THE STAR
RALEIGH, APRIL 4, 1838.

ever exceeds that, must return on banks, without regard to the place deposite, and checks farther issues. follows clearly from all this, that posite of the public funds, if col- ted in bank notes (as proposed by bill as it now unfortunately stands nded,) in the custody of the public cers, would not in the least affect discounts and the business of the nks. They would be as great as if used with the banks, and would the circulation of bank notes much expanded, and subject to as ny fluctuations and shocks. These positions he held to be in contro- rtible. He would be glad to hear any mber else in his place and attempt answer them.

Nor would the Treasury be a par- le more independant of the banks an under the deposite system before e suspension of specie payments. he revenue, as he had said, would collected under this bill, should it ss, as it was then, exclusively in nknotes, which on another suspension uld be just as worthless in the hand the officers in whose custody they t be deposited, as they would e in the banks themselves and, which, course, would again compel the vernment, in such an event, to pay s debt in worthless rags, to its own eat discredit, and the loss of its ditors, or not pay them at all.— r would it be possible, any more in the present instance, to collect debts in the legal currency of the untry. Gold and silver would as rtainly disappear as completely om circulation and the operation this bill, as it did under the system a bank deposite that existed at the me of the late suspension.

But if it will have no effect in ren- ering the Treasury more independent the banks, nor in limiting banking erations, or profits, as it certainly ill not, where he asked, will it differ om the late deposite system under e act of '36, which this bill is intend- d to supersede? There is and can be t one point of difference, viz. in the distribution of the profits from the de- sites, and even that difference, he uld show, is more apparent than al. Where the revenue is deposited ith certain banks, selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as under e act of '36, the profits of the depos- es accrues almost exclusively to em. They discount on them, and ue the notes of other banks which ey hold in deposite, or draw specie r them, and thus increase their busi- ess and profit without incurring any ability or liability; but where the de sit is made with the Executive officers, the profits would accrue, appa- ently to the banks generally. He said apparently, for it would depend holly on the officers holding the de- sites. They can at pleasure, give e profit to what banks they please, y holding back the notes of one bank, d disbursing the notes of another, d thus keeping the notes of one out f circulation and throwing the other to circulation through disbursments, to return on the banks issuing them. The effects of this would be to give one all the profit that it could derive from being a deposite bank and strip- ping the others almost entirely of the advantage of having its notes receiv- d in the dues of the Government. Take for instance two banks, in a place where the average public deposites were a million of dollars; is it not clear, if the executive officer would make it a rule to disburse the notes of one bank, and hold back those of the other, it would operate in fact, as a standing loan to that amount to the fa- vored bank?

The result is, that in either case the distribution of the profit resulting from the public deposites would depend on the Executive Department, wheth- r made with the Executive officers, or in deposite banks under the act of 1836. The Executive in one case wou d have the selection of the banks, and in the other the control over the subordinate officers of his department; with this difference, that when the bank was selected it would, under the act of 1836, be under the control and protection of law, but the officers would be completely under the control of the head of the department at all times. This is the sum total of the difference. If you pass this bill you have the one, and if you defeat it you have the other.

Thus regarding it, and being op- posed on constitutional grounds to re- ceiving any thing but the legal cur- rency of the country, or Government securities in the public dues, and to the increase of Executive patronage, he could not possibly vote for the bill, as amended. He was decidedly op- posed to all discretionary powers, es- pecially in the Executive branch of the Government, and this bill would give greater than any that has ever passed. It would not only give the power to which he has already alluded of favoring what bank it pleased, but the controlling power of demanding spe- cie at pleasure of the Executive, of a- ny bank it might desire to oppress, and abstaining from demanding of those it intended to favor. Powers such as these he regarded as incom- patible with our free system of Govern- ment, and he for one could not consent to confer them.

But he had other and insuperable ob- jections. In giving the bill originally his support he was governed by a deep conviction that the total separation of the Government and the banks was indispensable. He firmly believed that we had reached a point where the the separation was absolutely necessa- ry to save both Government and banks. He was under a strong impression that the banking system had reached a point of decrepitude—that great and important changes were necessary to save it and prevent convulsions, and that the first step was a perpetual sep- aration between them and the Govern- ment. But there could be in his opin- ion no separation—no divorce without collecting the public dues in the legal and constitutional currency of the country. Without that all would prove a perfect delusion, as this bill would prove should it pass. We had no constitutional right to treat the notes of mere private corporations as cash: and if we did, nothing would be done.

