

all political power—the qualified voters. And the legislature is just as much the agent of, and I owe the same allegiance to the State—the People, as all or any of the officers above mentioned. But it is insisted, as the legislature, and not the people, has the power of electing Senators, it must have the right to instruct them in their duty, &c. If so, it would follow that the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Attorney General, &c. &c. must obey instructions or resign. Will any one have the boldness to contend for this? Nay, more, if the right to elect gives the right to instruct, the Governor and Council of State have the right to instruct Senators of Congress; for when a vacancy shall happen in the recess of the Legislature, they have the right of appointment, which they would certainly exercise if Messrs. Strange and Brown were now to resign; and then they might instruct and again to resign the new Senators, and raise appoint others, and so on for perhaps nearly two years, according to this doctrine. Again, the Electoral Colleges elect the President and Vice President of the United States, or in case of failure, the House of Representatives the former, and Senate the latter, &c. &c. they, or any of them, have the right to instruct, because of that to elect? must the President and Vice President obey or resign? Yes, if the doctrine concerning Senators is authentic.

I will suppose a case which will, I think, test the soundness of this doctrine. If the Legislature pass resolutions, instructing Senators to pursue one course and the people were to take the trouble to express themselves on the same subject, and a majority of the constitutional voters of the State, were in opposition, which should Senators obey—the legislature, the agent of the people, or the people themselves—the constituents—the masters of both the legislature and Senators? Unquestionably the people.

Safety generally lies in middle courses, and as I have attempted to prove, (how successfully, it is for others to judge,) that both these extremes are wrong, allow me to state what I consider the true doctrine. Every county has the right to instruct its members of Assembly, every district, its Representatives in Congress and the State; the people of the State, Senators in Congress; and each and every one of them, should always obey such instructions—no matter how given, or ascertained, so they contain the wishes of the majority—or resign.

This being the true doctrine, let us revert to the resolutions of the Legislature, at its late session. There were doubtless many—perhaps a majority of the Whig members, who deny the right of the legislature to instruct Senators to obey or resign, if it were. But they claim the right to express their views on any political subject, to embody them in resolutions, and forward them to Senators and Representatives in Congress and to other State legislatures, &c. Now, as the administration party in the legislature and our Senators in Congress, admit the right to instruct, and insist that it is the duty of Senators to obey the wishes of the legislature when expressed, or resign, it seems very clear to me that if they have been sincere in their professions for the last four or five years, there is no alternative. They may resign, or they may pretend that they cannot understand the meaning of the resolutions, prove one of two things, either that they possess too little honesty or understanding to deserve seats in Congress.

I think I have stated correctly the ground occupied by the two parties in the Legislature. For proof, see the amendments (cut and dried in "cautions," or possibly in Washington,) offered in the House and Senate, (the same *verbatim et literatim*.) by those who admit the right of the legislature to instruct, but who were then averse to its exercise. Observe too, how the Van Buren party in the legislature, and the two Senators, play to one another so nicely (as they think) the one makes up through which the others expect to escape. But it ought not, cannot admit them. If they love their post, and party, better than their principles, let them prove it, as I think they are about to do; and two years hence one of them at least, will, I trust, and the legislature using language officiously "mandatory," and so plain that even he will not affect to misunderstand. They both ought to obey resign, if they have any regard for their own professions of principle; they ought to do so, for a better reason still, cannot be unknown to them, that during the two past years, the elections in both Houses of the legislature—and a Governor by an overwhelming majority. All this must have satisfied them, unless they are incapable of understanding any thing; that a majority of their constituents were opposed to their course. And when a majority of their constituents, representatives, dissent from the course they should pursue, or resignation, is their duty.

Permit me to say, before I conclude, that in denying the right of a legislature

to instruct, and consequently that such instructions are not obligatory, constitutional, legally or morally, nevertheless, Senators ought to treat with great respect any expression of opinion coming from their State Legislature; and when a sense of duty does not forbid, to be governed accordingly. I go farther and say; that from a regard for the honest prejudices of the people, were I a Senator, I would resign, rather than encounter the abuse and detraction, which I might expect from some, for disregarding such instructions. I trust the few crude ideas here thrown out, may induce some competent person to do justice to the subject.

