Clay's entire unity of feeling with Southern men ou the subject of slavery—would not be convinced of his devotion to the South, though an angel should descend from the skies and pro-

HON, EDWARD STANLY.

This promising and patriotic young gentle-man seems to have acquired for himself an unusual share of the abuse, and spleen, and venou of the administration papers. He has incurred this misfortune too (if it be a misfortune) at a very early period of his public life; he has been in Congress but two sessions, and yet every administration grass-hopper from the mountains to the ocean, is chirruping most vociferously against him. Why all this clamor and vituperation? Has Mr. Stanly violated any public pledge? Has he neglected any public duty ! Has he committed any public or private offence, to entitle him to all this calumny and abuse? If he has, we have yet to be apprised of the circumstance. His character, both as a public servant and as a private gentleman, not only stands fair, as far as our knowledge of him extends, but unreproached and unimpeachable. But it seems he has committed, thus early in his political career, the mortal oftence of goring some of the administration bullies. He has planted a thorn in the pillows of some of their prominent leaders, which will not be easily withdrawn; and he has also given decided evidences of a degree of courage, spirit and talent which menaces the administration and its parasites with a great deal of trouble hereafter. This is the head and front of his offending, and he has done nothing more. If he had proved himself to be an unmeaning cipher, like some of the administration members of Congress from this State: if the had proved himself to be a more drophend imbecile, saying nothing and doing bearing to distinguish himself and to benefit the country, we rather conjecture that the administration presses would have ob served a dignified silence in relation to him and his course in Congress. It is said that the flattering of the pigeon will show who is wounded, and the clamors raised by the administration presses against any public man will show with squal clearness.

It is not cause for regret to a member of the

Whig party to find himself visited with an unmerited share of abuse from the Van Buren party. He has cause, on the contrary, to feel himself in the highest degree complimented The whole history of the course and proceedings of the Van Buren press goes to estab-lish the position that splendid talent, invincible firmness, constant activity in the per-formance of official duties, and during resolution in a member of Congress; or in any other servant of the public opposed to the party in power, are such qualities as will be certain to draw upon their possessor the whole train band of the administration, as it is certain for the body to draw after it the shadow. We have never known even a member of the Legislature, who pursued an open, decided, fearless and manly course, who was not certain to be honored with a prodigal share of the abuse of the administration presses. We have known some men of very decided talents and conspicuous stations, to be sure, who were the mere shadows of independence, who were deficient in nerves and courage, and who would be scared into an ague at the idea of losing the good will of a single individual were deemed, notwithstanding they were attached to the Whig party, to be popular with all parties. They were puffed to the point of splitting their skins by Whig presses, and not blamed by Van Buren presses. But this was owing to the milk and water course which they pursued in politics. If they had revealed the possession of point, or spirit, or firmness, or intrepidity of character, they would have become conspicuous marks for the shafts of the administration party. So we do not conceive that Mr. Stanly has so much reason to deplore the bad taste in which he has gotten with the patronage and power presses. He ought to feel himself strengthened, consoled and animated by the circumstance, as we have no doubt he does; for the administration presses, has resulted from his promising merit and from the intrepidity and

of the most promising sons of Carolina.

talent which he has manifested in the halls

of Congress. We must confess, as far as

we are concerned ourselves, that we believe

that the State has cause to be proud of the

promise which has been put forth by her tal-

ented and chivalrous son. For, notwith-

standing he has not been so liberally puffed

and applauded as some of the favored few in

the State, yet we honestly regard him as one

THE AMERICAN OLIGARCHY. In this week's Star will be found an article from an English paper purporting to show. the condition of our country, and confidently Prepate of Venice and the olden Republication of the truth in calling our government an oligarchy we do not pretend to say-but he may be correct in styling Mr. Van Buren a monarchist. Bear witness, ye hankerings after Royalty! Ye splendid pa-geantries of Inauguration! Attest it, Prince John Van Baren, of England!... However, this Editor may be a prophetic

one; but we deny his premises when he queswere necessary, or even respectful to the American people to do so, we could exhibit to the evidences of a spirit and an intelligence in our citizens too invincible to be be either insidiously or openly trampled upon, and too acute and netive ever to acquiesce in the mundates of despots, whether they be titled Dakes or briefless Presidents.

