

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

Some remarks we may now make on the subject which appears premature; but we do so because we have the impression that they have been improperly estimated in their magnitude, or failed to weigh the consequences which may result to the country should the Whigs be defeated in the summer campaign. Every one is acquainted with the interests of the country, and every unprejudiced man knows to whom this distress is ascribable. Deep gloom has settled upon every department of the country's labor—the hammer of the mechanic has been silenced—the machines of the manufacturer are powerless—oppression, with its iron hand, is laid upon the people—they are sold that they must bear it—that they "traded on borrowed capital," and therefore, "ought to be crushed," and that "broken and wronged, their wrong admit of no alleviation! They are told, with a cold sneer, that the government must take care of itself, and they must do the same. We have improperly estimated the spirit of the people of North Carolina, if they participate in the humiliating degradation, when they are given the opportunity and power to declare their abhorrence of tyranny, and their perfect right to be fully heard in the national councils. The notes of preparation for the summer campaign are beginning to be heard in the different sections of the State. The Van Buren party especially are artfully & industriously at work. Their best and most skilful men will be brought into the field; and a Circular from Head Quarters to the leaders in every section may soon be expected. Every stratagem known to the artful and Van Buren like partizan warfare will be resorted to by the minions of power to carry the State for the administration. We know the Van Buren leaders in this State will believe that they are here misrepresented.

And will the Whigs, knowing their adversaries, and the high principles they are competent to re-assert or overthrow, be so apathetic as to fail to meet their manœuvres with corresponding exertions? Even now, there is no time to be lost. Let the ablest of the whig party in every county be presented to the people—let them expose the acts of the administration, and show the people who are not their real friends. That that administration is not friendly to them which persists in the mad experiments which caused the present prostration—which requires 40 instead of 12 millions of their money for its annual expenses—which promises gold and silver, and in lieu thereof floods the country with treasury notes—and which pursues a system of proscription for opinion's sake, alike disreputable to itself, and despotic, because usurped over the people. Let them urge the people, in view of the magnitude of the crisis, to sacrifice on the altar of principle every personal predilection—to vote for the man who is both ready and qualified to carry out sound republican principles. To those who may regard the August Elections as a small matter, we would say: Are you content? Were we to say that you are not you would hurl at us the indignation response of North Carolina would blush to bear one word of that proud title upon her bosom, when she refuses to exercise a freeman's prerogative! My vote is of but little importance; but local elections involve but little—we select Assemblymen to make State laws—not to legislate in national politics. Very well said. But not North Carolina a member of that Union which we all reverence even now, when it is exercising such a great influence over us for ill? Does she not, through her Senators, exercise an influence more direct and positive on the national councils than could be attained by simply casting her vote for a President? And by whom are these Senators to be elected, not by the Legislature? Besides, would not whig majority in the Legislature serve to show more plainly to the Van Buren party both Carolina's disapprobation of their idoll? Could it not indicate her desire to see the administration of the government reformed? Are we to sit still—tie up our hands from all interference with national politics, because we form State and require State laws? Are we to sit still and tamely see every privilege secured to us in the national compact, violated, and aggressions actually made upon our rights as a state?

FEDERALISM.

Mr. Wall, one of the New Jersey Senators, and a leader of the misnamed modern Democrats, has the candor and independence to confess that he has no pretensions to democracy, and so would much the larger portion of the administration leaders, if they possessed half the honesty of Mr. Wall, and less of the cunning of Mr. Van Buren. In his speech on the Sub-Treasury bill, Mr. Wall said: "Here, sir, in the presence of the American people, I avow that I was a Federalist, and acted with that party zealously and actively, so long as their flag waved in New Jersey." Entertaining such a strong attachment to his old Federal faith, why, if the whig party fell heir to Federal principles, did not Wall join it? Why did he go to the Van Buren ranks, if their principles were not more congenial with his own?

The Schr. Sarah Ann, from New Orleans, with a cargo of dry goods, arrived off the port of Tampico on the 22nd ult. whether she was bound, was boarded by a boat from a French man of war of the blockading squadron, and informed that she could proceed no further under penalty of being sunk, nor be allowed to have any communication with the shore. The schooner was compelled to return to New Orleans.

