

MR. CLAY ON THE SUBJECT OF RECEIVING 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 ascribe the most indigent and even innocent actions of their neighbors to base and unworthy motives.

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 abolitionists?

Mr. Clay voted for the reception of abolition petitions and memorials, for two reasons: He voted 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.

But Mr. Clay had yet other reasons for voting in favor of the reception of abolition petitions and memorials, which are equally creditable to his sagacity as a statesman and equally indicative of his friendship to Southern interests.

Mr. Clay had yet another cogent reason for voting in favor of receiving these memorials and petitions. It was because the right of petition is guaranteed to the citizens of the country by the American Constitution.

Is there any thing like friendship to abolitionism in all this? Most certainly there is not. Yet the friends of the administration are determined to persevere in the accusation against an array of the most formidable and convincing facts to the contrary.

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.

devotion to the people, we have cause to suspect 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.

It is thus with the members of the whig party. They know full well that they have been earnestly laboring for eight or ten years past in the defence of the rights, and interests, and liberties of the people of this country.

SUPREME COURT.

William B. Rodman, of Washington, N. C. and Burton Orange, of Salisbury, have been admitted to Superior Court practice; and the following persons to County Court practice.

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 just tribute of a most deserving and estimable gentleman, from the Houston Intelligence:

"After a long and devoted 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. Hunt has returned to the United States on a visit to his friends, and to attend to his private affairs, which alone induced his resignation of the highly 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 foreign government, and afterwards invited into the cabinet of the present administration, as secretary of the navy; all of which stations have been filled alike with honor to himself and interest to the nation.

MR. PRESTON.

It is difficult to foretell the violent extremes to which party warfare will not 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 odium of their petty and malignant vengeance.

We have been led to the expression of these thoughts by an Editorial in the last Standard, the palpable design of which is to add 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 absurdities that ever was presented to the attention of an intelligent community.

Now, we happen to remember the exact tenor of Mr. Preston's remarks in Philadelphia. He said nothing about a "secret convener," nor "chosen counsellors," nor a desire on either his or Mr. Clay's part to accommodate that speech, that unanswerable speech,

to the peculiar views or notions of any defect party or indecent faction. The facts from Mr. Preston's own mouth are these: Mr. Clay requested his company on some occasion to consult together with him on some important subject which he, Mr. Clay, was about to take. After Mr. Clay had declared his intentions, Mr. Preston asked him if he was not afraid of injuring the popularity of taking that step, both admitting the correctness of the step, whatever it was.

If any one circumstance were wanting to establish for the Standard an indisputable title to the crown of misrepresentation and party blindness, this daring attempt to league Mr. Preston with the abolitionists is amply sufficient for that purpose. The climax is capped. The mountain has groaned, laborer has trampled in pain to be delivered, and it has been delivered of what every intelligent man will pronounce to be not a dragon—but a mouse. But this matter is too awful for irony.

Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm; While round its base the rolling clouds are rent,

THE SUPERCILOUSNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION PAPERS. There is scarcely an administration sheet presented for our perusal, which does not contain a multitude of abusive strictures on the proneness of the whig party to conspire 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 their whig neighbors.

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.

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 degradation to the interests of the confederacy; but let the same measure emanate to-morrow from the administration itself, and it contains every thing good and every element which is cheering 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 course which has been pursued by the administration 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 a particle 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 lodgment 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 inconsistency of the administration does not pause here; for whilst it applauds, with the most prodigal liberality, every act which is performed by the administration, it is just as certain to condemn every thing which is either done or uttered by the members of the whig party. It appears that even the very virtues of the whig members are odious to the supporters of the administration; for the measures in its service are habitually prone to vilify and condemn individuals whose shining virtues and eminent services to the country, (provided they were connect-

ed with the Van Buren party,) are such as 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 stint 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.

S. LIT. MESSENGER.

The last number fully sustains the high reputation 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 overshadow 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 heaven, cannot tear this bright and imperishable jewel from the brow of North Carolina.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. EDITOR. In the Standard newspaper, some time ago, just after the Van Buren members of the Legislature had got the Editor to print their instructions to the "Democratic Republican State Rights party" of the State in general, he writ that the Democrats must send him some account of the

Editor would not believe that I was of the true grit, and would insinuate that I did not belong to the Democratic party.

Naw, 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 Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe did. I hung on to the General's coat-tail as long as he staid in office, and then they told me that he had determined to put 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 wasn't made of the same grit as the democrats of old times. Besides they told us that we mustnt vote for Judge White, because he was a Federalist, and didn't 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 wile 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 couldn't drive it into me that Judge White was a Federalist; I knew better, and so I voted for him. We didn't 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 the war--and I told them to look out and see if he didn't do all he could like the old Federal party, to get the power in his own hands, and take it from us the people. And sure enough, he is doing all he can to get the money in his power, and use it as to help himself and his party. He is eternally appointing Federalists to office, 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 other earthly reason but that they want 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 in all animals that will speak praise to his praise while they are cracking the people's grain. The Democratic party of Mr. Jefferson's time couldn't swallow such doctrines as these; they thought that the public officers (who were then considered the servants of the people) were not in their place to take care of the affairs of the whole country, and

not to sow tares in one part of the field and wheat in the other. They didn't suffer them to give fish to one party and stone to another, like Mr. Van Buren's Democrats are doing every day.

