MR. CLAY ON THE SUBJECT OF RECEI-VING ABOLITION MEMORIALS AND

PETITIONS. There is a perpetual disposition with that class of persons whose views of passing events are blackened either by interest or prejudice, to asse views of passing events are cribe the most indifferent and even innocent eribe the most multiple to base and unworthy actions of their neighbors to base and unworthy motives. This is eminently true when applied to the course which is pursued by the supporters of the present administration, relative to Mr. Clay. He has delivered every proof to the country which the most fastidious supporter of Southern institutions would require to establish his hostility to the spirit, principles and movements of the Northern abolitionists. it appears that so prone are the parasites of Mr. Van Buren to convert wholesome food into poison and to throw a shade of darkness and suspicion over even the most distinguishing and praiseworthy actions which are performed by their antagonists in politics, that they yet have the effrontery and hardihood to proclaim Mr. Clay an abolitionist in defiance of the most convincing proof to the contrary. At one time he is identified with the abolitionists, because, forscoth, his merit and patriotism have proved so conspicuous and attractive as to engage the support of many of the abolitionists in his favor, in despite of his opposition to their views and proceedings. But we are well convinced that we have heretofore exposed the absurdity and puerile folly of that charge in such glaring and convincing terms, as to put it forever to

Well: what is the next circumstance in order which is adduced for the purpose of establishing the allegation, that Mr. Clay is allied to the abolitionisis. Why, that he was guilty of the base perfidy to the South of voting for the reception of abolition memorials. It is really just as absurd to question Mr. Clay's devotion to the South, as it would be to question the courage of Casar, the Integrity of Aristides, or the military qualifications and genius of Napoleon Bonaparte; for the proofs which go to on a firm basis, are too multiplied and conspicbuous to require enumeration. But ridiculous as is the charge which is preferred against this dislinguished and patriotic statesman, of being hostile to Southern institutions, we feel bound to repel it, at all times and in all places, lest our silence on the subject may be construed into an admission of the justness of the accusation.

Mr. Clay voted for the reception of abolition petitions and memorials, for two reasons: He roted for them, in the first place, because he did not desire to strengthen the cause of abolitionism by providing the abolitionists with that plea which has aided every cause in which it has ever yet been wielded -we refer to the plea of persecution-Mr. Clay thought it would have followed as naturally as it is for the night to follow the day, that the abolitionists would have raised the cry of persecution, in the most vociforous and astounding strains, if their memorials and petitions had been kicked out of Conaress, without even a passing degree of attention. He also believed that upon raising such a cry, fresh proselytes would have been added to the cause of abolitionism in thick succession. These he declared, as his opinion, would certainly have been the natural results which would have flowed from the total nonreception of the abolition petitions and memorials. He therefore considered his course in voting for the reception of these papers was one which was eminently auspicious to the advancement of Southern in tereges, inasmuch as it was calculated to with-

fence and for the advancement of their wicked designs, the cry of persecution.

But Mr. Clay had yet other reasons for vo

ting in favor of the reception of abolition petitions and memorials, which are equally credita-ble to his sagacity as a statesman and equally indicative of his friendship to Southern interests, as the one which we have just mentioned He voted for the reception of these documents for the purpose of disclosing, by the efficacy of public discussion, the weakness of the holds which had been taken, and untenableness of the grounds which had been assumed, by the abolitionists. Is there any thing in this circum stance indicative of bostility to Southern inter ests ! Is there any thing in it which ought to raise the slightest emotion of distrust or suspicion in the most bigotted declaimer on the subect of Southern Institutions? Most certainly there is not.

Mr Clay had yet another cogent reason for vating in favor of receiving these memorials and petitions. It was because the right of petition is guaranteed to the c tizens of the country by the American Constitution; and Mr. Clay thought it right to vindicate the right of petitioning, by the reception of these documents. and to put the subject of abolitionism forever to rest by reporting decidly against them To have received their petitioners and reported against their object, in emphatic and decided innguage as proposed by Mr. Clay, would have silenced their authors, as a similar course did the Sanday mail petitions, but we could no have sanctioned their reception from any other consideration. Our own opinion is, that the right of petition would not be violated by their total rejection, inasmuch as they go beyond the legitimate objects of petition.
Is there any thing like friendship to abolition

ion in all this? Most certa nly there is not, Yet priends of the administration are determined between in the accusation against an array of the most formidable and convincing facts to the contracy.

THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE. The friends of Mr. Van Buren are invincibly determined to persist in claiming for themselves the solid merit of being the only true friends of the people This appears to be the eternal theme of their declamations by day, and the subject of their sleeping visions by night The member of Congress arises in his high place, in the Senate or House of Representatives of the Union, and assumes this position, under the imposing effect of the forms of office; in the sterous terms; and the declaration is in the service of the party, from one extremity of the Union to the other. The object of all those sonorous professions to the people is quite obvious; the people of this country constitute the portant, lucrative and honorable offices of the confederacy. It is therefore necessary to cappearance of exclusive devotion to their interest This has been a leading feature in the character of the aspirants after place and office in all ages of the world, Julius Casar, when aspiring to the purple and the sceptre of Rome, was wont to gull the people with this deluding profession. Marins, and Sylla, and Cataline, and Cromwell, and Bonsparte, and all the vilest usurpers who ever yet deluged the earth with blood, or trampled under their feet the rights and liberties of a confiding people, started in life with the never ceasing cry of devotion to the rights of the people. But when the people had sexual their ambitious purposes, by lifting them into power, the ladder of ascention was cast away as being no longer of any service. The prime object of their aspirations and effections being gained, the rights of the people were violated, their privileges destroyed, and their persons ted, and frequently immulated.

devotion to the people, we have cause to sus to the peculiar views or notions of any deed with the Van Buren party.) are such as not to sow tares in one part of the pect that a serpent is concealed beneath the flowery profession. It is almost universally a mere shadow; it is worse than a shadow, it has not an atom of substance in it or about it; for those who are truly friendly to the people, hav-ing no sinister object to accomplish, and feeling perfectly conscious of the existence of that noperfectly conscious of the existence of that no-ble feeling of patrions benevolenes in their thosoms, are indifferent about impressing a conviction of their possessing it upon the minds of others. Sufficient for them is the knowledge of the fact, that they do possess it. They are, in this particular, like the man of sterling courage, as contrasted with the coward. The latter individual, perfectly conscious of his deficiency in nerves, and fearfully apprehensive that th world is apprised of his imbecility in this respeet, is on all occasions, putting forth the most sonorous declamations concerning his personal courage, and his feats of bravery. Not so with the person of uniform and masculine spirit; confident of passessing a sufficient fund of spirit to protect his personal rights and character from aggression, he is perfectly indifferent concerning the opinions of the world on the subject: and consequently reposes with a feeling of dignified stlence upon his knowledge of the fact. It is thus with the members of the whig party They know full well that they have been ear nestly laboring for eight or ten years past in the defence of the rights, and interests, and liberties of the people of this country-they know that

they have exposed their popularity to hazard from no other motive but that of a desire to save the people from the fatal embraces of their pseudo friends. Convinced of this fact, they say but little upon the subject of their friendship to the people. They are content to leave the solution of this important problem to the touch-stone of all-trying time-to the result of their patriotic efforts Is it so with the members of the Van Buren party! Oh no! They have been shaking the firmest pillars of our government for the pur-pose of sustaining General Jackson and his successor in all their alarming encroachments and inroads upon the constitution of the country, and upon the rights and liberties of the people; and their never-ending cry is, their never-ending devotion to the people-the dear people, the rights of the people, and the liberties of the people! This, however, is the mere service of the lips. It has nothing of the beart or of the mind in it and this, time, the discloser of all secrets, will ultimately reveal to the world, and, we honestly bope, before it will be too late for the peo-

ple to be benefitted by the disclosure. SUPREME COURT.

William B. Rodman, of Washington, N. C. and Burton Craige, of Salisbury, have been admitted to Superior Court practice; and the following persons to County Court practice, viz: Geo. W. Jones, of Orange, Joseph McIntyre, of Beaufort, Jacob E. Hunter, of Gates, William R. Walker, of Caswell, Gates, William R. Walker, of Caswell, and William J. Long, of Randolph County.

GEN. HUNT.

We publish with pleasure the following well-deserved complimentary notices of Gen. M. Hunt. He is a native of Granville county, in this State; and his friends and fellow, citizens will be gratified to learn not only that his virtues are known and duly appreciated abroad, but that he is about to return and

dwell among them again at least for a season, We copy the following from the New Oreans Bee:

Ve convibe following just trigentleman, from the Houston Intelligencer: -

"After a long and devotional servitude to the country of his adoption, and we believe without a single feeling of-enmity or prejudice from any individual of any party, the hon. M. Hear has returned to the United States on a visit to his friends, and to attend to his private affairs, which ahighly distinguished station he recently so ably occupied.