Bustamante, the President of Mexico, has issued a manifesto in which he announces to the nation the blockade of their ports by the French, calls upon the people to unite in the defence of their rights and the national honor, exhorts them to treat French residents with kindness and respect, expresses the hope that the difficulty may yet be peaceably settled, but declares he will submit to no degrading terms; "and if," says he, "the blessings of peace have to be sacrificed in order not to submit to ignominy and infamy, let us all unite in the same spirit of 1821; when, full of confidence in the justice of our cause, we declared to the world to sacrifice our existence, if it were necessary. And the first to do so is your President."

SOMETHING NEW.

If you wish to see something new and beautiful, curious and useful, get step into the Book Store of Messrs. Turner and Hughes, and you will, even after reading the following graphic description, which we copy from the last Register, have your highest expectations more than gratified. We sincerely hope and believe the ingenious author and the enterprising publishers will find an ample reward for their labors in the approbation and patronage of the public.

The Tree of Legal Knowledge.

We do not know when we have seen anything, to which we have taken a greater fancy, than to "The Tree of Legal Knowledge," a most curious and interesting publication, for which the public are indebted to our enterprising Townsman, Messrs. TURNER & HUGHES. Perhaps, our pleasure has been heightened by a knowledge of the fact, that the whole affair is a North-Carolina "notion"—being in its inception, design and firmness, the production of North-Carolina hearts; and to every all, dedicated to one of the most eminent Jurists in this or any other country, the Hon. WILLIAM GASTON. But we leave the reader to exclaim, "What is this Tree of Legal Knowledge?" We will endeavor briefly to satisfy his curiosity through the most elaborate description would fail to convey a clear perception of the beauty and value of the thing. It is a large Atlas, containing five colored Maps, which may be separated and fitted to gether on canvass, so as to make one large Map, illustrating the Common Law of England; or, they may be arranged, so as to make a very interesting set of Pictures for an office or parlour. This Atlas is printed under the semblance of a Tree, the branches whereof, as they spread out in multitudinous ramifications, represent the principal subdivisions of the rights of persons,

the rights of things, private wrongs and public wrongs, according to the classification of Blackstone, upon whose Commentaries is the Tree founded. Its great object is to impress upon the mind the methodical divisions and subdivisions of the Commentaries, and is designed, principally, as an Assistant to Students in the study of the Law. And the Author has most admirably accomplished his purpose. It is an admitted axiom, that the mind more readily grasps, and more vividly retains impressions, communicated through the sense of perception, than in any other way. And this clothing of the fixed principles of the abstract Science of Law, in the garb of material objects, will, we have no doubt, prove as useful in fixing the various divisions and subdivisions of it firmly on the mind, as does the pencil of the Artist, in portraying the striking events of the past, or the Atlas, in communicating the knowledge of countries described by the traveller.

It is no longer in New York, where it first appeared, that some of the most eminent public men there have borne testimony to its value. To the most superficial observer, it must be obvious, that the "Tree of Legal Knowledge" will not only greatly abridge the labors of the Student, but prove useful to the settled lawyer also, in consolidating his learning, and forming an instructive and ornamental appendage to his Office. The man of letters, too, who is desirous of becoming acquainted with that system of laws, of which ours is principally composed, and which is highly necessary to every legislator and scholar, will be materially benefited by its use. As the preparation of materials for the work has been very expensive to the publishers, and the size of the edition will be regulated entirely by the number of Subscribers, we advise all who desire to be furnished with a copy of the work to make immediate application, as it will not print again until the next year. The address to which orders should be sent, is in person and delivered it in the form of an address to both Houses. He spoke on various topics, and dwelt "a long time upon the subject of the annexation and recommended the adoption of an independent line of policy." The Telegraph says his address was received with general approbation. This seems to corroborate the report of the passage of the resolution introduced in the Senate on the 17th, proposing to withdraw, unconditionally, the petition for an annexation to the United States. A rumor from Nacogdoches states that a Mr. Sparks and three other young men engaged in surveying near the waters of the Trinity, had been killed by the Indians.

The amount of imports received at Galveston during the last three months is over \$250,000; duties at Houston, \$61,000. The Houston volunteers who went out in December have returned. Not one of them has been sick, and they all speak with enthusiasm of the beautiful country they passed through.

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SCHAP TABLE.