This Editor would do well for himself and his mistress, perhaps, to keep a watchful eye upon the English people, and leave Americans to manage their own affairs. Sooner or later, he will be compelled to feel, as well as look, if he continue to cherish his monarchical opinions. A mighty spell is pervading the minds of the people of Europe. France is revolting, and trembling, and leaping into Freedom again. England is kindling the fires of Reform where the Druids once sucrificed, and the artillery of dissevered empires may soon atter a leader voice than ever yet urated from the oracled groves and alters of the Saxon thunder-ged. Learning is silently advancing throughout Europe; the cloisters of monkish superstition and demonlacal incantation have been unlocked; intelligence is disseminating the canobling maxims and inalienable rights of its concomitant d'rec-don; and we venture to predict, that our children will listen with mingled wonder and admiration to the shock and the final overthrow of monarchy, and hall the reflection of their own beautiful flag, proudly streaming over the storied glens and mountains of the Old World. God speed the day!

But, whatever may be the fate of Europes whatever potent causes may fortify her thrones, or crush them, and ensanguine her the abolition of slavery

plains with the blood of their occupants. AMERICA SHALL STAND. Parasites, and demagogues, and arbitrary Presidents may "strut their brief hour upon the stage;" but their efforts to destroy our noble system will prove powerless as an attempt to pluck the stars from heaven.

We suppose this retailer of Court incidents would exult to see Europe's minions again upon our soil-whetting the knife of carnage to enforce the edicts of despotism. Let them come. Our arms are here in our armories, from ocean to mountain and from lake to The cannon wrested from Burgoyne have not yet fretted to dust; nor have the fires that erst blazed at New Orleans been ex-

The charge has been spread before the pub lic by the Van Buren presses, in a very imposing form, and with the obvious design to blur the character of the eminent man whose name traces the head of this article, that portions of is whig friends located in some of the Northern cities, have generously contributed pecuniaaids for him, which were to be applied in the payment of his debts. Why this barefaced and deliberate attempt to mar the fame of one of the most gifted, patriotic and deserving statesman who has ever yet adorned the counsels of this country? Has this attempt been called into existence by any offence of a damning nature which has been committed by Mr. Webster against the Administration or its warmest friends? no! it was nothing of that sort which has singled Mr. Webster out as the victim of such a deep, conspicuous and mortal revenge. But he has the inexpiable sin hanging to being a fair and engaging ornament of the Whig party. And it is one of the leading principles of party warfare, with the Administration presses, to hawk at, and slur, and mangle the fair proportion of the characters of the leaders of the whig party, with the firm conviction that the party itself will sink under the weight of that odium and obloquy, whether merited or unmer-ited, which may attach to the persons of its conspicuous members.

Now, as to any proposition being made by pertion of Mr. Webster's friends to make pecu itary contributions for the payment of his debts. or for any other purpose connected with his in terest, we know nothing of the circumstance, exept what has been related on the subject by he Van Buren presses. It may be true or it may be false. Of this we know nothing & care nothing. It is not revelant to any one important political controversy now at issue before the bar of public opinion, that its truth should on controverted or its falsehood established. For if its verity should be established beyoud the slightest possibility of contradiction; it merely goes to prove that Mr. Webster's emibeneficial services to the country are duy and handsomely appreciated by his triends. It only tends to show that they are willing to furnish him with more substantial proofs of their estimation of his services than mere news paper plandits will amount to. It only goes to demonstrate to the world that if Mr. Webster has lost sight of his private interest in his zeal is serve his Country, that his friends will not forget him. Does it establish any position be yond these? Does it go to prove any issue which has even the feintest tendency to implicate the public or private integrity of Mr. Webthe friends of a private individual to solten the stroke of his embarrasaments, by the contribumay fairly say minidas, who stand pre-emfirent-ly fair before the world, are involved in the