An Edgecomb Nullifier,
January 21st, 1839.

THE STAR. RALEIGH, FEB. 20, 1839.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.
We lay before our readers, in to-day's Star, the very able and interesting speech of Mr. Clay on the subject of abolition, to the exclusion of almost all other matter. High as public expectation has been raised by the reputation of the orator, and the many complimentary notices which have appeared, we may venture the assertion that no one will be disappointed on a perusal of this speech. It is replete with noble and patriotic sentiments; it takes the highest ground in defence of the rights of the South; it sets forth fully and clearly the diabolical designs of the abolitionists; it appeals with thrilling and impressive eloquence to all classes of citizens to rally in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and places Mr. Clay, as the great advocate of the slave-holding States, in the foreground of all other candidates for the Presidency.

MR. STANLEY'S able and patriotic speech, in which he flays the abolitionist Duncan, of Ohio, alive, shall be presented to our readers as early as practicable.

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
We are gratified to learn that **KENNETH RAYNER**, Esq. of Hertford county, has consented to become a candidate to represent this district, (composed of the counties of Perquimans, Chowan, Camden, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Hertford,) in the next Congress. From information received from a source to be relied on, we have no doubt he will be elected by an overwhelming majority. We rejoice, and so will every man of true Whig principles throughout the State, at the prospect of so valuable an acquisition to our delegation in Congress. The ability and patriotic zeal with which Mr. Rayner has acquitted himself in the councils of the State, is a sufficient guarantee that he will be an ornament to the State in the National Legislature.

If the Editor of the Edenton Gazette will refer to his leisure, to the article upon the subject of the mails, which appeared in our paper week before last, he will discover that either his knowledge or perceptive faculty is somewhat deficient. The article, which has called forth his pleasant, was a *Communication*, and not an *Editorial*. That he could not perceive the difference, excites our pity for his apparent ignorance—and that he could not tell a sarcastic from a grave position, deserves to be a subject of ridicule. We suppose he has the most unlimited confidence in the actual, original existence of *Keop's fabled heroes*, and rejoices in pursuing the Tales of Jack the Giant-Killer.

He speaks of our "characteristic, peculiar modesty." Without laying claim to the extraordinary degree of perfection in this virtue manifested by our new-fledged brother, who is soon found soaring among the Stars, we may draw consolation from the reflection that we have ever been too "modest" to herald the praises of Loco-Focoism, or to advocate the principles of a party to which "modesty" is a stranger, and whose triumphs have been achieved and perpetuated at the expense of public justice.

He calls us the "organ of the Federalists!" He knew we were not a Federalist when he penned the article; he did it for effect—perhaps to show his faith in the doctrine which declares opposition to the Administration to be Federalism. Will the Editor define the word "Federalist?" Will he say the Proclamation was not a Federal paper? Will he prove the tendency of the Sub-Treasury system to be anti-Federal? Will he prove that doctrine to be anti-Federal which makes the States mere "plantations" of the general government?

NEWBERN DISTRICT.
We are glad to perceive that the people of this District are in motion, and giving unequivocal signs of their determination not to be misrepresented in Congress. We learn from the last Newbern Spectator that, on the 12th instant, a meeting of the people of Craven county was held in Newbern, to take steps to select a suitable person to be run as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Shepard, whose course they condemned as "vacillating and untrustworthy." "The meeting," says the Spectator "was beyond question the largest ever seen in Newbern on a political occasion, and the unanimity of purpose manifested to promote the general wish of the District by superseding Mr. Shepard, gives us cheering assurance that it will be done, and by a sweeping majority." The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Manly, Bryan, Attmore, Graham, Burgin, and M'Leod, and several spirited resolutions adopted, among which was one proposing that the people of the several counties of the District appoint delegates to a Convention to be held at Kingston, on the 1st Monday in April, to select a candidate. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to said Convention—Messrs. Will. B. Wadsworth, S. Hyman, Samuel Jones, W. B. Perkins, John T. Lane, John Harris, M. C. Bogey and H. Brinson.