These views and many others simi- lar he had openly expressed, in which the great body of the gentlemen round him had concurred. We stand openly pledged to them before the country and the world. We had fought the battle manfully and successfully. The cause was good, and having stood the first shock, nothing was necessary, but firmness: standing fast on our po- sition to ensure victory—a great and glorious victery in a noble cause, which was calculated to effect a more important reformation in the condition of society than any in our time. He for one, could not agree to terminate all those mighty efforts, at this and the extra session, by returning to at complete and perfect reunion with the banks in the worst and most danger- ous form. He would not belie all that he had said and done by voting for the bill as it now stood amended; and to terminate that which was so gloriously begun, in so miserable a farce. He could not but feel deeply dis- appointed, in what he had reason to apprehend would be the result; to have all our efforts and labor thrown away, and the hopes of the country dis- disappointd. All would be lost;—no, —he expressed himself too strongly. Be the vote what it may, the discus- sion would stand. Light had gone a broad. The public mind had been roused, for the first time, and directed to this great subject. The intelligen- gence of the country is every where busy in exploring its depths and intri cacies, and would not cease to inv- stigate till all its labyrinths were traced. The seed that has been sown will sprout and grow to maturity—the resolution that has been begun will go through be our course what it may.

The alternative to the rejection of this bill would be to do nothing, which, in his opinion, was infinitely prefera- ble. It would throw the responsibili- ty from this on the opposite side.— We would thus have done all we could, and if nothing be done, theirs would be the fault; and the country would hold them responsible. But to pass this bill in its present form would be to as- sume, not only the responsibility of ac- ting, but of leaving things in a worse condition than we find them—to strike the disease deeper into the system, and render it more concealed and dan- gerous, while the attention of the pa- tient would be withdrawn for a time from his danger. It, on the con- trary, we stand fast on our principles and professions, and suffer the bill to be lost rather than to yield our princi- ples, the public attention would be doubly roused; the subject would be more fully and perfectly investigated and understood, and the great cause we have so nobly supported, would fi- nally and gloriously triumph. Let others do as they may, he would main- tain his position, and stand where he stood in 1834, and ever since. He could not be driven from it when oth- ers came to it, and now he could not be drawn from it by their departing. To stand alone had no terrors for him. It was to him not unusual.

Blood.—The following scrap is from the Salem (Mass.) Advertiser, a Van Buren paper. The reader will see that the editor discourses of the late duel.

"Our blood rushes through our veins with a quickened pace, and an innate, voluntary un- conquerable spirit rankles in our bosoms for re- venge! REVENGE! *Blood has flown*—LET MORE BLOOD FLOW! The death of Gilley should be avenged, and his blood expiated, if it must be, BY SHEDDING MORE BLOOD!"

We do not know how this venese- tion is to be performed—whether by bleeding the Whigs in the legs, as the Loco Focos of old were wont to serve good men, or bleeding them in their throats, as the Loco Focos of France did in the revolution. But blood must of course be drawn, and we may expect to see it flowing at the first con- venient opportunity.

The New York papers continue to speak of the great derangement of the domestic exchanges. Many of the suspended houses, having made collec- tions in the South West of debts due to them, cannot realize them at less than a loss of nearly one fourth of the amount collected. The debts are col- lected in current notes of Mississippi, Albama, &c. &c. for these it is impossi- ble to get any thing that will pass in New York at less than 15 to 20 per cent. perimum. This is for want of a U. S. Bank. We had no such trou- bles when that was in existence.

We feel it nearer home. A Fayett- ville merchant received payment of a debt in S. C. money, (which forms a large portion of our circula- tion;) he sells it at 3 per cent. dis- count, (the present rate,) and then pays 2 per cent. preimum for a check on the North. Thus it costs him 5 per cent. to get money in New York. When the U. S. Bank was in opera- tion, it costs him a quarter of one per cent. The difference of 4 3-4 per cent. upon two millions of dollars, the es- timated amount of funds thus transmit- ted every year, is $95,000. This is the sum lost, by whom? Not the mer- chants, for they must add it to the price of their goods; but by the people —and all for "glory."—Gen. Jack- son's glory.—*Fay. Obs.*

GEN. HOUSTON.

A Good story, indicative of the ster- ling sense and cool courage of the gallant Houston, is given by the Tex- ian correspondent, of the Bulletin. It is a pity that it should be buried up in the vast heap of rubbish.