"We first find the name of general Hunt among the most ardent and efficient friends of Texas, in the generous state of Mississippi, who in the darkest hour of her adversity offered their arms and purses to aid and sustain her holy cause. He was next appointed major general of the army - then sent as our first minister plenipotentiary to a forign government, and afterwards invited into the cabinet of he present administration, as secretary of the navv; all of which stations have been filled alike with honor to himself and interest to the nation. The career of but few men in the republic has been more brilliant or successful, so but few will carry with them into retirement, a greater share of the confidence and generous feelings of their country-

MR. PRESTON.

It is difficult to foretell the violent extremes to which party warfare will got drive the presses in the service of the administration. No character, however, transcendent in talent, or famed for eloquence, or honored and revered for the patriotism and public services of the individual who wears it, is suffered to escape the ordest of their petry and malig-nant vengeance. No proofs of long and exclusive devotion to Southern rights and Southern interests, no sacrifices of personal ease or personal popularity with a view to promote the welfare of the country—no identity of blood with Southern men, no evidences of lofty disinterestedness of principle or opinion, can interpose a prevailing shield to the poisonous arrows of detraction which these one-eyed organs so constantly employ in the service of their master.

We have been led to the expression of these thoughts by an Editorial in the last Standard, the palpable design of which is to attix the charge of abolitionism upon the Whig party, or in its own language to "prove the league of abolition and whiggery," in gross injustice to Mr. Preston, and by the most glaring and manifest array of absurdi-ties that ever was presented to the attention of an intelligent community. It is there said that Mr. Preston went into secret conclave with Mr. Clay, previous to the deliv-ery of Mr. Clay's anti-abolition speech, with a "full knowledge that the coalition existed," and that he then and there "sugges-ted that it might injure Mr. Clay's prospect of being elected President,"!! And, as if to make his reader swallow such a monstrous conception the more readily, he exclaims, "mark! fellow citizens, a whig, a whig!"

Now, we happen to remember the exact tenor of Mr. Preston's remarks in Philadel-phia. He said nothing about a traveret conclave," nor "chosen connsellors," nor a desire Whenever, then we hear from any quarter on either his or Mr. Clay's part to accommowhose shining virtues and eminent services were not in their place to take care of
whatever, this peri cual, this stunning cry of date that speech, that unanswerable speech,

cent party or indecent faction. The facts Mr. Preston's own mouth are these: from Mr. Clay requested his company on some occasion to consult together with him on some important step which he, Mr. Clay, was about to take. After Mr. Clay had declared his intentions, Mr. Preston asked him if he was not thatful all injuring tile popularity by taking that step, both admitting the correctness of the step, whatever it was. Mr. Clay, replied nobly "I had rather do right, than be Presiden.!" Here, then, is the whole circumstance, from which the Standard endeavors to deduce the existence of a "League of abolition and whiggery."

If any one circumstance were wanting to stablish for the Standard an indisputable tiarty blindness, this during attempt to league ufficient for that purpose. The climax is capped. The mountain has groaned, laborhas been delivered of what every intelligent nan will pronounce to be not a dragonbut a mouse. But this matter "is too awful for irony." It involves as far as the Standard has been able to involve it, the spotless reputation of Wm. C. Preston. We trust it not necessary for us or for any other press go into an elaborate vindication of the haracter of this gentleman. His public acts and his private virtues speak eloquently for him. But though we attempt no eulogy, we cannot forbear to remark, what the Standard knows well, that Wm. C. Preston's position by birth, his acquirements by Education, and his connection with the people of this country, utterly repress the most remote supposition that he ever has or ever will lend himself reluctantly or ardently, to prosecute or consummate the horrible designs which the abolitionists are endeavoring to carry out in this country. He is a Senator of South Carolina on the floor of Congress; and would a State so sensitive as she has ever been on this momentous question, permit one of her Senators to go unrebuked in leaguing himself with abolitionists, or in advising measures which are calculated to consilinte that infuriated and treasnous people? He is a slave-holder himself; and is it to be presumed that he would go into secret conclave for the purpose of kissing the hand which would hurl agitation and death over his native State and imbrue the hands of incendiaries in the blood of his family? He is a Southern man and an ardent friend of the Union and of the rights of the States; and is it to be presumed that he would league with men who are fomenting magazines of fire for the South-who are endeavoring to dissever the Union and scatter its fragments to the winds-and who are malignantly striking at the dearest jewels that a State can posses-the right of property-and the exercise of all constitutional powers that belong to its jurisdictions. But such interrogatives are useless. Wm. C. Preston is too high to be wounded by detraction and envy. s beyond the common level of demagagues; he is above the pititul effect of newspape

calumny or editorial spleen; "Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful forms Swells from the vale and midway leaves the

While round its base the rolling clouds

Solven to production and the control of the

THE SUPERCILOUSNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION PAPERS.