The Journal of the American Silk Society, published at Baltimore, edited by J. S. Skinner, Esq. has been received. We shall notice its contents and publish the prospectus next week.

TOSAC commands the following handsome prices in Petersburg: Logs, \$9 to 10 3/4; Lard, \$11 to 18, according to quality.

Wheat—The article is in full demand. Red \$1.70 and White \$1.75 for best samples.

The Investigating Committee returned to Washington last week. It will make some examinations into the condition of the Treasury Department, before it proceeds to make up and present its report. Nothing, certainly, is known of the nature of its discoveries—but there is no doubt, says the Balt. Chron. from what we have seen and heard, that it has verified the fact, in the most incontestable shape, that immense sums of money, coming, either directly or otherwise, out of the public treasury

have been spent by the Loco Foco leaders in the late elections in New York. The establishment of this important and starting fact, will be sufficient warrant for the appointment of the Committee, even if it should discover no other public abuses.

Suspension of specie payments by the Mobile Branch of the State Bank.—The Mobile slips of the 5th instant express great concern at the announcement of a second suspension by the Branch of the State Bank in that city. The Advertiser says that the suspension was totally unexpected, came upon the citizens of Mobile like a clap of thunder.

The bill granting Banking privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, has been rejected by the Kentucky House of Representatives, by a vote of 52 nays to 48 yeas.

New York Literary Gazette.—We publish in another column, the prospectus of this new periodical, edited by James Aldrich, Esq. It is very neatly printed and ably conducted.

EARTHQUAKE IN MARTINIQUE.
Great rain has been brought upon the cities and plantations in the island of Martinique, great numbers of habitations have been overthrown, and multitudes of lives lost, by an earthquake which occurred the 12th ultimo. Port Royal was the principal scene of destruction. Four hundred persons, it is supposed, perished at that city.

J. D. CLANCY, Esq. has sold the establishment of the Greenboro' Patriot to Messrs. SWAIN and SULLIVAN. The political character of the paper remains the same. We wish the new Editors success.

We tender our grateful acknowledgments to Messrs. Rencher, Stanly and Montgomery, to whose politeness we are indebted for sundry valuable Congressional documents.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
This body met on Saturday last, and unanimously confirmed the following nominations of the Governor:

Advisory Board.—Charles Manly, William A. Blount and David W. Stone, Esquires.
Board of Internal Improvement.—Col. Cadwallader Jones and Charles P. Mallett, Esqrs.

Mississippi.—John Henderson Whig, has been elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Mississippi, to succeed Mr. Williams, Van Buren, by a majority of five votes.

The Whig State Convention at Jackson was a very numerous and talented body. They have taken strong ground. Besides nominating an entire Whig ticket for State and National offices, they have appointed delegates to the National Whig Convention at Harrisburg, and have instructed them to support HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Edward Turner, the present Chancellor of the State, received the nomination for Governor. A correspondent of N. O. Bulletin says, "Our friends abroad need have no fears of Mississippi. She is safe, and at the general election in November next, the Van Burenites will find another political Waterloo."

Thus you see that things are getting better, and men are gradually falling back on first principles.

CONGRESS.
The Report of Mr. WALL, upon Government patronage, (justly remarks the Fredericksburg Arena) is a document well calculated to alarm the ears of every friend of free institutions. It may be looked upon as a proclamation of the party in power, to all office holders, calling upon them, under pain of dismission, to exert all their personal and official influence at elections, in support of the Government candidates. Of course, there is no such language used, but, taken in connection with the opposite grounds heretofore assumed by the party with which Mr. WALL is acting, and whose sanction his Report now has, the office holders will be blind indeed if they do not see in this document, a course marked out for them, which they will neglect to pursue at the risk of their daily bread.