This gem, however, (or flower,) we shall take the liberty of trasplanting to our little parterre; where the public may have an opportunity of seeing it.— The correspondent, writing from the City of Houston, under date of Febru- ry 25, relates the affair as follsws:

Picayune.

"On Friday last, the President was stopped in the streets, or rather was accosted, while in the street conversing with his friends, by Col. Wm. S. *Fisher*, late Secretary of War, in com- pany with S. R. Fisher, late Secretary of Navy, and D. F. Wigmouth, late Commissary General of Subsistence. Col. W. S. Fisher, who was spokeman —a known enemy of the President, walked up to him (while the other named persons ranged themsalves with the President in the centre, both in an angry manner,) and spoke to him. The President, who you know is remark- able for politness, received the gentle- man in his politest manner. Fisher then asked him to repeat or retract cer- tain expressions made relative to him, to Col. D. T. Weighmouth; the Presi- dent refused to notice it; he then re- quested to know if he held himself res- ponsible for his expressions and ac- tions; the President rep ied, that for his official acts he was responsible to the People—his constituents; but for his personal acts he was personally responsible.—Fisher then requested to know, if he, General Houston, would receive a note from him, to which the President replied he would.— Here the scene ended. I have no doubt it was their intention to attack him, but were awed by his coolness, and perhaps they felt not quite sure, but what they would catch a Tartar. In an hour or two after their meeting, a challenge was handed to the Presi- dent from Col. W. S. Fisher. The President immediately referred it to his servant-boy Tom, who carelessly put it in his pocket, saying, inform the second, that he was then getting ready to start to Nacogdoches, and that he would think of the affair;—at all e- vents, said he, I shall give it the atten- tion such a thing merits. Thus end- ed this disgraceful affair to all parties concerned, with the exception of Gen- eral Houston, who has with his usual tact, made the gentleman get the worst of the affair, as you will no doubt think. The President started for Nacogdoches on Saturday morning; report says he brings back a wife—of this however, I do not pretend to vouch."

The Boston Atlas speaking of the explosion of the Banks in that city, says:

"Almost without exception all the individuals engaged in the manage- ment of those banks, which are proved to have been dishonestly conducted; have been and are the earnest friends and supporters of Mr. Van Buren. In those two banks which displayed the most revolting degree of rotten- ness and corruption, the President of one and the Cashier of the other were brothers in-law of Mr. Levi Woodbu- ry Secretary of the Treasry—a cir- cumstance, to which they owed their election their respective offices."

Let us suppose, to exemplify the ruinous operation of the sub-Treasury, that a hundred thousand dollars are to be paid to-day for duties in various sums; a merchant takes Bank notes and pays for his bonds; the Collector takes the whole amount of notes and draws specie for them from the differ- ent banks, which he locks up in his iron safe. What Bank can bear this drain? and the result is the Bank stops discounting and specie payments at once. Suppose you pay your Bonds in Treasury notes, which are not re- deemable in specie, you must pay in something for those notes, and what- ever you pay is converted into specie and locked up in the iron safe. It is evident that while by one blow it an- nihilates credit and confidence, it gives the Despot entire possession of the whole country, even with all the people against him.—*N. Y. Star.*

The destruction of property by the late fire at the Emperor's palace at St. Petersburg, is es- timated at four millions and a half of dollars. Several paintings of the divine Raphael were consumed.

General Sutherland the leader of the Cana- da patriots, has resumed his old occupation of type-setting. The fact is thus stated in a Bos- ton paper: "Cæsar left the car of Rome's impe- rial triumph to welter in his blood at the base of Pompey's pillar; Bonaparte dropped the sceptre of dismayed Europe, for a grave among the rocks of St. Helena; and the great, the ragged General Sutherland has left the field of his war exploits and gone to sticking types in an ob- scure printing office in Michigan. So wags the great world."

☞ The YELL of Arkansas is again heard in Congress against the frontier Indians.

CONGRESS.

THE SUB-TREASURY—*Is it lost, or is it carried?* There is much controversy among all parties, as to the decision of this question. Time for the full and deliberate action of Con- gress can alone decide it. The fact is, howev- er, that Mr. Calhoun's exclusively *specie* Sub- Treasury project *has been defeated.* The a- mendment which defeated the main and origi- nal design of the bill, was offered by Mr. Cuth- bert, of Ga.; and is as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the Secre- tary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, re- quired and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of mo- ney accruing, or becoming payable to the Uni- ted State, upon the sales of public lands or oth- erwise, to be collected and paid in the legal cur- rency of the U. States, or in Treasury notes as by law provided and declared, or in notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States; and no such duties, taxes, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, as aforesaid, ought to be collected or re- ceived otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or in Treasury notes, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the Uni- ted States."

