the government, that the people may see what rottenness there is in the State of Denmark.

State of New Jersey, Essex County.—to wit—Be it remembered that on this tenth day of February in the year of our Lord 1838, before me JACOB L. DOUGLASS one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn and residing at the City of Newark, in said County, personally appeared HENRY C. JONES, of the City of Newark aforesaid, of full age, who being by me duly sworn according to law, on his oath deposeth and saith, That in the month of January last, he, this deponent, went to the City of Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining the sufficiency of the specifications, upon which a patent of a Lock for Trunks, Bags, &c. had been previously granted to this deponent, and of procuring a new patent, if the former should prove insufficient, and also with the view of introducing his said Lock into more general notice and of procuring its adoption by the Post Office Department, if possible:

That on or about the 25th January last past, this deponent applied to the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth Commissioner of the Patent office, at the Patent Office in the City of Washinton, and requested his opinion as to the sufficiency of the specification on which his patent had been granted; and was by him referred to Dr. Jones and Mr. Key, whom he found in a private apartment in the Patent Office, known as the secret archives, and also a third person, then unknown to this deponent.

That the deponent then submitted his Patent and specification to the 3 persons above mentioned, all of whom concurred in declaring them to be insufficient, this deponent thereupon inquired for a competent person whom he could procure to draw a new and correct specification when the person above alluded to and who was then unknown to this deponent, offered to draw a new specification for the deponent, and on this deponent's enquiring what would be his charge for so doing, answered that "he did not know, perhaps nothing—he would see when it was done." This deponent then enquired for his address, and on its being given, learned to his surprise, that he was the Hon. John Ruggles, U. S. Senator from Maine. This deponent by the invitation of Mr. Ruggles, called upon him at his lodgings, on the evening of that day, and also on the evening of the two succeeding days, and during those interviews had considerable conversation with Mr. Ruggles respecting the lock which this deponent had invented, and for which he was desirous to obtain a new patent. In the course of these conversations, Mr. Ruggles spoke repeatedly and strongly of the great difficulty of preparing specifications correctly, and of the large number of specifications that were incorrectly made, and also observed that he was the framer of the present Patent Law, and could therefore prepare specifications under it better than any other person.

During the conversation above named, this deponent also expressed his desire to procure the adoption of his lock for mail bags, by the Post Office Department, and Mr. Ruggles said he had considerable influence with the Post Office Department, and proposed to this deponent, that if this deponent would give him an interest in the profits arising from the manufacture and sale of the locks, he, (Mr. R.) would use his influence to procure its adoption by the Department. Mr. Ruggles at the same time proposed that the assignment of interest in the lock should be made in the name of his (Mr. Ruggles') brother who lives at Worcester, Massachusetts, and requested this deponent not to let it be known, that he (Mr. R.) had any interest in the Lock, as, if known it might lessen his influence in procuring it to be adopted by the Post Office Department. This deponent objected to making an assignment to Mr. Ruggles' brother, without having seen him, and Mr. Ruggles subsequently in one of the Committee Rooms at the capitol, said that he would take the assignment in his own name.

Several days having elapsed after Mr. Ruggles had undertaken to prepare the specification, and this deponent being desirous to return home and to avoid the expense of a protracted stay at Washington, he became urgent with Mr. Ruggles to complete the specification, and finally on the first day of this present month Mr. Ruggles informed this deponent that the specification was completed. They accordingly on the same day, went together to the Patent Office and after this deponent had made affidavit to the specification which Mr. Ruggles had prepared and this deponent had also paid to the proper officer the fees required for procuring a new patent, he this deponent, requested Mr. Ruggles to deliver to him the specification to be deposited with the proper officer and also the old patent that he might give it up to be cancelled, which was necessary to be done before a new patent could be obtained, Mr. Ruggles declined giving them to the deponent alleging that he wished to make some alteration in the specification in order to render it more correct, to which the deponent objected inasmuch as it had been sworn to by him and therefore ought not to be altered. Mr. Ruggles then requested this deponent to retire with him into the apartment used as a depository of models, and there presented to this deponent a paper purporting to be a memorandum of covenants and agreements between the said John Ruggles and this deponent, which he requested this deponent to sign, and of which the following is a true copy from the orginal now in the possession of this deponent, omitting the erasures—

"MEMORANDUM of covenants and agreements made and entered into by and between Henry C. Jones, of Newark, in the State of New-Jersey on one part, and John Ruggles of Thomaston, in the State of Maine, of the other part, witnesseth, that Whereas the said Jones has taken out a patent for an improved lock for mail pouches, bags, trunks, chests, &c., and the said Ruggles has become interested by assignment in the said patent—Now therefore, in consideration thereof, the said Jones claiming the special right, during the term of the patent, of manufacturing all said locks, which the said Ruggles, his agents or assigns shall want; or for which he or they may find a sale, the said Jones for himself, his heirs and assigns, covenants and agrees to manufacture and deliver all said locks which said Ruggles, his heirs or assigns may apply for, with reasonable promptness and despatch: and the locks which said Ruggles shall so receive, he shall account for and pay to said Jones, his heirs or assigns three fourths of the amount or price which he or they shall receive or realize from others generally. And the said Jones on his part, for himself, his heirs and assigns, covenants and agrees to render an account to the said Ruggles, his heirs and assigns, of all said locks he, his heirs or assigns shall dispose of, and pay to said Ruggles, his heirs or assigns, one fourth part of the sums of price received therefor, (not, however, being accountable for bad debts contracted in the sale thereof,) first deducting the expense of manufacturing the same."