But the truth is, that such acts of liberality

n the private walks of life are considered such solid proofs of a generous and expansive heart, as to reflect immortal honor upon those who perform them, while they are at the same time estitute of the power of inflicting any stigma upon the character of the recipient of these ben-efits. For it is one of the great maxims of du ty in the journey of life, that it is obligatory upon all good crizens to accomplish for each other all the good which may be consistent with their powers. If, then, it be one of the most exalted acts of virtue to alleviate the pangs which are imparted to the bosom of a private individu. of liberality and beneficence be transformed into a crime by the application of any sort of moral alchymy, when it is performed for the purpose of promoting the comfort of an eminent ser vant of the public! Instead of the act being a crime, when performed for the relief of public men, we regard it as assuming superadded pretensions to our esteem and admiration; we regard it as being clothed with new features of attraction. Would any one circumstance have reflected a higher degree of moral lustre on the personal or political friends of Thomas Jefferson, than to have soothed his lacerated bosom, in the decline of life, by the payment of his debts Would any circumstance of private liberality have redounded more signally to the honor of the friends of President Mouroe, than to have the friends of Fresident Mouroe, than to have relieved him from the care and pressure of pe-cuniary embarrassment, in the advanced period of his life! We consider that it would have been the supreme point of virtue in the friends of these immortal patriots to have aided them in a pecuniary point of view; we do not conceive that the acceptance of such aids would have dispar-aged the standing of the eminent recipient of the benefit in the smallest degree. Why should either the friends who gave or the friend who received the benefit be disparaged by the circomstance, in the estimation of the Public! It it offers no pernicious precedent to the public at all in this respect, it is a salutary one; for it will, in some degree, sustain a public man when nearly worn down in fortune and in physical strength, by the labors and cares of a public sta-tion—by holding up to his view the glimmering of a prospect at least that his unremitting devo-tion to the public interests will not prove a source of ruin to the fortunes of himself and family, in his declining age, after the energies of life have been exhausted in the service of his

If Mr. Webster was receiving a pension from the public treasury, for the purpose of mitigating the exigencies of his private condition, then tht be some ground upon which to rear there might be some ground upon which to rear this lofty edifice of clamor, of censure and denunciation. But the fact is, that if he has renunciation. But the fact is, that if he has re-ceived any pecuniary aid at all, it was from his private and personal friends, who admire him for the splendour of his talents, and revere him for the efficient employment of these talents in the service of his country. If any was rendered him too, it was given not for the purpose of on-tancing the lixuries of his mode of living, but for the surpose of renairing those incomes which for the purpose of repairing those inroads which had been made upon his private resources by an unremitting devotion of his time and talents to the service of the public; and this act certaininvolves no infraction of the code of public p physic morals in any point of view.

Col. Johnson has been invited by the Fanny Wright feetion to eat dinner in New York. This amounts to the fact that the Colonel will not be staved off the Presidential ticket without considerable commotion in the lower apartment of the Van Buren wigwam.

Jamaica .- Dates of 27th April have been reneived. There were loud erree for and against

WHO ARE THE OFFICE HOLDERS The assertion is made with as much apparent frontery as if it were true, by the Administraenroutery as at it were true, by the Administra-tion presses from one extremity of the Union to the other, that there are many of the important offices under our Government filled by members of the Whig party; and the conclusion derived from this is, that the opponents of the Adminisassumption is, that the opposition in the cashing the tration have no solid reason to prefer against it the accusation of being partial in the distribution of the offices of the country. Now, if it were true, as is stated by the administration presses, that the whigs were in the communest of a just seek as in particular portion of the honors and emoluments at the disposal of the President, then the wings would have a sight to complain of the exercise of a proseripposal of the President, men unc. tive policy on the part of the administration. so tar is the assertion from being true that a large number of the offices under the Federal Government are filled by members of the whig party that the charge does not even faintly approach the truth. It has not the semblance of truth about it. For there is not a single important office in the gift of the Presiden, that we know of, which is filled by a member of the whig party. He may have retained in office some postmasters, whose labors were as great or greater than their pay, who were members of the whig party; and he may have appointed other members of the Whig party to offices similarly situated on the senre of labor and emolument But there was no temptation to burl man from office in the case just mentioned; fo to person aspired to an onerous and unprofitable dignity of the kind; and the probability is, that had offices of the kind been once vacated, they would have continued vacant. Where, then, was the temptation to turn whig incumbents out of offices thus situated, when there was no Van Buren man in waiting to receive them at the hand of the President

