

...re-assembled, a bill introduced by Mr. ... was passed, repealing it. The old ...

Relief for Charleston.—The Legislature of South Carolina assembled, under the call of the Governor, on Monday, the 24th ult. to take this subject into consideration. The message of the Governor is contained exclusively in the occasion for which the Legislature was convoked.

One hundred and five millions in three years!—Let not the reader be startled at this. It is only the amount expended by our economical, democratic administration in three years! Comment is unnecessary. It furnishes the right key to unlock the mystery of an empty treasury. The people must surely feel under great obligations to an administration whose one great object has been to relieve them of the burden of an overloading treasury, and saddle them with interest on an indirect loan of ten millions of dollars! If the monarchical principle, a public debt is a blessing," be true, our country, under its present rulers, is in a fair way to be doubly blest. See Mr. Clay's remarks in another column.

Both divisions of the delegates of the Presbyterian Church, each claiming to be the "General Assembly," continue in session at Philadelphia—the Old School carrying out the measures of the last Assembly, and the New School receding the same.

GREAT CLAY MEETING. The meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay, in New York, on the evening of the 29th ult. the call of which was signed by 7,000 persons was large and enthusiastic beyond example. Gullan C. Verplanck was appointed President, and eleven by one hundred Vice Presidents, and acted Secretaries. Mr. Verplanck and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. Resolutions approving of the National Convention, as recommended by the whig members of Congress, expressing a determination to abide by its decision, but signifying their preference for Mr. Clay, were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned in the finest spirit. The Conservatives were present at the meeting in considerable strength. Some of the most prominent men of that party were active at the meeting. Among the speakers was Peter R. Livingston, and old veteran of a politician, of three-score and eleven years of age.

John Wilson, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Arkansas, has been tried for cutting off the head of a member in the House, and acquitted!

South Carolina.—The Legislature of this State, at its recent extra session, passed the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the resolutions adopted at the last session, recommending the separation of the Government from the Banks, and the eventual collection and disbursement of the public money of the United States, in the constitutional currency, have received the approbation of the people of this State.

2. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the policy indicated by those resolutions, is essential to the best interests of the country; and that any public servant who refuses to promote the same, pursues a course injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

3. Resolved, That the presiding officers of the Legislature be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States.

The Chinese Bug is injuring materially the wheat in Virginia and in Warren county, in this State.

The Cabinet.—Changes in the Cabinet are soon to take place. Mr. Woodbury has been appointed Chief Justice of New Hampshire; Attorney General Butler Law Professor in the University of New York; and Mr. Dickerson is expected to resign. The question, who is to take their places? is the engrossing topic at Washington. Some say Mr. Kendall will go into the Treasury Department, &c. &c. But no reliance can be placed in any of these mere conjectures.

Militia.—We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. Millidge for a copy of the report of the Committee on the Militia, made in the House of Representatives, on the 11th ult., accompanied by a bill establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States. It proposes important changes in the existing law, the principal of which are the following: It limits the ages of persons required to perform military duty between 21 and 40, instead of 18 and 45 as at present; and proposes a classification of the militia, so that the active and general militia should be composed of a certain portion of the whole number; the remainder to be the general militia. It is claimed that this plan, the government will have at its disposal a certain portion of militia to take the field in its defence, in a state of discipline equal to regulars; also that it will be a most effective argument against the increase of a standing army. The bill requires the active militia to be selected from the whole body, by the States;

to whom the whole control is given, and to be encamped for the period of six consecutive days annually, to improve in practical military science, the United States to furnish tents and camp equipage, and to pay the privates at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day for each day spent in drill and encampment. The active militia will amount to about 250,000 men, not inferior in drill to the regular army, and ready to take the field at a moment's warning. The bill asks an appropriation of two millions.