This deponent took the said paper, but declined signing it at the time, saying that he wished opportunity to examine it. Mr. Ruggles strongly urged deponent to sign said writing, saying, among other things, that he had discovered an improvement of the lock which he would communicate to this deponent, if he would sign the said paper, but this deponent persisted in declining to sign it. In the course of the conversation which then took place this deponent remarked that he wished his lock to stand on its own merits; and to which Mr. Ruggles replied—"Things do not go down here on their own merit, but by pulling the right strings, and if you will make me interested I will pull the right string, otherwise I will have nothing to do about it, unless you will sign the paper before you go home." This deponent and Mr. Ruggles then parted, Mr. Ruggles taking with him the specification and the old patent; the latter, however, the deponent succeeded in obtaining from him on the evening of the same day, and having by the aid of real friends procured a new specification to be prepared by a competent person, succeeded at last in procuring a new patent without the friendly offices and assistance of the Hon. John Ruggles, of Thomaston in the State of Maine, and without sacrificing the quarter part of his earnings for fourteen years to come.

HENRY C. JONES.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year first above written before me,

JACOB L. DOUGLASS,
Justice of the Peace.

The New York Evening Star says: "The receipts of the last quarter at the New York Custom House were about nine millions of dollars. The receipts of the same quarter of the year 1836 were thirty-six millions of dollars.

It is supposed that not less than twenty millions of dollars will be borrowed by the administration to pay the expenses of the current year. The National debt so proudly liquidated, and that too under pressing circumstances, bids fair to swell to an amount under the present dynasty equal to what it was in 1820.

We learn from the New York Evening Star that a deputation of the confidential friends of Mr. Van Buren have left that city for Washington to assure their Chief that he must abandon the Sub-Treasury scheme or he will never be able to recover the State.

A Convention of the Whigs of Connecticut was recently held, at which it was resolved to support the candidate for the Presidency who should be nominated by a National Convention. The whig members of Congress were also requested to meet and designate a time for the meeting of such a Convention.

The Boston papers state that the President and Directors of the Franklin Bank of that city have been indicted by the grand jury, and had been arrested. The report of the commissioners who had investigated the affairs of the Commonwealth Bank has been published, and presents a shameful catalogue of abuses. The deceased President, L. K. Sampson, alone was indebted to the bank in direct liabilities now out standing, to the amount of $250,117 77, and for which the bank had little more than personal security.

The Raleigh Standard, which paper is known as the *Confidante*, of the Van Buren party in this State, has formally announced, that no opposition will be made to Gov. DUDLEY at the ensuing election in August next. Whatever may be the views of that party in thus declining a contest for the Gubernatorial Chair, we cannot but feel gratified that none is likely to be had. Indeed, were the Van Buren folks disposed to run the hazard of an opposition to the present incumbent, we cannot conceive of any grounds other than those of a *pure* party character, for it to be maintained upon. His official course has been such as to deprive the most fastidious of a pretence for a change.—*Wil. Adv.*

High Words.—By the following extract, it will be seen, that words of a personal nature have passed between Senators Clay and Calhoun, on the sub-Treasury Bill:

When Mr. Clay had concluded his speech—

Mr. Calhoun rose and said he wished to make a single remark. He did not think proper to interrupt the Senator from Kentucky while he was speaking; but it was due to himself to say, that the gentleman had misstated and perverted almost every argument he (Mr. C.) had advanced. He would say more; he intended to pay his respects to that Senator at the first opportunity, both with respect to his argument and his personal attack on him; and when he did so the debt between them should be fully cancelled.

Mr. Clay replied that whether or not he had misstated or perverted the argument of the Senator from South Carolina, was not for that Senator to say. He (Mr. C.) would appeal to a less partial judge—to the Senate. As to any intention on the Senator's part of paying, he was as ready to receive as the gentleman was to pay. He sought a contest with no man, and he should not avoid one with the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr Calhoun said he knew not what the Senator meant by his being ready to receive; but he would appeal to the Senate whether his remarks were not of such a character as to demand from him what he said.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Salisbury, John B. Lord, Esq. to Miss Ann Ferrand, daughter of the late Dr Stephen Ferrand.

In Rowan, Mr Daniel Busby to Miss Rebecca McLaughlin; also, Mr Jones Wilhelm to Miss Penelope Litaker; also, Mr John Kesitler to Miss Sarah Frezle; also, Mr Jacob Myers to Mrs Mary Cauble.