The signals of party tergiversation present no more flagrant instance of inconsistency, than that manifested by this Report. Committee after committee, in both Houses, during the administration of Mr. Adams, made long and able reports, on executive patronage, its alarming growth was depicted in strong language—and various suggestions made to arrest and control its operation. The interference of office holders, in popular elections, was denounced in the strongest terms, and various penalties suggested to restrain their zeal. Mr. Benton's report exhausted the subject, and, with reference to the activity of office holders, seems to partake of the prophetic character. Mr. Buchanan made an able speech on the same side—and every leader at the party, then in either House, was found to be favorable to some restraint being imposed upon Federal officers. One would suppose, therefore, that the Bill introduced by Mr. Crittenden—which provides that the President shall dismit certain specified officers, if they be found meddling with elections, further than giving their votes—would have received the support of both parties. It was referred to the Judiciary, and Mr. Wall's Report is the consequence. Mr. Benton, Mr. Buchanan, and every other Senator of the majority will be found to vote against it. Is there the semblance of honesty in politics!

Mr. Crittenden made an able speech on Friday last in support of his Bill. Mr. Wall answered in and defended the Report on Monday, and on the next day Mr. Rives addressed the Senate in a most eloquent and able manner, in support of the Bill. He concluded, by offering the following resolutions, which are taken, *verbatim*, from Mr. Jefferson—

Whereas, "the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government," and whereas also, "freedom of election is essential to the mutual independence of the State and Federal Governments, and of the different branches of the same Government so vitally cherished by American institutions;"

Resolved, therefore, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it is highly improper for officers, depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right.

Resolved, also, That measures ought to be adopted by Congress, so far as their constitutional powers may extend, to restrain, by law, all interference of Federal officers with elections, otherwise than by giving their own votes; and that the report of the Judiciary Committee be committed to a select committee, with instructions to new model it according to the principles declared in the foregoing preamble and resolutions."

This look the patent democrats of the Senate all a back. They talked about the resolutions not being in order. Mr. BUCHANAN protested against any change of issue; he wanted the Bill. Mr. RIVES withdrew the resolutions, but afterwards moved them for the purpose of having them pointed.

A mastery and eloquent debate is still going on in the Senate, on this new doctrine assumed by the Van Buren party, that it is the right and duty of office-holders to interfere in elections—in other words, asserting the right of the administration "to bring the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections." Mr. FAYETTEVILLE, of South Carolina, has addressed that body at length, in favor of the principle of securing the elective right, in its purity and freedom, against the improper interference of the Executive, and his long-legged dependents. He illustrated the "democracy" of such a measure by reference to Mr. Benton's report, De Witt Clinton's message to the Legislature, Mr. Calhoun's report, General Jackson's promising Inaugural, Mr. Buchanan's former speech, &c.; and the precedents for it he found in the repeated legislation of the popular branch of the English Government and the demands of the reform party; and the propriety and necessity of it, he enforced by clear and cogent argument in reference to the tremendous patronage of the Executive, and by citing numerous examples, showing the excessive evil of permitting this patronage to come in conflict with the freedom of elections. The Madisonian says it was one of Mr. Preston's most able and eloquent efforts, and several beautiful passages produced an audible effect upon the large audience that had crowded to hear it.

William & Mary College.—The Norfolk Beacon says: "It gives us pleasure to learn that this venerable institution, to which so many of our eminent and most useful citizens are indebted for the benefits of a liberal education, was never more prosperous than at the time its best days never equalled the present, whether we regard the number of its pupils, the ability of its professors, or the means of a successful prosecution of study."

LATE FROM ENGLAND.
Dreadful Storm.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for a copy of the New York Evening Star of the 12th instant, by which we have accounts from England to the 10th ult., brought by the packet ship Cambridge, Captain Bursley, which arrived on the 11th inst. We have barely space to give a short summary of the items of news brought by this arrival.

A dreadful hurricane occurred at Liverpool on the 7th ult., which destroyed four or five hundred lives, and property to a large amount.

Among the many losses, we regret to learn that the New York packet ships Pennsylvania, St. Andrews, and Oxford, are mentioned as total wrecks—Many persons perished on board these vessels from the severity of the weather. The packet ship Cambridge was at one time in imminent danger, but was happily saved without injury.

The gale commenced on the night of the 6th ult., and continued for many hours with much violence. The weather was bitterly cold, and many of those who escaped death by drowning, were killed by the cold.