THE CHEROKEES. The Millidgeville Journal of the 29th ultimo says, the Governor of Georgia has been informed that Gen. Scott has received orders not to enforce the treaty. This order, we presume, must have been received subsequent to the date of the General's proclamation to the Indians, of 10th May, informing them that he had been sent, with a large army, to enforce the treaty, and that before another full moon "shall have passed away, every Cherokee, man, woman and child, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far west." This treaty, it is known, is resisted on the ground that it is fraudulent. It is alleged that only 70 out of an assembly of more than 300, gave their assent to the treaty; and that they were called together by the officers of the Government in the absence of their principal chief and other head men. If this be true, it would certainly be unjust and cruel to enforce the nation into compliance, or to remove them at the point of the bayonet.

We are indebted to the Hon. Waddy Thompson for a copy of his speech on the bill for the issue of Treasury notes, which we shall endeavor to publish.

BANK ROBBERY. The Bank of the Metropolis, Washington City, was entered on the night of the 26th ult. by some unknown villains, through the skylight on the top, and after forcing their way through bolts, and bars, and doors, succeeded in opening the book-safe; and getting a case, containing a large quantity of very valuable plate and jewelry, which had been deposited there for safe-keeping. But the main safe could not be entered. A reward of 500 dollars is offered by the Bank for their apprehension.

SCRAP TABLE. The dwelling house of Mr. Coltraine, with all its contents, was recently burnt down in Guilford. The fire was communicated to some combustible matter by a cat.

Mr. Philip Jacobs, of Rowan, committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, on the 24th ult., in a fit of derangement occasioned by ardent spirits.

The Legislature of Connecticut, by a vote of 165 to 33, have refused to strike out the word "white," in the enumeration of the qualification of voters.

The way to prevent mobs.—It was rumored in Boston last week that at the dedication of a certain church in that city, which was supposed to have some reference to abolitionism, there would be a riot. The Mayor, on hearing the rumor, issued his proclamation calling out a battalion of Infantry, with a round of ball cartridge. This was sufficient. The Infantry turned out, but there was no mob.

Hand Writing on the Wall.—The New Jersey Advertiser says that "the word Traitor is written by public sentiment upon Senator Wall's forehead."

A match race has been made between Heth's b h Bailie Peyton (recently purchased at \$8,000) and Mr. McCargo's b h Danne for \$10,000 a side. The race to come off at Camden next fall meeting.

A writer in the Whig nominates Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina, as a candidate for the next Vice Presidency.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer recommends to the Southern States, the establishment of a Banking Institution to be called the "Southern Bank of America."

FOR THE 'STAR. Mr. Editor.—If the correspondent of the Standard, styling himself "Rough," had confined his charges strictly to the truth, in his attack upon one of the Whig Candidates for the Legislature, his brutum fulmen might have passed unnoticed. The ravings of sinking politicians, resorting to every trick to sustain their fortunes, are scarce worth attention; but when a "raider" becomes their weapon; when an attack is made upon a "specie'd citizen and an attempt made to place him in a false position before the public; and when the attack is promulgated forth in a public journal, impudently inscribed to the "Democratic Voters of Wake county," justice demands that the trick should be exposed.

The writer tells the "Democratic Republicans of Wake" that in voting for Mr. Gales they "are voting to put down the blessings of a Republican form of Government, thereby depriving their children of their liberties, and going in direct opposition to the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson." Mr. Editor, we unhesitatingly pronounce these charges untrue; we defy the writer to adduce a single sentence in all Mr. Gales' writings, a single vote in his Legislative career, or a single act in the whole course of his life calculated to put down a Republican form of Government; or to deprive posterity of their liberties. We challenge him to bring forward any proof that Mr. Gales opposed the administration of any of the five Ex-Presidents named save only the administration of Andrew Jackson. What are the facts? If the writer will look into the book numbers of the "Raleigh Register" (he seems to have access to a file of that paper) he will find that no men were more firm in support of Madison and Monroe, than were the Editors of that paper, that no man more strenuously opposed the doctrines and the measures of the Federalists than did the Senior Editor of the Register, and that no man was more unyielding in his support of Republican principles. That the Junior Editor sustained him in these sentiments and still concurs with him, is not our business. Why, then, this monstrous parade about "Republican" principles and the "blessings of liberty"? Why this high handed attempt to deceive the public with the charge that Mr. Gales co-operated with the Federalists? The facts show the utter fallacy of the writer's statements; and his reckless course exposes him to the view of a public.