There is scarcely an administration sheet presented for our perusal, which does not con-tain a multitude of abusive strictures on the proneness of the Whig party to censure and condemn the present administration for all its deeds and propositions, the good as well as the evil-hardly a day passes by without the presentation of some critical and elaborate commentary on good manners and good taste, which has been concocted and prepared by the learned doctors of the Van Buren school of manners, for the edification and correction of

But let us see how the case stands. There is nothing done, or proposed to be done, by the administration, or by its most insignificant supporters, but constitutes the supreme point of perfection in moral ethics, in political sagacity, in political prudence, in political integrity, and in political wisdom-in good taste and in good manners. We have never known that proposition, which has flowed from the administration, so absurd in its character, nor that act, which was performed by the administration or its supporters, so flagitious in a moral point of view as press. No; every thing is right which comes from that pure and consecrated source; every deed and every measure and every proposition which comes from the administration and its frien'ts finds an advocate and defender, no matter how absurd and pernicious may be its features and principles, and no matter how injurious to the best interests of the country. The will of the administration is, in fact, the supreme law of the land with its friends and supporters. A measure may be proposed by the whig party to-day, and it embraces every thing repulsive, every thing execrable, and every thing which threatens injury and desoration to the interests of the confederacy; but et the same measure emanate to-morrow from the administration itself, and it contains every thing good and every element which is cheer-ing to the friends of the public liberty and prosperity.

Of the truth of the last remark, we are provided with a convincing illustration in the istration in reference to the Sub-Treasury project. That measure was once proposed by a portion of the whig party, and it was the base of the administration; it promised nothing but injury to the country; it contained not partiele of soundness in it, for it was rotten to the very core; it was, in fact, the very essence of aristocracy, and it was scarcely furnished with a lodgement on the table of the House of Representatives, before it was promptly and signally voted down by those who now support Mr. Van Buren. But the same measure is now proposed by the admin-istration itself, as an antidote for all the politcal evils and diseases which our country is heir to. It is not only friendly to the interests of republican freedom, but it is the very essence of Republicanism !!!!

But the inconsistency of the administration does not pause here; for whilst it applands, with the most prodigal liberality, every act which is performed by the administration, it s just as certain to condemn every thing which is either done or uttered by the mem bers of the whig party. It appears that even the very virtues of the whig members are odions to the supporters of the administration; for the presses in its service are habitually prone to villify and condenn individuals

to entitle them to the praise and admiration of the most bigotted and prejudiced minds. Not a week nor a day passes away, without presenting some administration sheet to us, which is blackened by the most disgraceful abuse, and the most nauseating epithets of opprobrium, which are applied without limitation or stirt to members of the whig party, who would be cherished, admired, esteemed, and beloved by the people of this or any enlightened republican country, with the exception of the friends of the administration. The fact is, that agreeably to the Van Buren code of morals, nothing base can be performed by the friends of the administration, and nothing which is good or creditable can be performed by the Whigs. If a supporter of tle to the crown of misrepresentation and the administration is a defaulter, the act is either an indiscretion or the sheer result of acdr. Preston with the abolitionists is amply-cident; or, if this will not answer the purpase of screening him from condemnation, he is metamorphosed at once into a member of d "travailed in pain to be delivered," and it | the whig party. Yet the whigs are accused of waging a war of exterminating virulence against the administration, upon arbitrary feelings and principles, and without having either the shadow or the substance of justification to plead in defence of the unreasonableness of the course which is pursued by them !!! Verily, if these are the only proof of good breeding, good taste, and good feeling which can be mustered by the Van Buren party, we commend it to a prudent husbandry of its resources.