The Great Western, on account of the high tides, has been detained 12 days beyond the time fixed for her departure. She was to sail, by the last accounts, on the 28th January, and the Liverpool on the 6th of February.

Mechanics Wanted.—A Coach-making establishment, a Hat manufactory, and a Tin and Copper-smith establishment—is wanted in this place. Situated as Milton is in the midst of a wealthy and enterprising section of country, there is no want of encouragement.

Milton Spec.
The Mulberry Fantasies.—We have already taken notice of the impositions practiced in some of the Northern States, in selling Poplar and Basswood cuttings for the Morus Mul-ticulis—but we hardly expected that the wood-en-nut-tree gentlemen would have attempted to counterfeit the mulberry seed. The last New England Farmer announces that a friend had just received a small phial of what was said to be mulberry seed, as a sample, of twenty-five pounds, which the person who sent it had on hand for sale. This sample of mulberry seed turned out to be nothing more nor less than sawdust. The editor of that paper adds, that he now expects to see these impostors along with silk-worm eggs, made out of yellow loes-wax, and dropped on the best hot pressed letter paper, for sale to the amateurs."

For the Star.
Ma. Emron: Please let me express the belief in your valuable paper, that Mr. Sargent the great Temperance Champion in Massachusetts is well pleased to see the whole series of his beautiful "Temperance Tales" going the rounds of the papers, among the various religious denominations, and they are beyond doubt, worthy of such a dissemination; but the rules of common courtesy would perhaps require that the writer should be credited to them.

PHILO.
FROM TEXAS.

New Orleans slips of the 28th and 29th ult., bring us news from Texas to the 18th. Congress was to have adjourned on the 21st. President Houston has announced his intention to make an excursion into the United States. The Congress had resolved to change the seat of Government from Houston to some place to be selected by commissioners. It was probable a bill for the suppression of gambling would be passed. A bill had passed the Senate for the establishment of a National Bank, predicated upon the revenue of the Government. Two other bills had received the sanction of that body—one appropriating \$1,500,000 to Government expenses, and another authorizing a loan of \$1,000,000 by the President, for like purposes. Temperance societies had been started with a good promise. Two Texans had escaped from the dungeons at Matamoras. There is nothing said of Indian disturbances, by which we suppose there have been none recently.

INSTRUCTIONS, &c.
So much has already been said about our Senators in Congress, that we begin to fear the people will get tired of the subject, but as the Globe has lately put forth a revised edition of those gentlemen's remarks on the occasion of presenting the Political Resolutions of our Legislature, we must beg leave to notice some positions which were not contained in the former reports of their remarks.

Mr. Strange says, "He believed a part of the popular will in North Carolina was, that when the Legislature instructed a Senator to vote for or against a particular measure, such instructions should stand with him for the popular will whatever in truth the popular will might be; but that when not

instructed it was his duty to exercise his best judgment, and ascertain, from the several sources within his reach, what was upon the whole the popular will."

If by the expression, "a part of the popular will in North Carolina" the Hon. Senator means the will of a portion of the people of that State, we would say, it surely must be the will of very few. But we understand and from the context that the Senator means by this expression, that it is a part of the established political creed of the people of North Carolina, that whenever the word "instruct" is used by the Legislature it is, by a kind of magical substitution, to stand for the popular will, whether it express that will or not, and that no word or phrase can in any degree convey the same meaning. It would be most wonderful if the people of North Carolina had taken such a liberty with the English language and with common sense. When and where did the people of North Carolina ever charm and consecrate the word "instruct," so that it should command obedience in preference to every other word or phrase? Mr. Rayner's Resolutions expressly declare what the Legislature believed to be the "popular will," the Senator declares that that will is his polar star, yet he cannot arrive at it for want of that hallowed word "instruct." It is most palpable that the "popular will" is but an inference from the word "instruct" on yet the Senator pretends that such inference is more clear and explicit than a direct assertion of the fact. Such special pleading is unworthy of a gentleman in the exalted station of a Senator. The oft repeated expression from the Scripture we look upon as a perfect and full answer to all this "hanging on technicalities." "The servant that knoweth his master's will and doeth it not shall be beaten with many stripes."