The President deserves no credit, then, for liberality in this particular, for he seted from necess-ity, perhaps, in permitting members of the Whig party to retain those inconsiderable and unprofita-

But it is probable that there may be many o But it is probable that there may be many of the elerks in the different cabinet departments, who are whigs. Does he, then, deserve any thanks from the retention of these in office? Certainly not; for it was necessary for the sake of preserving at least the color of forbearance, to retain some of these unimportant officers of Government in their stations; for had he turned them all out at one fell swoop, Mr. Van Buren and his own prospects and character would have fallen victims at once to the note of public execuation which would have been provoked into existence by such an extended system of proscription. It was also essential to the public service that a great many of the old elerka should be retained in office; for it the public service had he retained in office; for it the public service had all at once been committed to new and inexperienced hands, in the various departments of the Government, it is scarcely presumeable that the operations of the Cabinet would be conducted with any sort of regularity, system or efficiency. So Mr. Van Buren clearly does not merst the gratitude of the whigs in any of the particulars which have been mentioned; and if not, wherein does he deserve it at their hands? Why, in no particular whatever For the Van Buren men are not adequate to the task of patting their fuggers upon a sinquare to the task of putting their fingers upon a sin-gle foreign mission, whether important or unim-portant, nor upon a single leading cabinet appoint nent, nor upon a single revenue office of an ment, nor upon a single revenue office of any note of the post office department of any profit; nor to any promisen appointment, which has been bestowed upon the whigs by Mr. Van Buren. Why, then, all this ut the retention of Whigs in office!

ABOLITION. It seems to be the favorite policy of certain presses, known and held to be the power and patronage presses of the Administration, to dis guise the real facts that indissolubly connec hemselves with this momentous question, and a endeavor to either fasten its odiousness upon the Whigs, or at least, to full the South into a security as fatal as it is false, by their efforts to wipe off the stain of this damning hetrodoxy information in the origin as a state of the

less and disreputable in its termination. The people of the South are not so easily deluded as these political Sangrados have imagined. They are too sensitive on this subject, to be imposed upon by the messengers and ministers of political quackery and deception. Their vision is not to be obscured by the fatal pall which certain

editors have endeavored to spread over it. For our part, notwithstanding the admirably pacific speech of Mr. Clay and the approving declaration of Mr. Calhoun, we are impressed forcibly with the conviction that the abolition fever is heightening in intensity and steadily progressing, with an earthquake tread, to the most ulamitous consequences. This conviction we have never been backward in promulgating to to identify any Southern party with the Abolitionists. Believing the Constitution to be the only as it is the amplest platform upon which to decide this question, we have uniformly stood upon its unvielding basis. We have invited no discussion of the constitutionality of slavery; we have trumpeted forth with our approval the pro-ceedings of no Congressional Caucus, assembled in solemn conclave to assert what every be dy knows, and to go through the profane fare of wresting the Constitution to suit the purpo-President, or to gratify the Instful aspirations of men after power and office. We have had part not lot in these mad endeavors. The following corroborates our remarks. Le