A fired figure for the hand of scorn. To point it slow, unmoving finger at." Mr. Gales must be denounced as a Federalist as an enemy of our liberties, and of a Republican form of government, because he has the independence to boldly expose the abuses of a corrupt administration, an administration that has brought, by its reckless course more misery and distress, a greater paralysis upon trade and commerce, and a greater derangement of the currency than all the preceding administrations combined. Truly this

is truth and moderation with a vengeance! The writer continues: "The Democratic Republicans are equal rights; and they swear upon the altar of God eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man!" How sublime! He soars aloft on eagle's wings and falls flat on his back upon a wooden pile! "Democratic Republicans!" "Equal Rights!" "Tyranny over the mind of man!" Did it ever occur to this seditious scribbler that his own (the seditious Democratic Republicans) are daily proscribing for opinion's sake! that they eject from office dozens at a time for opinion's sake! Do not the cries of the SIXTY-SEVEN custom house officers ejected from office in a SINGLE DAY, because they would not huzza for every measure of the administration, right or wrong, arouse in his bosom that "eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man" which he boasts of as being so strikingly characteristic of his party? Oh no! "They were Federal Bank Whigs," what right had they to any participation in the "spoils of office." It is no "tyranny over the mind of man" to turn them out upon the world to seek a living for themselves and their families! Let one of these proscribed and injured parties solicit an appointment at the hands of the people, and this pretended foe of tyranny stands prepared to denounce him as a "Federalist" seeking to deprive their children of their liberties! Verily a greater than Solomon is here!