But this gentleman seems to take it in high dudgeon that another Senator should have applied an illustration from the relative of Master and Servant in which the word "slave" is used. And he contends that because he can resign his servitude and the slave cannot, that therefore, there is no analogy. The question is not when one of these relations terminates, but whether there is any analogy while they exist. Now to our mind the principles, authority and obedience are the same, whether applied to slaves, servants, soldiers, statesmen, or any other relations of society. The questions now is, have I a right to command, and are you bound to obey?

immaterial how I express myself so that I am intelligible. The Senator and his party have decided for themselves, that the popular will expressed through the Legislature is to be implicitly obeyed or the relation is to cease. That will has been declared in so many words in Mr. Rayner's Resolutions, there is no room for inference or implication. There is a clear and pertinent declaration that by voting to carry out these Resolutions, they will represent the wishes of a majority of the people of the State." Why therefore, look to other sources? "Qui læret in littera, hæret in cortice."

Cur. Wa. ch.
MARRIED.

In Franklin on the 29th ultimo, by Jordan Denison Esq. Mr. William Welch to Miss Ann Jane daughter of Abraham Frazier, decd.

Recently in Franklin, Mr. Waerick Hazellwood to Miss Amelia A. H. Young.

Also in the 28th ult. by the Rev. R. Watson, Mr. Norflet P. Carson to Miss Sarah H. Branchett, of Halifax.

In Greensborough, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Paisley, John L. Cilly, Esq. of the firm of Allen & Cilly, New York, to Miss Martha Ann, daughter of the late Christopher Moring, Esq. of the former place.

At Beaufort, William C. Bell, to Miss Alida Maria daughter of Dr. James Mandy.

DIED.
In Edenton, on the 9th instant, Josiah Collins, Sen. Esq. aged 76 years.

In Chowan, on the 7th, Mr. Peter Parker, on the 6th, Elizabeth his daughter, aged 3 years, and on the 8th, Elizabeth his daughter, aged 5 years.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, Capt. Anson Bailey, a native of the State of New York, but for twenty years past a citizen of that town.

In Stokes County, on the 26th ult. at the residence of Col. M. B. Moore, Mrs. Lydia F. consort of Gifford E. Moore, aged 30 years and two months.

At Painsville, Wakes County, N. C. on the 30th December, in the first year of her age, Mrs. Ann Jones, wife of Gen. Edmund Jones, and daughter of Gen. William Lenoir.

PROPOSALS.
FOR PUBLISHING IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, UNDER THE TITLE OF "THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN."

The subscriber, having this day purchased of the proprietors, the press and types of the "North Carolina Journal," begs leave to announce to the public, that he intends, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to commence the weekly publication of a paper at this place, under the above title.

WARREN M. LEWIS, Caswell STEPHEN DODSON, Secretary GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person WM. HYVINE, County

Duly sensible of the importance of newspaper publications to the community at large, and of the corresponding responsibility of editors to the editor of the "North Carolina" only here publishes his views, his instructions effective in preserving applications, to make the paper a useful channel of correct intelligence upon all subjects of public interest, falling within the range of his limited experience, observation and research.

The Columns of the North Carolina will be freely devoted to the hearty, but temperate and candid support of the measures of the present administration of the general Government, on the ground that the editor believes the probability upon which they are founded to be the same which have always governed the great body of the Democratic Republicans of the country as contrasted with the Federal or National Republicans, who mainly constitute the character of the opposition party, or self-styled Whigs.

It shall be an object of paramount consideration in publishing this paper, to draw public attention to and concentrate public opinion more zealously upon, the peculiar interests of North Carolina as an independent State; by often presenting to the reader's eye, the State's most prominent claims to distinction and rank among her sister States; by mutually co-operating with every effort that shall be made for the full development of her vast and yet unemployed resources; and by every other fair means, endeavoring to enlighten and keep alive a manly spirit of state pride, (too prone to be extinguished or kept cold by party bickerings about federal politics.)