A letter recd.—The following squib, with the reply to it, we find in the New York Whig: "The time, we trust, is not far distant when we shall have to inscribe over the Whig-whip party, 'Here lies the body of W. W. Who never more will trouble you, trouble you.' A specimen of a new currency is mentioned in the Philadelphia Gazette, illustrative of the results of the 'humble efforts to restore the constitutional currency,' of a certain distinguished financier. On one side it contains an ass in full gallop, with this inscription—'I follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor.' On the other side is a tortoise moving slowly along with a sort of iron chest on its back, branded 'Sub-Treasury.' Below the tortoise is inscribed, 1837, Fiscal Agent, and around the margin 'Executive Experiment.' A new novel called 'Mexico versus Texas,' by a Texian, has been published in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania notice the work in favorable terms. Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road—5 per cent. of the capital stock of this road having been paid in, the Governor of Tennessee has subscribed \$650,000 on behalf of the State. Post Office Specie Circular Revoked.—The bills of the city banks are now received at the New York Post Office. Thomas Bradford, Esq. successor to Doctor Franklin, and the oldest Printer and Editor in the Union, died on Monday at Philadelphia, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. A gang of counterfeiters, eleven in number, were seized at Mobile April 29th, while they were comfortably enjoying a game of billiards. They have been confined the South for some time, passing off counterfeit money on the City Bank of New Orleans, Texas scrip, United States Bank bills, &c. a great quantity of which was found upon them.

MAINE.—The State of Maine is determined to test the question of the boundary. They are commencing a state road on the Aroostook river, within the disputed territory, and Mr. C. S. Davies has been sent by the Governor and Council to Washington, to urge the General Government to have the line surveyed as laid down in the treaty of 1783. The Oxford Races will commence on Monday the 28th inst. instead of the 16th, as heretofore advertised. George Pearce, the Chief Engineer of the Great Western, died at New York of a scald received while letting off the steam. He was a gentleman of great eminence in his profession, and came over as a volunteer. About two millions of coin were taken from Wall street a few days ago for Biddle's Bank. This augurs well. Mr. Hines has resumed the publication of the American Constellation at Petersburg. The Fredericksburg, Va. arena says, if nothing adverse happens, the crop of wheat in that State will be a finer one than has been known for many years. Mr. Parris, V. B. has been elected to Congress from Maine, vice Mr. Carter deceased, by a small majority. Whig gain in the district, which is the strong hold of Vanism in the State, since September last, 500. Col. Watkins, of the Virginia Legislature, perished in the Moselle. QUANTRY.—The Journal of Commerce says that the packet ship Wellington from London, just arrived, has no specie aboard, "and it is well, for we have already more of it than we have use for, and from other sources it is constantly arriving." Gotham then is overflowing.

Charleston.—We are gratified to learn that the late calamity will not arrest the spirit of enterprise, nor curtail the business of the city. The citizens bear their losses like men, and are determined to get about repairing them with energy. They have resolved that no more wooden buildings shall be erected. In the mean time the stream of benevolence is beginning to pour in upon the sufferers. The city authorities of Savannah have sent \$8,000; Augusta \$2,000, and the citizens \$40,000; of Columbia \$20,000, and the citizens \$6,500. Large sums have been sent from wealthy persons in the country. The Governor of S. Carolina has determined to convene the Legislature to meet on the 28th inst. to devise some measures of relief. The Match Race over the Washington City Course, between Decatur and Panny Wyatt, for twenty thousand dollars, four mile heats, was won by Decatur. Specie Payments.—We understand, says the Philadelphia Herald, that a meeting of the Delegates from the different Banking Institutions of the city and county of Philadelphia was held on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of determining when it will be practicable to resume the payment of specie. The subject, we learn, was referred to a committee, from whom a report may be expected in a few days. Bon Ami.—A wag in Boston says that the Banks ought to be wound up, as they have been run down a long time. The latest intelligence at Key Biscayne was that Ateak Hijo, the Seminole chief who negotiated with Gen. Jessup, and surrendered to him, had been shot with all his immediate followers by order of Sam Jones, the chief of the Mickasquies. This assassination is said very much to have exasperated the Seminoles, and many of them now beg our troops to allow them to remain and assist in exterminating their late allies, Sam Jones and the Mickasquies. SANKEL SIMPSON, Esq. has been elected President of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern.

Great City Meeting in Philadelphia.

The largest meeting that has assembled in Philadelphia since the great "banter meeting" in 1834, was held in that place on the 7th; at which resolutions were adopted warmly eulogizing the Hon. Henry Clay, and nominating him for the Presidency. Messy thousands were present. Hon. Jos. H. Ingersoll presided. Mr. Clay is said to be gaining ground rapidly among the honest farmers of the "Key Stone State."

Episcopal Convention.

The next annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in Pittsburgh on the 1st Wednesday in June.

A new Post Office has been established in Orange county, called "Janitor of which" Rev. Daniel W. Kerr is Postmaster.