A VOTER. From the Richmond Whig. TO MESSRS. GALLAGHER & MOSELEY. Gentlemen.—Certain observations of the Washington Chronicle of May 15th, impugning upon the disagreeable necessity of appearing in a newspaper under my proper signature, or failing to do so, being regarded as approving the political course of that print, and disapproving that of the Whig. I am unwilling to submit in silence to either of these constructions, and feel bound especially, both from a sense of duty to myself and to you, to declare that I do not condemn but fully approve, your indicated preference of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, under the particular circumstances of the country. What I mean by these "particular circumstances," is that it is no obvious Mr. Clay can be elected; and that no other member of the opposition can; and that although I should in the abstract prefer a Whig President of the strictest State Right school, yet knowing the impossibility of electing such a one, I prefer a Whig, and especially a Whig of consummate abilities, glowing patriotism, and known candor, liberality and magnanimity, to any member of the party which originated and sustained the system of Rewards and Punishments, the Proclamation, the Force Bill, the Removal of the Deposits, and the Pet Bank System, to say nothing of its party tactics, which, at almost every point of the Union, and every hour in the day, have brought it in conflict with the freedom and purity of elections, promoted Jacobinism and Agrarianism, and proscribed the wholesome restraints of fundamental law when they happened to stand in the way of party objects. So far as it was the object of my friend, the Editor of the Chronicle, to represent me as favoring what is known as the Sub-Treasury system of finance he is warranted in doing so by my real opinions; but so far as he imagines, that giving in my adhesion to the present dynasty has (in his own case) been the consequence of concurring with it on an isolated point of policy, he is wholly mistaken. I hope I shall always be sufficiently master of my mind to perceive when an opponent does right, and candid enough to acknowledge it; but I trust enough in my firmness to feel confidence, that I can stop short when I have done so, without permitting my feelings to draw me in to unsay all that I had been saying for years before, and saying conscientiously. As it is not wholly inapposite to the occasion, Mr. Cralle will permit me to express the sincere grief and unaffected astonishment, with which I have seen him (of all mankind) become by a rapid transmutation, a quasi official organ of the "corruptionists and 'Royalists," so recently, (so very recently, that the classic quotation of his present yoke fellow, Mr. Ritchie, "ere these shoes be old," might almost literally apply,) so recently, that the moon herself has not changed more than half a dozen times, since he stood at his post and daily hurled those epithets at the Ministry and their followers! Can he, a man of fine talents, almost unrivalled constitutional acquirement, and an extensive practical knowledge of men and things, really think or say, that the finance question is of an importance, so vast and absorbing, as that it ought to annihilate the memory of the past, convert the "Corruptionists" and "Royalists," and "Usurpers," who favor Mr. Cralle's views into patent 98 Republicans, and convert the Whigs who dissent from Mr. Cralle—those Whigs who, with him, breathed the storm of federal "usurpation" and aggression for 8 years, into Federalists, friends of power, and a strong Government and "Monarchists" in disguise! After all, the finance question is unquestionably one of mere policy—important indeed, because coming home to the purse, and touching the rights of property and convenience of life—but as unquestionably not involving fundamental principles; nor, be decided as it may, endangering any man (except so far as a light purse may have that effect) in his guaranteed rights of conscience, liberty and the pursuit of happiness after his own taste. It is but of secondary consequence in any country, but especially in this, how a question of this kind is settled for the moment. The injurious legislation of this year will be exposed by reasoning and reflection or by its pernicious consequences, and corrected the next. Yet, urged by a constitutional idiosyncrasy, it is upon a question of this nature—of sheer policy in its essence, and of expediency—that Mr. Cralle has elected to abandon the Whig party with which he has so long combated against the authors of the proclamation, the force bill, and the threat to hang Mr. Calhoun, against "Usurpers," "Corruptionists," and "Royalists," and to become an active supporter of theirs, and the more effective, that his good ties avoid the ribaldry and slang of his new allies, while he marks his ministerial devotion under the pretence of exclusive affection for principle. He and I combated side by side against the Proclamation and Force Bill, against Rewards and Punishments, the Removal of the Deposits and the Expunge, but he ever, with the greater zeal as with the greater ability. He has found himself agreeing with the "Usurper" and "Corruptionists" upon a single point, the propriety of divorcing bank and state, and has deemed that coincidence of virtue enough to atone for the Proclamation and Force Bill and the succeeding abominations, and to make their authors, aiders, abettors and abettors most excellent, model, Jeffersonian Republicans! This is not all. He is not content with reading the "Usurpers," "Corruptionists" and "Royalists" back into the true Republican Church, but he has read the universal whig party, so long and arduously engaged in resisting the gigantic strides of Federal power out of it! They are, and according to him, can be, no longer Republicans, notwithstanding the length and gallantry of their resistance to Federal usurpation; and the unchallengeable proof—that that resistance has been the resistance of principle only, because useless for a time, and self-accepting, unless they see the finance question exactly as Mr. Cralle himself sees it! Comment upon that! Register of Parties, as Mr. Cralle sets up