S. LIT. MESSENGER.

The last number fully sustains the high eputation of this work. It, however, contains one article, from which the whole of North Carolina, and all, every where else, who are properly informed on the subject, will dissent. It is an attempt to disprove the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. A series of Resolutions, said to have been found by Peter Force, Esq. in an old paper, are relied upon for proof The Declaration is dated the 20th, and the Resolutions the 21st May, 1775; and the writer contends that the latter were all that were adopted by Mecklenburg. But his conclusion is grossly erroneous; for the Resolutions do not purport to be the work of a Convention, but of a Committee, which was no doubt appointed by the Convention that adopted the Declaration; and they do not at all conflict with that instrument.

But, whatever efforts may be made to over shadow her character or tarnish her fame Mecklenburg will still retain all the proud grandeur of her original glory. All the Resolutions combined of every paper that ever has been, or ever will be printed under the whole seaven, cannot tear this bright and imperishable jewel from the brow of North Carolina.

POR THE STAR.

Lightwood Knots, June 24. MR. EDITOR. In the Standard newspaper, some time ugo, just after the Van Buren members of the Legislature had got the Editor to print their instructions to the . Democratic Republi can State Rights party" of the State in general, he writ that the Democrats must send him some account of the

The second second on some matters, when I was told that the Editor would'nt believe that I was

of the true grit, and would insinuate that I did'nt belong to the Democratic party. Now, sir, I need to be a natral Democrat when old Mr. Jefferson was elected President, and they called me the same for a long time after. When I voted for General Jackson, we all considered it dead certain that he was a Democratic Republican and would do things on the same principles that their whig neighbors. Well: this is all ve- Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Muncoe did. ry kind on the part of our worthy neighbors I hung on to the General's coat tail as of the opposite school of politics. they told me that he had determined to out Mr. Van Buren in his place and make him head Democrat and commander in chief. But at this point I found out that I was going wrong-I had been following on a wild-cat's trail. thinking he was a 'coon. I knew that Mr. Jefferson never told us in his time who we must elect to be President after him; and so it looked plain to me that if the old general was doing as they said he was, he was'nt made of the same grit as the democrats of old times. Besides they told us that we must'nt vote for Judge White, because he was a Federalists, and did'nt obey the General's orders. I always hated a Federalist-they were a sneaking. humbugging set-they would steal a march on us sometimes by their vile tricks, and make all they could out of their power, for they knew that they were sure to be used up at the next election. But they could'nt drive it into me that Judge White was a Fed. eralist: I knew better, and so I voted for him. We did'nt elect him though; and I told my neighbors that he was beaten by an old Federalist, for I knew that Mr. Van Buren was against Mr. Jefferson and the democrats in course which has been pursued by the admin- the war; and I told them to look out and see if he did'nt do all he could like the old Federal party, to get the power in his own hands, and take if from us the people. And sure enough, he is doing all he can to get the monev in his nower, and use it so as to

help himself and his narty. He is eternally appointing Federalists to offire, and is trying to place the people's money so that his favorites can get the benefit of it. He has old public servants turned out of office, for no oth er earthly reason but that they wont neglect the work the people have called them to do, in order to huzza and electioneer for him. He seems to think that the public crib belongs to him, and that he can open it to all animals that will squeak pealms to his proise while they are cracking the perole's grain. The Democratic party of Mr. Jefferson's time could'nt swallow ench doctrines as these they thought that the public officers /who were thenconsidered the servants of the people! Petersburg. were not in their place to take care of

field and wheat in the other. They did'nt suffer them to give fish to one party and stone to another, like Mr. Van Buren's Democrats are doing eve-

Mr. Editor, if you too don't say that I am a Foderalist for holding such ania ions as the old Democrats used to hold, and wont close your paper anainst me. I'll try to show you that Mr. Van Buren's men are no more like the Democrats who voted for Mr. Jefferson than char-coal is like chalk. I'll prove to you that I am as good a Democrat as them that call me a Federalist, and have been one longer than the Editor of the Standard paper and a heap of his party.

DIED.

In this City, on the 14th inst, Mrs. Nan cy H. Monents, in the 44th year of her age-leaving a husband and eight children to lament their irreparable loss. It is due to the many virtues of this amiable lady to remark, that she had been an acceptable and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 24 years; and that, through all her life she had been distinguished for that tranquillity of mind and benignity of disposition which are the result of native goodness of heart. She was an affectionate companion: and a kind and indulgent mother; and if her surviving companion and children may be permitted to aspire after any virtue nobler than those which generally adorn humanity, it is that they may ever be directed by he maternal counsels, and ever emulate the beautiful consistency of her example.