Mr. Editor, if you too don't say that I am a Federalist for holding such opinions as the old Democrats used to hold, and want close your paper against 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. Nancy H. Monruss, 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 tranquility 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 her 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 expression of impatience escaped her lips during her severe illness. She spoke often of the untrodden 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 beside the pleasant waters of the river of life. She is gone:

"How blest is our mother here! O'er all that could burden her mind! How happy the soul that has left This wearisome body behind! Her languishing head is at rest, Her thinking and aching are o'er, Her quiet, immortal breast Is heav'd by affliction no more!" (Cax.)

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 bestow unmerited eulogy on the deceased, but he can truly say, he possessed virtues worthy of imitation. He died in full fellowship with the Methodist E. Church, 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 home and weeping children. In this sore affliction, Time will soothe the anguish

when shall the vacuum in society created by his fall be filled! In this dispensation of divine providence, how forcibly are we admonished to regard that important injunction, "Therefore, be ye also ready, for in such an hour as you think not the Son of man cometh." He's gone, but where? ah pause and see, Gone to a long eternity.

Boydton Female Seminary.

HAVING resigned my situation as principal of the Academy at R. M. College, I propose opening a Female School in Boydton, Va., which shall receive my constant personal attention. It should be distinctly understood, that imparting instruction to the young Ladies is to be my regular employment, and the public sympathies are with the bereaved partner of his home and weeping children. In this sore affliction, Time will soothe the anguish

FEMALE SCHOOL, IN HILLSBOROUGH.

The Fall session of Mrs. & Mrs. BROWNELL'S School, will commence on the first Monday in August. English Studies, \$17 50. Music, 25 00. Drawing, 10 00. French, 15 00.

Hillsborough Academy.

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. Classical Dep. W. J. Bingham. Tuition \$21 in advance. J. A. Bingham. English Dep. A. H. Ray. Tuition \$15 in advance. S. W. Hughes. June 19. 27 46.

LOST.

Two Bonds of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company--one No. 25, dated June 1st, 1838, for \$438 58, payable in J. C. Rogers & Co. seven months after date, with interest from the date--the other, No. 122, dated January 1st, 1838, for \$1640, payable in L. F. Boone, 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 F. Osburn, in Petersburg. CHAS. F. M. GARNETT, 27 47

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this institution, take pleasure in announcing to Parents and Guardians 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 situated, conspire to give this Academy high claims on the confidence of the public. The studies of the classes are as follows:

Of the 1st Class--Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Dictation and Composition. Of the 2nd Class--Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition. Of the 3rd Class--Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. Of the 4th Class--Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Tables in Arithmetic.

Terms of Tuition, Payable in advance. First Class, \$17 00. Second Class, 15 00. Third Class, 12 00. Fourth Class, 10 00. Music on Piano or Guitar, 25 00. Drawing and Painting, 12 00. French Language, 15 00. Working on Canvas, 5 00. Working on Muslin, 3 00.

Shocco Classical Seminary. THE Second Session of this Seminary will begin on Monday, the 22d of July. A. J. X. HART, 27 44. Shocco, June 12, 1839.

SILK WORM EGGS. Mrs. WATT has a few thousand silk worm Eggs for sale, of the best kind. Apply at Mrs. HARDY'S confectionary store, next door to the Post Office, on Fayetteville street. 27 21

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 15 Blank Cartridges. A private meeting will be held at the Captain's Office, on Monday Evening, 1st of July, at candle light. By order of the Capt. J. LITCHFORD, O. S. 27 16

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 sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 16th day of August evening, on the premises, that large and commodious Establishment in the city of

THE MANSON 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 places. Perhaps, there is no place in the Union, offering a finer opening to persons desirous of embarking in such a business, than Raleigh. And when the fact is taken into consideration, that the Rail Road will soon be completed, the inducements held out are still stronger. The Sale will be without reserve. TERMS--One-third Cash, one third in six, and the remaining third at 12 months--the Purchaser to execute notes, with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the Banks in this City. THOS. L. WEST, Trustee, Raleigh, June 31, 1839. 27 81

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 bidder, all the Furniture, of every description, belonging to and used in the Establishment comprising a large number of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Sofas, &c. &c. TERMS--For all sums under Ten Dollars, Cash; over that amount, Six months credit. ALEX. F. TELFAIR, Adm'r. Raleigh, June 21, 1839. 27 81

Law Institution of Harvard University.

THE Autumn Term of the Law School will commence on the 29th day of August next. The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the bar in either of the United States. The course of instruction embraces the various branches of Public and Constitutional Law, Admiralty, Maritime, Equity and Common Law, with occasional illustrations of Foreign Jurisprudence. The active labors of instruction are shared equally by Mr. Justice Story, who is Dana Professor of Law in the University, and by Mr. Greenleaf, the J. W. Professor of Law, who has the immediate direction and superintendance of the Law School. No previous examination is necessary for admission; but the student is expected to produce testimonials of good character. He also gives a bond of \$300 to the President, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, for the payment of College dues. The fees are at the rate of \$100 per annum, & are 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 text books; and are admitted to all the public lectures in the University. They may also study any foreign language in the University, for \$10 per annum. The price of board varies from \$2 25 to \$3 50 per week, and of room rent from 75 cents to \$1 50 per week. Fuel, prepared for use, is furnished at cost, by the Steward. The Academic year, which commences on the fourth Wednesday in August, is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and two vacations of six weeks each, alternately succeeding each other. Instruction is given by examinations, and oral lectures and expositions, of which each Professor gives at least six, every week, to the several classes. A Mock Court is holden each week, at which a cause, 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 years, having been passed in the Law School of this Institution. SIMON GREENLEAF, Royal Professor of Law, Cambridge, Mass. June 10, 1839. 27 46.