to be, who invites Benton, Kendall and Woodbury into the association, and will not permit Clay, Preston, Leigh, Tyler, Talmadge, to set a foot upon the vestibule of the temple. I have, heart and soul, ever been attached to the Republican party of 1793, and its true principles, not excepting Nullification, and I am, if an individual do not assume in saying so, mortified to see those who by position and talents place in the humiliating attitude of partisans of the authors of the measures far exceeding in ability, as they themselves do or did admit, the alien and seditious John Adams. I am determined that this will be denied, and every other purpose disclaimed but that of advancing principle, the principles of '93. They may tell that to no avail. It will not pass current with men of experience. It is the sole end in pursuit, it could not be necessary or advisable, to throw all the thunder-bolts at Whigs, and rain all the applause on the administration—to sympathize with the latter in all its vicissitudes and reverses, and murmur and complain at the triumphs of the Whigs! That Mr. Cralle thinks principle involved I know; but the idiosyncrasy which discovered divine inspiration in the mysticism of Swedenborg, is capable when politically excited, of accomplishing equal wonders in respect to Kendall, Van Buren and Woodbury. It is well for Mr. Cralle's reputation, that in Virginia at least, he is widely known as a man, not merely of unimpaired honor, but devoid of ambition and cupidity, and the most disinterested of mankind. But for this personal knowledge, which among his acquaintance, the world could not change or shake, his recent course has been so extraordinary, flagrant, and unparalleled, that the same world could not have saved him from the Randolphian sentence read against certain quondam friends of Mr. Crawford—'Bought up, bought up.' He is not a man to be bought or sold, and his course therefore must be otherwise explained. That explanation is too well understood by his friends to be repeated here. It is the Association with which the seditious and transcendental qualities of an eminent citizen have inspired many of his friends, and which has proved in every case, destructive of their political influence, and detrimental to him who affords it. Mr. Calhoun for example, is universally supposed to be truly interpreted by the Washington Chronicle, which is regarded as his personal organ. Were this so, which it is not, Mr. Calhoun would be in political confederacy with the Proclamationists, and men who were ready to march an army into South Carolina and hang him for high treason, in 1832. He (if Mr. Cralle speaks his sentiments) would regard them as the true, orthodox, State Right party, while they who resisted the Proclamation and Force Bill, would be considered Federalists, Nationalists, Biddleites, &c. We exempt Mr. Calhoun from this monstrous absurdity, and deplore that that great man finds himself trammelled, disarmed and placed in a false position at every turn, by the misjudging zeal of his too admiring friends. I have not the vanity to suppose my individual opinions of consequence enough that I should enter the newspapers about them; but every Whig at least, will excuse me for feeling restive under my being inferentially ranked among those who favor the present power. At the same time I have no particular feeling for Mr. Clay, or against Mr. Van Buren. I merely think it hardly possible that Mr. Clay could blunder as frequently and fatally as the incumbent and his illustrious predecessor, and I fervently believe that the country would be incalculably benefited by the change. As for the Federalist and Republicanism that Mr. Cralle would revive and refer every thing to, he had as well try to revive the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibbines, or reanimate the corpses of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Cralle said himself a "moderate" or two ago, that the present division of parties was the true one, leaving its foundation in nature, excluding geographical views and of universal application. So Mr. Jefferson thought too. Let us be contented with it for the present, and in securing the success of the Whigs, feel confident that we are at the same time arresting the march of federal aggression and extravagance, and elevating those to power who stand under the most solemn pledges to reform the enormous abuses known to exist, to erect new bulwarks against federal aggression, and to cherish and defend the rights of the States; pledges which their high characters guarantee will be fulfilled to the utmost, and which, if they be not, we may suspect corruption to be too deeply seated to admit of cure. J. H. P.

DISGRACEFUL. The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday mentions an exciting and disgraceful scene which occurred in the House of Representatives of the U. States on the preceding day, between Mr. Turney and Mr. Bell, members from Tennessee, while engaged in debate in Committee of the whole, on the Indian Appropriation bill. It appears Mr. Turney had made a wanton, continued personal attack on the course of Mr. Bell, and the latter rose and commenced a severe rejoinder, asserting that Mr. Turney was the mere tool of others in making this attack. Mr. T. sitting immediately in front of Mr. B. rose from his seat, and looking Mr. B. in the face, said "it is false!" whereupon Mr. B. struck Mr. T. and blows passed between them both. This necessarily produced much confusion. The combatants were parted, and the Speaker resuming the Chair, at length brought the House to order; and it was resolved, by a large majority, that both the offending members should apologize to the House for their disorderly conduct, which was done accordingly, but no apology was made to each other. Mr. B. then concluded his speech.—Register.