James C. Cooper, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Oxford, Granville county.

MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods including Bacon, Butter, Corn, Cotton, Flour, Fodder, Lard, Meal, Tallow, etc. across different locations like Raleigh and Fayetteville.

MISSISSIPPI SAFE.

The following are the good humored remarks of the "Free trader," the regular Democratic (Van Buren) organ at Natchez, Mississippi: "THE ELECTION.—The returns received since our last publication place our defeat almost beyond the possibility of a doubt. So confident, indeed, was Mr. Prentiss of his success, that he declared in Holly Springs, Marshall county, on the day after the election, that the only thing which prevented him from setting out immediately for Washington city was the want of a clean shirt." The vote of the river counties at this election exceeds that of any previous one, whilst that of the interior has been greatly reduced. It is not our intention to hunt up causes to which we may attribute our San Jacinto defeat; a six hours' sermon would not console us for this dire calamity, &c.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 6. Many thanks to our neighbors of the Natchez Courier for the cheering intelligence communicated in the following letter:

THE PEOPLE TRIUMPHANT.

MISSISSIPPI has nobly vindicated her character. We have returns from 25 counties, which give the following vote: Prentiss, (Whig,) 9,973; Wood, (Whig,) 9,686; Claiborne, (Locofoco,) 8,002; Davis, (Locofoco,) 7,083. Twenty-one counties remain to be heard from, which will make the Whig majority for the State at least 2,000! Our victory is certain. The Locofocos have given up in despair. Will not Louisiana rouse herself to aid her sister States in the great and glorious work of Government reform? Let there be no divisions among the Whigs, and their cause will prevail. Yours, in haste, S. H. B. BLACK, Editor of the Natchez Courier. To the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

The interest which the University has excited throughout the State will, doubtless, render every measure, having a tendency to elevate its character and increase its usefulness, acceptable to the community. The Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies, anxious to impart additional interest to the Commencement Exercises, and to create a Literary festival worthy of the Institution and the State, have entered into arrangements to procure some member of their respective bodies, to deliver an Annual Address to the Alumni, and the graduating Class of the College, on the evening of the day, on which the main Address is pronounced before the two Societies. The fraternal intercourse, which this regulation is intended to produce—springing from early and cherished recollections, and renewed amid the scenes which gave them birth—must render the University the centre of increased attraction, and create a more lively and active interest in its welfare.

We are gratified to learn that, at the request of the Dialectic Society, our esteemed townsman, Charles Manly, Esq. has consented to deliver the first Address to the Alumni, and the graduating Class, at the ensuing commencement.

We also learn that extensive arrangements will be made for the accommodation of Visitors, and apartments provided for the Alumni by their younger brethren.—Register.

NEW YORK BANKS.

The N. Y. correspondent of the Nat. Int. under date of 7th May, says: "Our Banks announced officially that they resume on the 10th inst. They say out of doors, they have resumed, and we all talk magnificently on the subject, but there is a good deal of brag about it, and they are as cross as a northwester if asked for considerable sums in specie. What specie the country Banks get here they buy, not liking to ask the Banks for it, and they pay for it in checks on them. As for business, they do little or none. They keep in their shells completely. Thus their resumption profits none but themselves."

The Mississippi Banks.—Great excitement begins to prevail in Mississippi in relation to the banks in that State. On the 20th ultimo, a meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg was held, relative to the course pursued by the banks. It is said that it was feared that very harsh measures were about to be used against the President of the Brandon Bank. The meeting, just after having been organized, was broke up by the cry of fire, which proved to be a very serious one, as many valuable buildings and much property was consumed. A letter received from New Orleans by the Express Mail, dated April 29th, says that "the Brandon (Mississippi) Bank has been razed to the ground by a Moh, and the same fate awaits the remainder of the Mississippi Banks. News of this arrived this morning."

FOREIGN.

By arrivals at New York on the 7th, we learn that Lord Durham's mission to the Canadas appears to be one of Eastern magnificence. A company is forming in Liverpool to send steam ships over here. In Paris, speculation in the Joint Stock Companies is going on at a great rate. The King of Hannover has forbidden all Hanoverians from studying at Leipsic. The negro apprenticeship in the West Indies seems to be in a fair way to be abolished by England. The cotton market in Liverpool was dropping.