ABOLITION.-The New York Correspond ent of the Boston Atlas, gives the following sketch of Abolition doings, in his letter of the 11th May. We particularly invite atten tion to it: "Among the thousands of delegates and volunteer attendants on the For eign Missions, Home Missionary, Bible, Tract, Seamen's Friend, Education, Temperance, Health, Colonization, &c. &c. Aniversaries in the city of New York, the An ti-Slavery men were most prominent, and I think most numerous. I mean that of those who have travelled some 3, 5 or 700 miles nainly for the sake of attending some favor ite convocation, I have remarked more Aboli-tionists than of any other class. They are zealous, sauguine and inflexible, even to enthusiasm. How idle is the pretence we see daily put forth in certain quarters, by men who ought to know better, that "Aboli tion is dying away," Mr. Clay has given a death blow," &c. But one thing that particularly struck me, was the number of Va Buren delegates in attendance on this Aboli-tion gathering—including deserters from the Whig ranks of the Hallet school, and Postmasters who were, hardly a year since, vo-ciferous against this same Abolition! What can this mean! Why do we see these men prominent in such conventicles, and orging the passage of resolutions insisting on Political Action as the touchstone of true Abolition! Let me give you one fact to aid you in a solution. A Mr. W., a Van Buren member of your Legislature, was lately in this city. He stated in confidential confab brethren in principle, that both with his Massachusetts and Vermont would vote for Van Buren next year, and that Abolition would be the means of bringing them into the Democratic fold. He caleniated that Clay would be the Whig candidate for Preside and assured the faithful that the Abolitio preference of Van Boren to Clay is ardent in all that region. I give you this for what it is worth; its authenticity you may rely on."

Mr. Poinsett, the Secretary of War, has joined the Temperance Society. He also has forbidden not only the Cudets at West Point, but even the Board of Visiters to touch a drop of spirituous liquor!

MR CALHOUN The Pendleton Messenger, a paper publish ed near Mr. Calhoun's residence, and supp

by many to indicate his views, says: " In the contest for the Presidency, the Messenger will not enter the list, except so far as to approve or disapprove the acts of the contending parties, as they may accord or disagree withthe cardinal doctrines of its faith. Not approving the mode in which the incumbent received his nomination, we see no reason why a similar candidate to oppose him, should receive our sanction. The opinions of those who differ with us will be treated with respect, and we will endeavor in all cases to maintain the dignity as well as independence of the press."

## SALISBURY DISTRICT.

The opposition to Mr. Fisher's election this District seems to be determined. Dr. Henderson, his opponent, is a gentleman of talents, and we understand of extensive popularity. The Sub-Treasury is the main point of division; Mr. Fisher being for and Dr. Henderson against it The Ashborough Citizen of last week discourses a long chronicle in scripture style, which has an awful squinting towards " Fisherites, Calhounites. Vanites." etc.

The American Anti-Slavery Society is an want of \$100 000 Mr. Gerrit Smith, being aware of this, and detesting slavery most heartily, has remitted to the treasurer \$10,000 of the sum asked for; and the Evening Post, Mr. Van Buren's big-mouthed organ in New York, pompously announces the fact. This Mr. Sm.th, it is said, secured the election of two Van Buren members of Con-gress at the last election. Mr. Smith would do better, perhaps, if he would apply some of his ex-tra change to the melioration of the wretched con-dition of certain classes at the North. But, Mr Smith is a philanthropis, and, of course, opposed to slavery to the "abstract." Mr. Smith is not reckless enough to break the Union, if he could. reasiess enough to break the Union, if he could, on no! he just gave Arthur Tappan \$10,000 to circulate pamphlets and papers in the South. We propose that Dr. Duncan fork over a regiment of "hyemas" as his quota. They would find congenial spirits over there; and then they could tear up the South so handsomely, "in the abstract."

PARTY VIOLENCE. The Standard has received some account o threatened violence towards the Editor of the Republican, printed in Washington, N. C. on account of some charge that appeared in his true) he is very properly highly indignant. We do not receive the Republican, and of course, have no knowledge of the circumstances, and cannot tell whether the charge is false or true. But be that as it may, we can refer our neighbor to another case, which calls just as loudly for a portion of his honest indignation. We learn rom the Baltimore Chronicle, that a most dastardly and brutal assault has been made upon Theophilus Fenn, editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, by three individuals. He is the editor of an opposition paper, and the attack was a part and parcel of the lawless loco foco violence which has characterized Harrisburg since the meeting of the Legislature. Will the Standard brandish his cutlass over the heads of his " de-voted and attached brethren of the North," on this occasion, as fiercely as he does over those of the "Bank-panie nullification federal whigs"! We shall see.