MARRIED. In Yanceyville, Algernon S Yancy to Miss Henrietta W Graves, daughter of Capt Wm Graves. In Rowan county, Mr Joseph Regans to Miss Lucy Regans. Also Mr Jacob Coughanour to Mrs Caroline Monroe. In Davie county, Mr William Haden to Mrs Henrietta McCulloch. In Randolph county, Mr Jesse Dorsett to Miss Fanny Canoy, daughter of David Canoy, Esq. Also Mr Samuel Short to Miss Mary Hasket. In Rowan county, Mr Noah Ritchie to Miss Frances Foy. Also Mr Caleb Hampton to Miss Sarah Ritchie. In Fayetteville, Mr William Taylor to Miss Elizabeth Beckock, all of that place. In Rockingham county, Dr Thos F M Coyle, of Lexington, Ky., to Miss Nancy J. Gardwell.

DIED. On Monday the 24th inst. in the 48th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, consort of Gen. Nicholas Washington, of Wayne county. In the death of this estimable lady, her family and

friends have suffered an irreparable loss, and the poor and afflicted in her neighborhood have been deprived of a kind and attentive friend. Her charities, springing from a native benevolence, were unostentatious and sincere, and her highest eulogy is that she was best beloved where she was best known. Suddenly, in Randolph, Mr Allen Harrison, a middle aged man, leaving a wife and numerous family. "The deceased was found dead in his bed at night, by his wife, without having previously complained. In Chapel Hill, on the 1st May, Mrs. Amelia Belluck, widow of Richard Belluck, Esq. of Guilford county, in the 49th year of her age, has left behind her a husband and fourteen children to whom their irreparable loss. However painful it may be to me to record the death of a most excellent woman, I have not shrunk from the task, believing it to be a tribute due to the memory of one whose life was exemplary and whose death was tragical. For many months she labored under a painful disease, but never did she utter a murmuring word, or on any occasion betray a feeling of impatience. Some years since she visited herself at the Methodist Episcopal Church, where her walk, conversation, and naturally amiable qualities were such as to adorn the profession she had made. For some weeks previous to her death, she became fully convinced that all hope of recovery must be relinquished. It was then that the power of religion began to shine forth with all its elevating influence. With perfect composure she watched the gradual decay of her "earthly tabernacle," and in the hour of her dissolution threw near, her hope of bliss and faith in a risen Redeemer becoming clearer, stronger, and truer. A few days before her death, she called to her beside bed-ridden daughter, and commended her little children to her care, desiring her to live near to the Lord. She then called her youngest, embraced and told her she must not grieve to pray when she was gone, but soon she would be in Heaven. She then gave utterance to her feelings in praise to God, and she was glad she was born to die; told her friends not to grieve after her when she was dead, she was going to a better world. She frequently requested the family to join with her in prayer and singing. She finally embraced her husband, and requested him to keep her children out of her company, and carry them to hear the word of God. She also requested him to meet her in Heaven. While we deeply lament this dispensation of Providence, it is to us a source of much comfort and gratification to know that she died in the belief that her Saviour would take her to himself. Let us die the death of the righteous, and let us last end be like hers." (Com.)

FOURTH JULY. The Citizens of Raleigh are invited to assemble at the Court House, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of taking measures, for the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence. W. G. G. GALLIN, Esq., Secy. of Public Instruction.