DIED,

In this City, on Monday, the 26th instant, after a short illness, John, infant son of Doct. A. Nelson, in the third year of his age.

On the 15th inst near Rolesville, in this county, Mrs Sarah Jordan, wife of Edmund Jordan, dec'd, aged 65 years.

About 8 o'clock at night on Thursday the 1st day of February, Mr. Lorenzo D. Lewis, at the residence of Mason L. Wiggins, Esq. Halifax county, N. C.; and on Saturday the 3rd his mortal remains were deposited in the burial ground of his relations; by the side of his mother to sleep until the resurrection of the just.

After his confinement, the spirit of God visited him with gracious influences, causing him to feel the necessity of religion, and leading him to pray. The manifestation of his acceptance with his maker was such as to impress it on the minds of those present that he passed from death unto life; and there is no doubt that his immortal part is now basking with unsullied delight on the hills of immortality. He was beloved by his friends, and esteemed by his neighbors as a correct and honorable young man. To live above reproach, and to go down to the grave without censure, is the lot of comparatively few; and few, it is believed, who knew Lorenzo D. Lewis will deny him this honor.

J. J. L.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Subscriber takes this method of giving notice to Parents and Guardians, that he has again taken this Institution under his immediate instruction and control. Instead of the mere general Superintendence which he has exercised for some years past, he will henceforth take part in the instruction of the higher Classes, as well as give to every department of the School a constant, personal Supervision. The same Teachers who have, in time past, given such general satisfaction to the Public, will continue their useful labours.

The first principle of the School shall be, as it always has been, to give to the pupils an understanding knowledge of what they are taught—to promotion their studies to their respective capacities—to establish a habit of close and correct thinking—to illustrate, as far as may be, each lesson by example and experiment, and to give to the whole system of instruction a practical, rather than a theoretical cast. No pains shall be spared to give the Institution a character for conscientious, unsparing devotion to the best interest of its Pupils.

Lessons in Music and Painting are given by a competent and approved Instructress. The French Language will be taught by a native of France, a gentleman every way qualified.

The Subscriber will cheerfully take charge of such Pupils as may be committed to his personal care, and will place them in such families as will secure attention to their comfort and moral culture. A few boarders will be received on early application, into his own family.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Literary Branches—First Class,	$17 00	per ses.
" 2d & 3d	" 15 00	
" 4th	do 12 50	
Inst'n on either Piano or Guitar,	25 00	
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	
Ornamental Needle work (Muslin)	5 00	
do do Crewel	5 00	
French Language,	15 00	

Board may be obtained in respectable families at 9 or 10 dollars per month. The present Session commenced on the 25th ult.

WM. M. GREEN, Sup.

Hillsboro', Feb. 1838 10 4w

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Sign of the Golden Mortar.

WM. M. MASON & CO.

Having purchased the entire stock of Messrs. T. S. Beckwith & Co. have commenced the APOTHECARY business at the stand formerly occupied by them on Fayetteville Street, second door north of W. & A. Sts, where they have just received a further supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Glass, Oil, Paints, Dye Stuffs and Perfumery, together with a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES.

which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Merchants and others can be furnished with patent and other medicines on as reasonable terms as they can be got south of the Potomac. Persons would do well to call and examine for themselves. Physicians at a distance, who may favor us with their orders, will have them promptly attended to. No pains will be spared in selecting Chemicals and Pharmaceutical preparations, as they are determined that no medicines but such as are genuine, shall be sold by them. One of the Firm having been brought up to the business, to which he will give his undivided attention, thereby avoiding those fatal mistakes that too often occur through inadvertency or carelessness, they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

February, 1838. 10d

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Raleigh Temperance Society, held at the Baptist Church, on Friday evening, February 16, 1838, it was

Resolved, That the members of the State Temperance Convention, who met at Pittsboro', on the 23th of October last, have manifested a zeal in the cause that entitles them to the thanks of the friends of the Temperance Reformation throughout the State.

Resolved, That this Society cordially approves of the recommendation of the Pittsboro' Convention to hold a State Temperance Convention in this City, on the second Wednesday of March next, and that we will promote and encourage said Convention, to the utmost of our ability—and hereby pledge to it our approbation and good will.

Resolved, That the members of the Raleigh Temperance Society respectfully and affectionately invite the attendance of Delegates from every Temperance Society in North Carolina; and would suggest that the present is a seasonable time to call into exercise the patriotic energies and united efforts of the friends of rational liberty and morality, in behalf of an institution that has for its object a salutary reform in the habits of a portion of our citizens, and a barrier against the inroads of vice, by the adoption of the principle of total abstinence from ardent spirits as a drink.

Resolved, That Editors of newspapers throughout the State be respectfully requested to give notice of the proposed Convention in this City on Wednesday, the 14th March next.

D. H. HOLLAND, Sec'y.

Feb. 21, 1838. 10 tf