As almost every man in the State has a planter or less extent a planter, the editor will seek diligently to make his paper profitable to the agriculturist by frequent and copious extracts from approved books and periodicals, upon the subject of farm management.

The periodical press has been of late, so much enlarged in its circulation, and so much improved in the departments of literature and taste, that the editor would feel he did injustice to the consequently enlightened state of public opinion, feeling and intelligence, if he did not here promise earnestly to send the aid of his humble agency, in the general diffusion of literary subjects, through the channel of his paper.

Should the partiality and kindness of the subscribers' friends enlarge the subscription so as to justify it, he will discontinue his practice as an attorney in the courts, and devote his time exclusively to his duties as an editor.

TERMS.
The price of publication will be, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance. Three Dollars, if paid at the end of six months; otherwise, three Dollars and Fifty Cents.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C. }
P. O. Box 1, 1839. } H. I. HOLMES.

PUBLIC HOUSE.
The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a public house on the premises lately occupied by George Ryan, Esq. near the Wake Forest College, Wake county, where he will be happy to accommodate travellers or such as may wish a temporary location near the institution, and will pledge himself to do all in his power to make their situation pleasant.

ALLEN S. WINN,
Wake Forest College, Feb. 7th, 1839.

NOTICE.
Stage Fare from Waplesborough to Newbern reduced to two dollars and fifty cents. For seats in Waplesborough apply to C. M. C. Churchhill's Hotel, and to Gen. H. G. Collier in Newbern.

H. MISWALL,
Feb. 15 1839.

PERSPECTIVE.
The New York Literary Gazette.

Usage has made it necessary for us, in issuing the first number of a new periodical, to say something of the course we have determined to pursue, and of the character and nature of the undertaking, for which we seek the approval and aid of the public.

In its criticism, the Literary Gazette will be impartial and manly—seeking rather to encourage than to depreciate—to acknowledge excellence, rather than to spy out faults.

Our Journal shall never become the organ of personality, slander, or malignity; we know how easy it is by these engines to attract an ephemeral notoriety—a notoriety attainable by the most contemptible and ignorant.

Conducting our paper with sincerity of heart and eagerness of purpose, we shall endeavor to make it a vehicle of instruction and entertainment to the intelligent of all classes. Its contents will be various, embracing reviews of new works in literature, and the arts—original essays on various subjects, "from grave to gay"—notices of the drama—poetry—fables, miscellanea, diversified by rare gems of literature, extracted from uncommon works.

The Literary Gazette will be the organ of a literary club, whose original papers will appear in its columns.

The criticisms on books, pictures, and the drama, will be under the superintendence of competent hands. Ample aid has been secured from American and European contributors.

The subscriptions already received are sufficient to insure for the Literary Gazette a wide circulation.

Subscription received at the publication office, 41 N. Ann Street, or by mail, addressed to the Editor.

In accordance with our original determination to neglect no honorable means of establishing our Journal on a firm basis, this first number, will be sent to some persons who are not subscribers, in the hope that when they see the plan and contents of the Literary Gazette, they may be induced to give to it their support by subscribing.

China, Glass and Earthen Ware.
TIMOTHY T. KISSAM & Co.
China, Glass and Earthen Ware Dealers.

World before their friends and customers, that they have removed to No. 3 Building Street (next to the corner of Pearl Street) where they have on hand an extensive assortment of articles in their line, (suitable for the country trade,) of

Fresh Importations,
embracing
All the latest Styles and Patterns,
which they will sell by the package, or remove from the shelves, low for Cash, or approved paper.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1839.

CAST IRON PLOUGHS.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, for sale, at a moderate price, Richmond's Cast Iron Ploughs. Nothing more need be said in recommendation of this truly excellent article, than that it will be found in the superior testimonials of some of the best farmers in the State. Farmers are invited to call and judge for themselves.

R. TUCKER,
Raleigh, Feb. 12, 1839.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough introduced into this State and Virginia by A. V. & Richmond, near Milton, N. C. and have no hesitation in saying that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its facility in easy draught, turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense, in the cast iron, which we think preferable, on account of its non-resistance and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell STEPHEN DODSON, Secretary GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person WM. HYVINE, County