A TEACHER WANTED. A Gentleman of sober, moral habits, to teach the various branches of an English Education in a common school about the first of July next, in a very healthy situation. For further particulars apply to the Post Master, Cox's Store, Sampson county, N. C. June 5, 1838. 213w

THE TREE OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE. OPINIONS OF ITS MERIT AND UTILITY. From the members of the Law Faculty of Yale College. DEAR SIR: I have examined your work called the Tree of Legal Knowledge, presenting to the eye an analysis of the Common and Statute Law of England, on a chart or map, and I can cordially recommend the same as highly useful to the student of the law. The plan is judicious, and the execution happy, condensing much matter in a small compass, and well fitted to arrest attention, and aid the memory to retain the logical divisions and many of the details of legal science. Respectfully your obedient servant, S. SAUNDY, J. HITCHCOCK, Yale College, New Haven, May 12, 1838. I entirely concur in the above recommendation of Mr. Hitchcock. May 12, 1838. DAVID DAGGETT, Prof. of Law, Yale College. From the Hon. Daniel Webster. May, 1838. DEAR SIR: I have had time only to look very hastily at your legal work. It is ingenious, and the design a good one, and so far as I could discern, the details of the science run out into their proper and distinct subdivisions. Much more weight, however, than I give to my opinion, it is to be attached to those of Mr. Hitchcock and Chief Justice Daggett, as they are regular and distinguished teachers of the law. With all good wishes for the success of your undertaking, I am, with regard, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

From R. F. Butler, Esq., Attorney General of the United States, and Professor of Law in the University of New York. I have examined with some care the Tree of Legal Knowledge, (an allegorical representation of the Law and Constitution of England as delineated in the Commentaries of Blackstone,) recently published by the Messrs. Turner and Hughes. This performance exhibits with great ingenuity and accuracy the method, divisions, and leading principles of the English Law, and is well calculated to impress them on the mind of the student. I think too that the instructed lawyer will find it a pleasant and useful means of refreshing his recollections of a work, which must ever hold a high place in his esteem, and with the analysis of which he cannot be too familiar. New York, May 11, 1838. B. F. BUTLER.

From the Hon. H. Strang. May, 1838. DEAR SIR: I have seen and examined with much pleasure, your Tree of Common Law. I had heard much of it before I saw it, and what is very usual on such occasions, my expectations had fallen far short of the reality. The ingenuity of the design is not surpassed by its happy execution, and as a North Carolina, I am proud of this beautiful effort of genius. No admirer of the Common Law (and who is there, having any knowledge of it, who does not admire it) can fail to avail himself of the opportunity you have furnished, of contemplating it in this new and engaging form. As one of the profession, I sincerely thank you for having thus beautified our ancient and venerable structure, and am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, H. O. STRANGE.

From the Hon. H. Clay. Sir: I have been able only to give a slight examination to the copy of the Tree of Legal Knowledge, with the opportunity of inspecting which you have favored me. It can add little to the high and satisfactory testimonials to its merits which you have already received, for me to say that it displays a great ingenuity and labor, and that I think it will be of material assistance to the diligent student. With your great success, Your ob't serv't, H. CLAY.

From the Hon. H. Clay. The above recommendations from some of the most distinguished Jurists in the United States, have been selected by the subscribers from the many in their possession, as sufficient to establish the merits of the "Tree of Legal Knowledge." Orders for this work, directed to the North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, or H. D. Turner, 180 Broadway, New York, will meet prompt attention. Price—Map form eight—Atlas six dollars. Raleigh, June 6, 1838. TURNER & HUGHES. 24 w

NOTICE TO HERBY GIVEN. That under as soon as convenient, the Co-partnership between Nathan Willey and myself in the business of selling and contracting hereafter made by said Willey will be acknowledged by myself. WM. B. WOOLEN. June 6, 1838. 24 3c

SPRINGS. The Subscriber informs the public and her friends, that her Establishment at Shocco Springs was opened for the reception and accommodation of visitors, on the first day of June, 1838. She deems it almost unnecessary to say any thing as regards the healthfulness of the waters of the Springs, as they have been so frequently the means of restoring to health many of the most valuable members of society, and their medicinal properties have been so frequently testified by gentlemen and Physicians of first rate talents in the country. The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road runs within ten miles of the Springs, and the Cars will pass daily by the fourth of July next; and for the accommodation of visitors, the Subscriber will regularly run a hack from the Depot at TWENTY to the Springs. ANN JOHNSON. Warren co., N. C. June 3, 1838. 24 6c P. S. There will be a Ball and Party at the Springs on the 6th and 7th of July, commencing at the passage of the Train on Saturday the 5th miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. A. J.