It is not probable that any more specie will come to this country from the Bank of England, after the packets we are in. Report of the Duelling Committee.—There is not in the history of the party that has for so many years swayed the destinies of this country, an instance of more flagitious conduct than that of the majority of the Committee appointed to investigate the late duel. It is a part of the tactics of the administration, to seize upon every question that may be used to divert the public attention from the enormity of their own misdeeds. The duel was regarded as a most opportune godsend, and no pains have been spared in the use of it.—"The martyrdom of Cilley" in the Democratic Review is but a rhapsodized paraphrase of Mr. Toucey's report and neither of them has the slightest regard for the facts of the case, for delicacy to the memory of the dead, or justice to the feelings and rights of the living. It really is enough to provoke the anger of the most stoical to see such white livered people as Toucey and his associates meditating the expulsion from the house of the high souled, magnanimous, fearless and amiable Graves, and the censure of the impetuous and invincible, but always chivalric and honorable Wise. We are sure that the house will not attempt it, but their refusal to ratify the outrageous designs of the committee, will, we trust, be manifested in some more emphatic mode than by a mere rejection of the report. Purposes such as theirs, conceived in most unscrupulous spirit of party, should be rebuked by the most decided expression of the detestation of the general in Congress.—Balt. Chron.

At a late dinner given at New York, in honor of the arrival of the steam ships from England among other interesting reminiscences of the rapid advance of improvement in that city, Philip Hone, Esq. stated that he remembered when the uncle of A. derman Benson, and his partner set out, on the same day, the one for Albany, the other for Bristol, Eng. They both arrived at their destinations on the same day, which was the 16th after their departure. The trip to Albany now occupies ten hours. So much for steam.

FOR THE STATE.

Mr. Editors: I perceive in a late number of your paper, that JENIUS AMIS, Esq. has been solicited to become a candidate to represent this county in the lower branch of our next Legislature. In addition to Mr. Amis, permit me to suggest the name of ABALOM B. SMITH, Esq. Both of these gentlemen are well known to the voters of Northampton, and no doubt that they will be sustained by every true friend of State Rights, should they permit their names to be run. Ever since the days of the proclamation, they have stood shoulder to shoulder, battling manfully in favor of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '08, and opposing the ruinous and astounding doctrines of Gen. Jackson's administration. I have known Mr. Smith and Mr. Amis ever since the days of boyhood, and they are proverbial as well for their honesty as political worth. The next Legislature, it is believed, will be a very important one; and it behooves the people to elect men the best able to represent them. As regards the qualifications of these gentlemen, we are left in no doubt. Mr. Smith has once represented this county, and in a manner too highly creditable to himself, as well as to his constituents; and Mr. Amis, I am sure, will gain the same reputation, should he be elected. We see that in some parts of the State the Whigs are bringing out the most talented men in their ranks; and why should old Northampton, the very cradle of republicanism, be backward in selecting such men who will not fail to represent her ably and faithfully in the councils of the State? Such men I conceive to be Mr. Smith and Mr. Amis. The doctrine of State Rights and a strict construction of the constitution they have advocated for years with unabated zeal and fidelity; and it can with truth

WANTED.

By the Rev. G. W. Freeman, Mr. William S. Roberts in Miss Augustine G. D. King of this place. In this county, on the 21st inst. by Elder H. B. Hayes, Mr. Vane King to Miss Edna King. In Salisbury, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Stephen Brooks, Dr. Robert M. Houshelle to Miss Jane Polk, daughter of Gen. Thomas G. Polk, all of that place. On the 3rd, Mr. Matthew H. Brandon of Rowan, to Miss Elizabeth M. Waddle, daughter of David Waddle, Esq. of Iredell. In Rowan, Mr. David Cox to Miss Mary Cox. In Davidson, Mr. DeLong to Miss Mary Edna Stock. In Lincoln, Mr. Alexander Miller to Miss Edna Robinson. In Montgomery, Alabama, Mr. Malcom McArn to Miss Mary E. Reed. In Putnam county, Col. Lewis G. Little to Miss Edna, daughter of Rev. Eben, Esq. In Orange, Ed. Bridges A. Allison to Miss Rebecca Thompson. In Marion, Alabama, Mr. George Thompson to Miss Helen D. Bond, late of Hillsborough. In Gates, Dr. Richard Ramsey, of Panopantak, to Mrs. Artemus G. Jones. In Granville, on the 3rd, Col. Richard P. Taylor to Miss Martha B., daughter of Gen. Thomas W. Norcross. At the 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Fell, Mr. Robert A. Jones to Miss Mary Ann Rowan. In Moore, in Win A. Watson, of Rowan, to Miss Ann Melton. In Iredell, Mr. George Knowles to Miss Susan Grace.