The bill, with this amendment, passed the Senate by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Se- vier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Cal- houn, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—25.

In the House, the bill has been laid on the table. Of course it will have to be revised by the Senate, and passed again, in order to make it acceptable to the House, or to have it again acted on by that body.

The Nat. Intelligencer remarks:

"We cannot but congratulate the country upon the recent proceedings of the Senate, of which an outline appears in our columns to- day. The debates in that body, upon the great financial topic, for some time past, have been conducted not only with great ability, but with uncommon animation and spirit. As the deci- sions on the pending questions have approach- ed, earnestness and zeal increased on both sides. Late on Saturday, the voting began. The success of Mr. Cuthbert's motion, as our readers will see, struck out of the bill all the *specie*-paying part of it; and, after some other ineffectual attempts at amendment, a section was inserted, on motion of Mr. Webster, in place of the parts thus struck out, making it un- lawful for the Executive to discriminate be- tween different branches of the revenue (be- tween land-office money, customs, &c.) in re- spect to the funds, or medium, in which debts to the Government may be paid.

"If the bill passes in its present shape, the result, as we understand it, will be, that the re- solution of 1816 will be in force as to the re- ceipt of bank notes, with a prohibition on the Secretary of the Treasury against making any discriminating or partial orders, affecting re ceipts at one place, or in one branch of the rev- enue, and not in all.

"In the present state of the bill, therefore, it retains its vaults and cells, its iron chests, its Receivers General, &c. and disallows deposites in banks; but authorizes, nevertheless, the re- ceipt of bank notes in payment of dues to the Government.

"*Against* the bill, in this shape, Mr. CAL- HOUN spoke with with very great earnest- nestness, declaring that, instead of a divorce, it was a renewal of the connexion between the Government and the Banks in the most odious form; and that, if the bill as amended became a law, the whole proceeding would end in the greatest farce ever exhibited to the people by any party. He declared himself deeply morti- fied that all their excitement, and their expendi- ture of time and money, at the extra session de at the present session of Congress, should thus terminate in a total abandonment of the vital principle of the measure.

"In every view we can take of it, the effect of the passage of such a bill will be to create a sort of wen upon the body politic, to absorb for the support of a useless excrescence, a por- tion of the body's healthful fluids. The idea of resorting to iron chests and vaults, for the safe- keeping of bank notes (promises of banks to pay) because the banks themselves are not to be trusted, is too amusing to be treated seriously. It will be about as terrifying to the Banks themselves as the honest Hibernian's threat to break a bank which he had a spite against, by burning all its notes he could get hold of! Second only in brilliancy to this idea is that of punish- ing the Banks by locking up their notes in iron safes and stone vaults, to keep them out of cir- culation!

"Upon the whole, we incline to think that a majority of the House will admit, as we do, that Mr. Calhoun's description of the bill in its pre- sent form is entirely just, and that the bill, therefore, ought not to pass into a law."

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTA- TIVES, the appropriation bill has been for a considerable time under consideration. On Sat urday, Mr. Amos Kendall's Department came up for consideration. We copy the following statement of "the party's" struggle to invest Amos with *discretionary* power, from the Rich mond Whig: It will be perceived that Doctor MONTGOMERY was foremost in advocating this anti-republican doctrine:

"The Committee of the Whole having on Friday amended the bill as reported by Mr. Cambreling so as to specify the various appro- priations, Mr. Cambreling in the House on Sat- urday, moved to strike out the specifications, and make an appropriation in gross to be dis- bursed at the discretion of the Post Master General. This motion led to much debate. Mr. Adams objected to striking out the specifica- tions—he would not ask the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the reason of his motion, because, it was understood to be by order of the Post Master General, and that was sufficient. He maintained, that the only mode of securing accountability, was for the House to make specific appropriations.

"Mr. Whittlesey urged the same views—too much discretion was already allowed to the P. Master General, and his control over the public funds ought to be limited. All other appropri- ations are or ought to be specific, and there was no reason or justice in giving the Post Master General greater latitude than other functiona- ries. It was his duty to send in his report and estimates, as the other Heads of Departments.