State of North Carolina, Bertie County. In Equity, March Term, 1838. Petition to sell land. Samuel Powell and others, Plaintiffs. — Carter and wife Elizabeth, Defendants. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that — Carter and wife, one of the Heirs at Law of Francis Powell, late of this county, are not residents of this State; it is therefore decreed that publication be made in the Raleigh Star, that they do and appear before the judge of said Court, to be heard for Bertie County, at the Court House in Windsor, on the 3rd Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the cause heard ex parte, and a sale of land decreed. And it is ordered accordingly. THOMAS L. WEBB, C. & M. E. Windsor, May 28, 1838. 24 6w

MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS (UNITED). Joseph E. M. Hobby, Manager. The proprietors respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh an vicinity, that they have united this extensive Menagerie and Equine Circus Company, for this season, and in offering them to the public for exhibition, are determined to give such a variety of entertainments as cannot fail to meet the approbation of all classes of the community. To effect this, they have engaged some of the most talented and celebrated Equitarians and Gymnastic performers, who, together with their fine collection of living Animals will afford a rich and rare treat to the Naturalist and lover of equestrian and Gymnastic exercises. The Animals and Circus are both arranged under a large and spacious pavilion. The Menagerie and Circus will be exhibited together at Raleigh on Thursday, 15th and Friday, 16th, days of June for TWO NIGHTS only. ADMITTANCE ONLY 50 CENTS, children and servants half price. The Animals will be exhibited each day from 1 to 4 P. M. Admission to the Animals alone 25 cents. Commodious seats will be erected to accommodate visitors. Ladies and children always have the preference. This splendid exhibition requires the services of 90 men and horses to complete its operation. The Manager, in soliciting public patronage, would respectfully state that there will be nothing introduced in the performance that can offend the ear of the most fastidious, but the whole will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum. No Ladies admitted unaccompanied by a Gentleman. A list of the Animals contained in the Menagerie. FULL GROWN MALE ELEPHANT PIZARRO. The African Lion. Royal Bengal Tiger. Royal Bengal Tigress. Peppate Camel and her young. Real Black African OSTRICH. The Quaggy, from the Cape of Good Hope. Pair of Spotted Hyenas. Pair of Striped Hyenas. The African Pelican. Asiatic Leopard. South American Condor. Vulture, from Ceylon. Jackall, Monkeys, &c. For particulars of performances see the large bills posted up at the Hotels and Stores. There will be an Exhibition of the Rare Specimens of the FINE ARTS; The richest, most elegant and extensive collection of Paintings ever offered, representing burning mountains, configurations, battles, cities, buildings, shipwrecks, &c. These Paintings have been selected with great care and attention by a very distinguished Artist, and neither pains nor expense have been spared in procuring works of the most celebrated and interesting character. They will be exhibited at Raleigh on Wednesday the 14th, and Friday the 15th days of June. Admission 25 cents. Entrance to this splendid exhibition from the inside of the Menagerie. The above can be seen at Josiah Hinman's on Monday the 11th, at Smithfield on Tuesday the 12th, at John Leach's on Wednesday the 13th, and Friday the 15th days of June, for one day only at each place. June 5, 1838. ALEX. CAMPBELL, Ranger. 24 3c

STRAY. Was entered on the Stray Book of Wake county on the 29th day of May, by Wm. Lee, who lives about 18 miles N. W. of Raleigh, one eight BAY HORSE, four feet ten inches high, six years old, with black mane, tail, and legs. Stray is valued at sixty dollars, and was taken up on the 29th inst. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1838. ALEX. CAMPBELL, Ranger. 24 3c

BLANKS FOR sale here.