The following short sentence of advice by Wm. Penn, should be kept in mind by all young persons who are thinking of committing matri ony: " Never marry but for love; but see that Mr. City was an monachin undersident

ter, Ky., two weeks since. He commands the attention of the citizens almost without distinction of party, wherever he goes.

OXFORD EXAMINER.

We regret to perceive that this truly independent and spirited paper has been discontinue for want of necessary patronage.

"Here she goes-there she goes." Friend lones's speech in the North Carolina Legisla ture on the instruction Resolutions, has gotter round to Mobile. Keep it moving-it de what old Cleveland gave Harrison, "perpetual metion.33

n. Samuel Houston Ex-Pres as, was in Nashville, Ten. at the latest dates.

Wonderful Immigration to Texas.-The ort of Galveston, where now a fleet of steamcoats and square rigged vessels is frequently seen, and which contains 4000 inhabitants, was few years ago, a wild, uninterrupted prarie. ince has now 300 houses. Between Lagrange and Bastrop are now thick settlements. Si months ago, there were 8 or 10 families only.

John Randolph once repreached Danie Sheffy, a member of Congress from Virginia with being originally a shoomaker, when Sheffy replied: It is true I commenced the business of replied: It is true I commenced the business of life a shoemaker. Had my colleague began his career in the same vocation, it is very possible he would have remained a shoumaker to this

A regular Meat-Are-Aun Royal says that one of the clerks in the War Department at Washington city looks savage enough to tree

SPECIAL PLEADING .- Mr. Van Buren, n four and a half columns of yesterday's Globe endeavors by an admirable specimen of special pleading to get rid of the charge that he voted in New York for allowing negroes equal privi-leges with the whitee at the polls. The gist of the matter is that he admits the charge, but pleads circumstances as an excuse.

In the business of publishing books and periodicals in the United States, than 200,000 persons are engaged, employing a capital of about \$40,000,000 !

The Printers of New Orleans lately celebra ted in the most magnificent style the anniversary of the New Orleans Typographical Society. PREGNANT QUERIES .- Mr. Gno.

son, of Virginia, in a late able circular to his constituents, propounds two questions. which we copy, as they suit any latitude is let Can an honest people support a dis

nest Administration?

2nd. Admit it honest, then can a prunot preserve the public treasure?

MORE PROSCRIPTION.

MORE PROSCRIPTION.

New York, June 6.

The clerk of our common council was last night employed nearly two hours in reading, in teanuscript, about 100 pages of removals from office, which the Locofocus have made in the fortnight past. The work is not over yet. This does not include subordinates, such as clerks, laboring men in the corporation yards, &c. who are thrust out of their places by scores. They are over-doing their business. Their leaders are reining them in as much as possible, but they have taken the bits of late between their teeth and they orange furiously. \*\*Nat. Int.\*\* and they prance formusiy. Nat. Int.

The people in Florida, as might be supposed are very much opposed to the Lewis P. Olds, of Pitt.

late freaty made by General Macomb. Monday in November next, in order to send on a Committee, with their remonstrance and protest against the ratification of any treaty that may be made, to locate the Indians in Florida, and that such Committee unite with the Delegate in Congress, in opposing such treaty." - Georgia Journal.

Instructive lessions are to be learn ed by observing what other people think of us-From the St. James Chronicle.