Nor was she less resigned and happy in death than she had been meek, and patient, and tranquil in life. No murmur, no express ion of impatience escaped her lips during her severe illness. She spoke often of the untroubled land to which she was going; and, when in the embraces of death; when the ties of affection that bound her to earth were breaking, she rejoiced in hope of soon being " present with Christ;" of dwelling forever eside the pleasant waters of the river of life. She is gone:

"How blest is our mother bereft Of all that could burden her mind! How happy the soul that has left This wearisome body behind! "Her languishing head is at rest,

Its thinking and sching are o'er, Her quiet, immorable breast Is heaved by affliction no more!"

Departed this life, on the morning of the 18th inst. at his residence in the County of Granville, Capt. Richard H. Bullock, in the 37th year of his age, leaving a wife and six small children to lament their irreparable loss. It is not the intention of the writer of this to estow unmerited eulogy on the deceased, but he can truly say, he possessed virtues worthy of imitation. He died in full fallowship with the Methodist E. Curch, of which he had been an exemplary member for many years. The death of such a man is a public loss, and the public sympathies are with the bereaved partner of his bosom and weeping children, in this

when shall the vacuum in society created by his fall, he filled? In this dispensation of divine providence, how forcibly are we admonished to regard that important injunction, "Therefore, e ye also ready, for in such an hour as you think not the Son of man cometh."

He's gone, but where! sh! pause and see,

Gone to a long eternity. [Com.

Boydton Female Seminary. AVING resigned my situation as principal of the Academy at R. M. College, I pronose opening a Female School in Boydian Va., which shall receive my constant personal

attention. It should be distinctly understand, that imparting instruction to the young Ladies s to be my regular employment. I shall be assisted by two Female Teachers; so that it is confidently believed that nothing will be wanting to establish a permament Female School of high character. The school will be divided into four classes, called first second, third and fourth, embracing at least four years to complete the regular course. Pupils who go through the regular course will receive a Diploma of such graduation. Young ladies who house to do so, can take a partial course.

Tuition for the session of five months, English studies \$12 50 20 00 Music Painting & Drawing 10-00 5 00 2 00 Latin, Greek & French Astronomy & Chemistry 2 00
Roard can be obtained at \$10 per month with no extra charge. The first begin 5th August 1839. S. LEA. 27 30

FEMALE SCHOOL IN HILLSBOROUGH. The Pall session of Mn. & Mns. BURWELL's

chool, will commence on the first Monday in America English Studies Music. 25.00

10 00 Drawing, French, Those desiring more information, are re ferred to the following gentlemen, most of hom have children or wards at this school. Dr James Webb. >Hillsborough. J. W. Norwood, Esq. W. Cain, Sen, Esq. Judge Wargum, Orange, Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh, Rev. P. Nash, Lincoln. June 15. 27 44.

The Fall Session will begin on Thursday the 8th of August. Such is the arrangement of classes, that any probable number of scholars can receive ample and efficient attention.

SW. J. Bingham. Classical Den. Tuition \$21 in advance. A. H. Ray. English Dep. (A. H. Ray. Tuition \$15 in advance. (S. W. Hughes.

Two Bonds of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company—one No. 35, dated June 1st, 1838, for \$436 56, psyable to J. C. Rogers & Co. seven months after date, with interest from the date-the other, No. 192, dated January Ist,

the date—the other, No. 192, dated January Lst.
1839, for \$1600, payable to L. P. Browne,
three months after date, with interest from the
date—both bonds endorsed generally.

They can be of no value to any one finding
them, and the person so doing shall be compensated for his trouble, on returning the bonds
to me in Raleigh, or to Charles P. Osborne, in

CHAS. F. M. GARNETT.

HILLSBOROUGH PEMALE ACADEMY

The Trustees of this institution, take pleasure in announcing to Parents and Guardisus that the exercises of the ensuing session will commence on the 18th July next. The well known qualifications of those engaged in conducting it, the great advantages of its location in point of health, and the eminent morality of the community in which it is siluated, compile to give this Academy high claims on the fidence of the public. The studies of the clas-

ses are as follows: Of the let Class .- Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mithology, Botsny, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Dictation and Composition.