DEED.

In Burke, Mrs. Matilda Hawkins, consort of Mr. Wm. H. Hawkins, aged 24 years. In Salisbury, Mrs. Mary Gay, aged 70 years. In Tennessee, Mrs. Elizabeth Marcom, daughter of the late Alexander Fruehook of Salisbury. In Moore county, Mrs. Mary Lewis, in Beaufort county, James H. Elliott, Esq. in the 44th year of his age. In Perquimons, Mr. John H. Drown.

RICHMOND & PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

The completion of the Rail Road (from Petersburg to Manchester, opposite to Richmond) makes the chain of Rail Roads through the State of Virginia continuous, with the exception of only 9 miles; and adds important advantages to the famous Route for Northern and Southern travelling. There are established on it two daily trains, one of which in connection with the North and South rail lines; and a tri-weekly train connecting with the "Hablas, Wilmington and Charleston Rail Road, Stage and Steam Boat Line." Passengers from the South by the daily "Metropolitan Mail line" will arrive in Richmond on the evening after that on which they leave Raleigh and having the night for rest, are re-embarked, by existing arrangements, to proceed to Baltimore on the succeeding day, and thence to Philadelphia the same night in time for the morning boat to New York; time less than 3 days from Raleigh to New York. The route through Petersburg and Richmond will be found also to be one of the best routes from the South to the Virginia Springs. The passengers can arrive in Charlottesville, having only 44 miles State travelling; after reaching the Rail Road in Virginia, in 3 days from Charleston, and 2 days from Raleigh. All possible arrangements are made on this Rail Road for the comfortable and safe transportation of passengers. Office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company, Raleigh, N. C., May 10, 1838.

FOR SALE.

On Wednesday, the first day of August next, will be sold on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots in the Town of Warrenton, late the residence of Kemp Plummer, dec'd., with the Land adjoining, containing about one hundred Acres. The improvements consist of a large and convenient Dwelling House and Office, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, Dairy, &c. of the very best kind, good Stables and excellent Garden. The unimproved Land and cleared Land are under fence, and yield readily 30 or 60 barrels of Corn. At the same time and place, upon the same terms, will be sold a Tract of WOOD LAND, containing 150 Acres, within half a mile, and one of 10 Acres, within one mile of said Town. ALFRED ALSTON, 2 Esq. of H. L. PLUMMER, 3 Kemp Plummer's Warrenton, May 2, 1838.

UNIVERSITY.

The public Anniversary Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill on Monday, 14th day of June next, and be continued from day to day, until Thursday 28th, which last mentioned day is appointed for the annual Commencement of the College. The following Trustees compose the Committee of Visitors: His Excellency, Gov. E. B. DUDLEY, Pres't. ex-off. Hon. D. L. SWAIN, President of College. W. J. Alexander, W. H. Battle, J. W. Bryan, H. S. Clarke, J. R. Donnell, J. Giles, W. A. Graham, A. Juyner, M. E. Manly, J. Morehead, H. Potter, Wm. Roberts, E. Shuber, J. B. Skinner, J. Webb, R. Williams, H. Waddell. By order, CHAS. MANLY, Sec'y. Bond Trustees. Raleigh, May 10, 1838.

VANE HILL ACADEMY.

The examination of the students of this institution will take place on Thursday, the 31st of May. Parents, Guardians and Friends are most respectfully invited to attend. The next session will commence on Monday, the 16th of July, under the direction of the same approved Teachers (Dr. First and Lady.) In the Male department, all the branches of an English education are taught, with the Latin, Greek and French Languages; and young men prepared for admission to our colleges. In the Female department, in addition to the branches usually taught in schools, are added, Drawing, Painting and History. By the commencement of the session a Music Teacher will be provided. The terms for tuition per session in the Male department are for the 1st Class, embracing the rudiments of an English Education, \$4.00. 2d Class, including Grammar, Arithmetic, Euclid, Geography, &c. 10.00. 3d Class, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Surveying, &c. 12.50. The Languages, 12.50. In the Female department, the terms are the same with the exception of the following extra studies: Painting in Oil and Water Colors, 10.00. Drawing, 5.00. Botany, 5.00. Music, 5.00. Board may be obtained at from \$2 to \$3 per month. By order of the board, CHAS. SWIELD, Sec'y. Scotland Neck, N. C. May 10, 1838.

BLANKS for sale here.