"The people of England may now learn a lesson of Republicanism; from its most brilliant specimen, the Government of the United States. It has proved a splendid failurer. Van Buren who learned many useful tactics in this country, will bring the democrats round to a Rational system of Monarchial Obedience. Democracy is the best and most powerful lever in the world, if pressed judiciously. Monarchies have been upset by it; but many more have been established by it. Van Buren is said to be a nontalented man, but he knows human nature; he knows his countrymen too. and he has laid the finest train that ever was cenceived. He has prevailed upon the Popular old President to set an example of absoluteism and independence, which perhaps no other man in that country would have attempted. He will ultimately, mildly and cautiously, but having the support of the Democracy, he will undoudtedly succeed in paper against the Hon. E. Stanly; at which (if bringing the whole Union under the sway of a few enlarged and cultivated minds, which are in fact the source of stability and order in every country. The people cannot govern themselves any more than a public school can govern itself without the superintendence of a master. It must be merely an increased round of clamor and contention. We have now more hope for America than ever we had since her Declaration of Indepence. Mr. Mar-tin VanBuren has succeeded in running down a national bank, which was the most formidable obstacle to Executive control, and has collected in his hands the reins of a good team of State insti-tutions, which will draw well togeth-er, and bear him apwards like the steeds of Pegassus. The Republic of the United States, like that of Venice, will become an oligarchy; but it will be, unless we are mistaken, a more en-

become a splentid ruin of palaces, for it listing from the springs of commercial prosperity which nothing can paralyze, and which do not depend upon the diseased stomachs of Europe, for a healthful action. For fifty years or more, it will be a clever oligarchy, and then the people will wisely and theerfully consent to its becoming a limited monarchy.—
Van Buren, we believe has a son or two and he will probably establish a sound and useful dynasty for that great continent." "In spite of your teeth."-Judge Brackenridge, who has lately made

some stir in the political world, and who is a comical son of a comical father, resided some years in Florida. it is said, after he was engaged to be married to a lady in one of the middle States. During this time her brauty was somewhat impaired by the loss of one or two of her teeth. This circumstance gave her some uneasiness; and when she appeared in the presence of her lovers after his return from Florida, she asked him if he thought her much altered. He replied that he saw no alteration, except in her foreteeth; but, said he, I do not regard that, I'll marry you in spite of your teeth!

TENNESSEE.

The political campaign in this State waxes warmer and warmer. most tremendous efforts are making to re-revolutionize it, and to bring it once more into party ranks. For this purpose, the ancient prejudices of the old lackson party against Mr. Clay are earnestly invoked; but we believe Any communication addressed (Post Poid) to without success. That name, connect- J. H. G. Turners be Roads, Bertie co. N. C. ed with so many patriotic events, has nothing in it to alarm the fears of the unprejudiced. And we are glad to see, by the tune of the Whig prints of Tennessee, they will go into the con-test with a moral certainty of a glorious triumph. "From every Congressional District, (says the Memphis Enquirer,) the tidings are such as we would wish. And unless all signs fail, the next Congressional delegation from Tennessee will present and undivided, unbroken Whig phalanx, with perhaps a "solitary and alone" exception of one black sheep; though he, too, may be routed."

Lynch. Va.

SUPREME COURT.

The following persons have been admitted to the Superior Court Practice, viz: John B. Lord, of Salisbury, Benj. . House, of Chatham, and J. C. B. Ehringhaus, of Elizabeth City; and the following to the County Court pratice viz: Frank A. Southall, of Halifax, George S. Holley, of Bertie, Wm. N. H. Smith, of Mufreesboro', Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Oxford, Granville, Albert C. Williamson, of Lincoln, and

Georgia .- The Convention, called Meetings have been held protesting a for the purpose of equalizing and lesgainst its ratification. At a meeting sening the representation, adjourned of the citizens of Tallahassee and its flast week, after a session of eleven vicinity, resolutions were unanimously days. They have reduced the Legispassed, protesting against it .-- among latrue to 183 members, being 118 less which was one requesting the Governor than at present. The acts of the Conto issue his Proclamation, to assemble vention are to be submitted to the vote the Legislative Council on the first of the people, for approval or rejection. Nearly all the papers in the Statu-

> FOR THE STAR. University of North Carolina.