"Mr. Cambreling struggled with dogged per- tinacity for the spoils for his friend Amos. He wished all the appropriations to be specific, but in the Post Office Department this could not be, as no one could tell what the transpor- tation of the mails would cost. The Post Mas ter General should have the discretion of giving as much (in the shape of extras we suppose) or as little (in punishing refractory partisans) as he may deem proper.

"Several other good and true of the spoils party backed the little Premonitory in his effort to give Amos Kendall unchecked sway in the disbursement of five millions of the public mo ney. Messrs Connor and MONTGOMERY of North Carolina were the most conspicuous of these. They maintained stoutly, that Ken dall ought to be "invested with extraordinary power," we copy these words from the report in the Globe. Mr. Montgomery was at a loss to know the reason, why gentlemen were so fear- ful to trust the head of the Post Office Depart ment with the power asked for. A more slavish doctrine has not been broached since the days of the Stuarts.

"The principle of specific appropriations was ably advocated by Messrs. Ewing, Read, R. Garland, Underwood, Bell and Robertson; when the amendment failed by a vote of 84 to 96.

"This majority in favor of the people and of- ficial responsibility, though small, is cheering, and inspires the hope, that the House of Repre sentatives is returning to its duty, imposed by the Constitution, of guarding the public crib, and that the depredators of the Kitchen Cabi- net will no longer have free access to it, to use and abuse it at pleasure."

Augusta Convention.—The City of Charles ton is very ably represented in this Convention. The following is a list of its delegates:

Gen. R. Y. Hayne, Gen. James Hamilton, Gen. Gen. McDuffie, Hon. H. L. Pinckney, Hon. Thomas Bennett, John Robinson, James Adger, Col. A. P. Hayne, C. G. Memminger, Chancellor B. F. Dunkin, James Robertson, Alexander Black, A. Tobias, David Alexander, R. W. Fort, L. M. Wiley, H. W. Conner, H. Gourdin, A. McDowall, J. E. Holmes, Judge Evans, Chancellor Harper, Judge O'Neal, Chancellor Johnson, G. H. Kelsey, S. P. Rip- ley, C. F. Lowndes, G. A. Trenholm, J. N. Cardozo, Ker Boyce.

The Cherokees.—A peremptory requisition has been made by the General Government on the Governor of North Carolina for four com- panies of infantry, to be in immediate readi- ness, in the event of their services being need ed to aid in the removal of the Cherokee Indi- ans. Should, therefore, the recent offer for vol unteers not prove successful, a Draft will be- come necessary.—*Reg.*

Cape Fear Branch.—Last week we omitted in the press of matter, the statement that the Cape Fear Branch had commenced operations in this City. We are pleased to learn, says the Register, that it is the intention of the Branch to afford such relief to the community, in the way of loans, as may be compatible with its in- terests. E. H. Wingate, Esq. late of Wilming- ton, is Cashier, and the following gentlemen constitute the Directory, viz: Beverly Daniel, Richard Smith, Bernard Dupuy, Seth Jones, William C. Tucker, and Parker Rand. There has been no appointment of President, as yet; u Gen. Daniel presides as chairman of the board. Tuesday is the regular Discount day.

☞ The Exports of Wilmington for the year ending 1st November, 1837, amount to one million three hundred and two thousand dol- lars and sixty-six cents

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☞ In our next we shall take pleasure in at- tending to the request of 'Several Subscribers.'

☞ The adjourned meeting of the Bank Convention will be held in New York on the 11th inst. for the purpose of fixing on a day, if practicable, for the resumption of specie pay- ments. We understand that our Banks will be represented.

The Branch Mint at Charlotte.—We ha e the pleasure of announcing this week, that our Mint has commenced coining—there is no mis- take now, for we have both seen and handled the yellow boys. The appearance of the coin is very neat, and much resembles the coin is- sued in 1834, with the exception of a letter C under the head to distinguish the coin of the different branches. We hope all grumblers will be satisfied now, and indeed we are not sur prised at the long delay in getting ready to coin, owing to the remoteness of our situation from Philadelphia and the difficulty of getting every article necessary to be used in assaying, melt- ing, refining, and coining. Such being the im- pediments to contend with there is great reason, we think, to rejoice that it has commenced so soon.