Of the 2nd Chas. Spelling, Reading, Writ-

ing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition, Of the 3rd Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writ-

of the 3rd Ctass. - Pering Geography, ing. Arithmetic Grammar and Geography. Of the 4th Class .- Spelling, Reading, ig, and the Tables in Arithmetic erms of Tuition, Payable in advance

Frst Class, Second Class, Third Class, 15 00 Fourth Class, 12 50 Music on Piano or Guitar. Drawing and Painting, 12 00 French Language, Working on Canvass. 5 00 Working on Muslin, 00 J. 8. 8 WITH, CAD JONES, Sen'r. WM. CAIN, HUGH WADDELL, STEPHEN MOORE, NATHAN HOOKER. P. H. MANGUM, 27 4w

Shocco Classical Seminary. HE Second Session of this Seminary will: begin on Monday, the 22d of July. A. J. X. HART. Shocco, June 12, 1839.

SILK WORM EGGS. Eggs for sale, of the best kind. Apply at Mrs. HARDY'S confectionary store, next door to the Post Office, on Fayetteville street.

ATTENTION: GUARDS.

YOU are hereby notified to appear on the morning of the 4th day of July, at nine o'clock, at the CAPITOL SQUARE, Equipped according to Law, provided with 13 Blank Cartridges. U.J. A private meeting will be held at the Captain's Office, on Monday Evening; int of Juty, at candle light.

By order of the Capt.

J. LITCHFORD, O. S.

27 1w

Very Valuable Property for sale, In the city, of Raleigh.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by the late Wm. C. G. Carrington for the purposes therein expressed, I shall offer for sal to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 16th da of August coming, on the premises, that large and commodious Establishment in the city of

THE MANSION HOUSE.

This establishment was expressly fitted up for the purpose named, and is admirably adapted for the business, having a large number of excellent Rooms, and possessing peculiar advantages in point of locality. There is, besides the main building, a two Story Dormitory attached, containing Eight Rooms with fire pla Perhaps, there is no place in the Union, of-

fering a finer opening to persons desirous of embarking in such a bus ness, than Raleigh. And when the fact is taken into consideration that the Rail Road will soon be completed. the The Sale will be without reserve. TERMS

-One-third Cash, one third at six, and the remaining third at 12 months -the Purchaser to execute notes, with approved security, negotia-ble and payable at either of the Banks in this City. THOS. L. WEST, Trustee,

Raleigh, June 21, 1839.

At the same time and place as above, as Adm'r. of the Estate of W C. G. Carrington, I will sell to the highest hidder, all the Furni-ture, of every description, belonging to and used in the Establishment comprising a large number of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Sofa, &c., &c.
TERMS-For all sums under Ten Dollars,

Cash; over that amount, Six months credit.
ALEX. F. TELPAIR, Adm'r. Raleigh, June 21, 1839. 27 8 t

Law Institution of Harvard Uni-

THE Autumn Term of the Law School will commence on the 28th day of August next.

The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of logal education for aentlemen intended for the bar in either of the United States. The course of instruction embraces the various branches of Public and Constitutional Law, Admirally, Massime, Equity and Common Law, with occasional illustrations of Foreign Jurispendence. The active labors of instruction are shared equally by Mr. Justice Story, who is Dane Professor of Law in the University, and by Mr. Greenless, the Jayall Professor of Law, who has the immediate direction and superintendence of the Law School.

No previous examination is necessary for ad-No previous examination is necessary for ad-

No previous examination is expected to produce iestimonials of good character. He also gives a bond of \$200 to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, for the payment of Col-

dent in Mussachusetts, for the payment of College dues.

The fees are at the rate of \$100 per annum, & see computed for any period not less than one quarter; for which sum, without additional charge students have the use of the lecture rooms, the Law and College libraries, and test buoks; and are admitted to all the public lectures in the University. They may also study any foreign language in the University, for \$10 per aunum. The price of loard varies from \$2.5 to \$3.50 per week, and of room rent from 75 cents to \$1.25 per week. Puel, prepared for use, is furnished, at cost, by the Steward.

The Academical year, which commences on the fourth Wednesday in August, is divided into two terms of tweaty weeks each, and two vacations of six weeks each, alternately succeeding each other.

each other.

Instruction is given by esseminations, and oral lectures and expesitions, of which each Professor gives at least ais, every work, to the several classes. A Most Court is holden tach week, at which a same, previously given out, is argued by four students, and an opinion is delivered by the presiding Professor.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by the University on all students who have completed the regular term of professional studies required in the States to which they respectively belong, eighteen months thereof, or three full

SIMON GREENLEAP.

Cambridge, Mass. June 10, 1839. 27 4m.