June 13, 1839. The undersigned, appointed the 8th inst. a Committee of Arrangements, to make prepara-tions for the ensuing Commencement, take this method of inferming the public that ample acshall favor the exercises with their presence,-Independent of the extensive establishment recently re-fitted by Miss Ann'S. Hillyard, board and lodging can be obtained in the village at Miss Martha Bullock's and the Steward's Hall. Dr. Cave will accommodate any number of lurooms, the Students have agreed to evacuate a considerable portion of the College Buildings for visitors. The undersigned pledge themselves that no person, who comes within the pale of gentility, shall go "unberthed."
OLIVER H. PRINCE,

Marshal of the Day. WILLIAM F. DANCY, Commit WM. H DUDLEY, tee of Ar-A. W. SPAIGHT, THOMAS L. AVERY. menty. The papers in the State are requested to

FOR THE STAR.

## MECHANIC SOCIETY.

Agreeably to previous notice a large and re-spectable meeting of the Mechanics of Raleigh-was held on Friday evening 15th inst. in the new building of B. B. Surru, Esq. The meeting was organized by the appointment of John Briggs, Esq. Chairman, and D. C. Dudley Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, and a free interchange of opinion having taken place, the Society proceeded to the appointment of a Committee to be composed of one from each brauch of the Mechanics, whose duty it shall be to draft a Constitution and Bye-Laws for the Society and report to the next meeting. The Society then adjourned, to meet on Friday evening 22nd inst. at the same place.

The Right Rev. Dr. ENGLAND Will reach in the Catholic Church in this City. this evening, (Wednesday) at candle-light.

Bank of the State of N. Carolina. A dividend of five and a quarter per cent, on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank having been declared by the President and Directors thereof—the same will be paid (less twenty-five cents on each share belonging to individuals, retained for the tax due to the State) at the Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the several Branches and Agen cies fifteen days thereafter.

By order.

C. DEWEY, Cash'r.

By order. C. DEWEY, Cash'r.
N. B. Stockholders who have heretofore reeived their dividends at the late Agency at Leaksville will be paid hereafter at the Agency of this Branch at Milton.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has in full operation, TWO WOOL CARDING MACHINES at his mill on Eno, five miles east of Hillshorough;
where Carding will be done in the best
style, if the wool is brought early.

Cash will be given for Wool. A constant
supply of Rolls for sale.

Also the highest price given for good Wheat.

A constant supply of good Flour for sale.

And furthermore, he would call the attention

And furthermore, he would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the SCHOOL cation are taught. Board, washing and tunion, thirty-six dollars per session of five months. The first session of the school will terminate on the 14th of June, and the second Session will nmence on Monday the 8th of July.
THO. W. HOLDEN.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. The subscribers have the honor to inform the public that they have made arrangements to keep a constant supply of West India produce on hand, which they would be happy to sell for cash, or on reasonable time for good paper, as cheap, if not cheaper than can be imported from the Nerth.

They have now just received, and in store, 100 Hhd's Muscovado Sugar.

150 "Molasses.

200 Bags of Cuba Coffice.

BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington N. C., June 13, 1839. 26

A SITUATION WANTED.

A single gendeman, who has had several years of successful experience in teaching, both in the North and South, and is acquainted with Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, wants a situation as Principal or Assistant, in some Academy. Satisfactory testimonials, as to character and abilities, will be given. JOHN H. GARMAN.

Turners Roads. June 12, 1839

Travelling Plane Forte Tuner of Ability.

Persons requiring the services of an able Piane Forte Tuner and repaster, would do well
to send in their names to the subscriber, who
is acquainted with a gentleman in the profession who can be highly recommended.

Few Planes are tuned as they ought to be,
and hundreds are ruined by those who know
nothing of the profession. It is no small metter to put a Piano in proper order, and I would
advice those having good instruments, to be very cautious who they get to do it.

Applications made for t he Tuner alluded to
above, will be attended to as early as practicable.

At this time, I have on hand 17 pis recoccived another of those superb \$600. I have just recoccived another of those superb \$600 quality. No reasonable person can sak a Pinto upon more liberal terms than I offer them. Let me select you an instrument, and if it is not good, I will take it back or exchange it—remember, at the semo time, to give me a li-

E. P NASH, Book and Pisno Forte Se

P. S. The majority of Pianas sold by me, are left entirely to my own selection and are not see: by their purchasers until opened at house