We understand that the Mint has in its vaults a large quantity of bullion, and this is daily increased by deposites from various mines in this State and South Carolina. By the ar- rangement of certificates redeemed in Philadel- phia, for gold deposited here, the mercantile & mining interests have been greatly benefitted, and the circulation of the coin which we have seen, will no doubt, tend to benefit the condi- tion of every class of society, and the benefits will be greatly enhanced should the Govern- ment authorize the coining of silver change, as we saw intimated in the Globe some time since. The supply of silver will not be difficult, as al- most invariably the gold bullion here, contains silver in the amalgam, and we learn that a mine has been recently discovered in this county, yielding nearly pure silver. The establishment of the Mint, the low price of cotton, and of la- bor will, we think, give an additional impetus to the mines, which, although not now exten- sively worked, in the opinion of eminent Geol- ogists who have examined them, are inexhaust- ible.—*Charlotte Journal.*

The Senate of Michigan have, by an unanimous resolution, voted their thanks to General Scott, for his prompt and energetic conduct in preserving peace on the frontier, and sustaining the neutrality of the United States, during the late Canadian troubles.

The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of March 28 says:

"Stocks are down again to-day. Some de- scriptions have fallen 3 per cent. U. S. Bank is firm at 115.

"The Eastern Mail is just in. Resolutions against the Sub-Treasury Bill were adopted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Monday, by a vote of 214 to 69.

U. S. Prisoners.—A few days since, James Sherridan and John S. Crocker, seamen, were brought to the Jail of this City from N. York, charged with having maliciously destroyed the Schooner Aurora, within the waters of North Carolina, in the month of June, last. They will be tried, we suspect, at the next term of the Federal Court, which commences on the 12th of May.

The Nat. Intelligencer of the 31st ult. says:

"Rumors of intended changes in the Cabinet are in circulation in the City, and repeated with so much confidence that we incline to think there is some foundation for them. The story goes that Mr. Secretary Woodbury is to accept the appointment of Minister to Great Britain; that Mr. Amos Kendall is to succeed him in the Treasury; and that Mr. Senator Grundy is to become Post Master General, Mr. Butler, it is further said, is to resign the Attorney-Gen- eralship, and Mr. Gilpin (now Solicitor of the Treasury) is to take his place.

The cotton crop of Texas last year is estima- ted at 50 000 bales, which is rated as worth a- bout $2,000 000.

It is understood that Claiborne and Gholson, of Mississippi, intend very modestly to decline a re election. Like Prentice's Sub-Treasurers, they "Fire, and fall back."

MARRIED,

In this county, by Ezra Gill, Esq. Mr. Josh- ua Watkins to Miss Melinda Young, daughter of Robert Young.

Recently, in Franklin county, Mr. Wiley J. Smith to Miss Caroline Allgood.

In Granville County, recently, Mr. Silas F. Robertson to Miss Eliza Cooley.

In Greensboro', Mr. James F. Bailey to Lydia Jones.

DIED,

Recently, in Fayetteville, Arch'd. S. Brown, Esq. formerly of Robeson county, which he had represented in the Legislature.

In Mississippi, (where he was on a visit) the H'n. Stephen D. Miller, of South Carolina, formerly Governor of, and afterwards Senator in Congress from that State, where he was highly respected for his virtues and abilities.

FOR SALE

A handsome and healthy residence.

I would sell, on favorable terms to the pur- chaser, that well known County Seat, called MOUNT PLEASANT, fourteen miles from the City of Raleigh, on the great Northern Mail Road, towards Louisburg, five miles from Wake Forest Institute and about one mile from Roles- ville—containing 503 Acres. About one half of the land is cleared, and much of it fresh and of a superior quality, including a fine Meadow of a- bout 25 Acres. There are two Dwelling Houses (about half a mile apart) on the Plantation; one of which is a large well finished airy and commo- dious House, with every necessary Outhouse; the other is quite comfortable; each has the ad- vantage of pure, delightful water in its yard.— This property is among the most desirable loca- tions in the upper country, whether for comfort, health or beauty, and produces finely corn, cot- ton, wheat or oats, and would be an invaluable acquisition as a Summer and Fall retreat, from the sickliness of the low country.

A physician would find it the centre of a popu- lous and wealthy neighborhood, and therefore an excellent location.

For terms, apply to me in Raleigh.

JOSEPH B. OUTLAW.

Raleigh, March 31, 1838 15 3w

MORE NEW BOOKS

Just received at the North Caro- lina Book Store,

No. 1 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

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