

sent Bank, or any other Bank of the U. States, unless the Constitution shall be amended. But who has made the President of the United States the guardian of the public morals, or of the public press? Who has made him the special guardian of the freedom of elections? Or whence does he derive the power to control the management of the Bank, or interfere with it in any way? Does not the charter, in express terms, prescribe the degree of influence which the United States are to have in that institution? Does it not likewise, with equal precision, point out the powers of the President? And, according to all rules of construction, is not the naming of one thing the exclusion of every other? Grant that the Bank was guilty. Was it not the right, sir, was it not the duty of the President to issue a *Sci. Fi.* and bring it to punishment? Had he a right to proceed in any other way? Was he afraid to trust the judges and juries of the country? I may see a man kill another. Have I any right, though his life is forfeited to the laws, because I deem the process of justice too slow or uncertain, to step in as an arbiter, and become the judge, witness and executioner? But, sir, there is another view of this subject which deserves consideration. It is the open contempt manifested by the Executive for the people's representatives. They, to whom the spirit of our institutions, no less than the express words of the Constitution, confides the control and management of the public money, had declared it was safe. Yet the Executive, ninety days before the meeting of Congress, thrusts himself between the constitutional guardians of the public treasury, seizes it, and sets up a claim so monstrous, that I can scarcely speak of it with moderation. What are his words? They are substantially that the custody of the public money belongs to the Executive Department; and that Congress—aye, sir, Congress have no right to deprive him of it without a violation of the fundamental principles of the constitution. Sir, it may be said, this position has been abandoned. Yet the fact that any President has dared to avow it, shows how far the views of his advisers have extended, and is well calculated to awaken the vigilant apprehensions of all who are not believers in Presidential infallibility. It was a feeler, to see how far the gratitude of the nation would carry them. Why did not the President await the assent of Congress? Why did he not consult the Representatives of the people? Sir, the answer has been furnished. He dared not trust them. He was afraid the bank would corrupt the members; and having lately assumed to himself the guardianship of the public morals, he wished to remove all temptations to do wrong.

Yes, he removed the money of the country from the place where the law had placed it, where it was confessedly and notoriously safe, and placed it, where? Who knows where the public treasure is? Is it in any Bank over which Congress have any control? No one can tell whether or not it is safe. Sir, in all free Governments, the right over the public money has been retained with jealous care to the immediate representatives of the people. In the country from whence we sprung, it has been retained with the grasp of death, and has been the instrument by which the Commons of Great Britain have from time to time wrung from the necessities of the throne the great principles of English freedom. Our own Constitution, equally jealous of Executive power, has reposed it in the only hands where experience has shown it to be safe. The President has lately seized upon it, and it was to protect this constitutional power, reposed in them, that the resolution of the Senate was passed. I am admonished, Mr. Speaker, by the indisposition under which I labor, and by the time I have occupied, to condense as much as possible what I have to say, and to leave unsaid much that I intended to say. I therefore dismiss this branch of the subject, and leave it to those who are to follow me.

The gentleman from Halifax has assumed, perhaps instructed the House, by furnishing terms by which the Federalists of certain men is to be tested. Sir, those tests are, voting for the Tariff for Internal Improvements and the U. S. Bank. All these are grievous sins, I admit—sins which I condemn in as unqualified terms as the honorable gentleman himself. But it is strange that, whilst he was applying these touchstones, it never occurred to him to extend his ordeal a little further, and give us the result. Had he done so, he would have discovered that Andrew Jackson, yes, "the fac simile of the Rock of Ages," "the almost sainted Jackson," voted, whilst in the Senate, for Internal Improvements and a Tariff of protection, and, in one of his messages, most unequivocally recommended a national Bank; and that even as late as the celebrated Veto Message, stated that if Congress had applied to him, he could have framed a bill free from all Constitutional objections. Sir, he would have further found that Mr. Van Buren voted for the Tariff of '28, the bill of abominations, and for the erection of toll gates in one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy. He would have found that Mr. Crawford not only voted for the present Bank of the United States, but was its ablest and most eloquent defender in the United States Senate. "Nought extenuate, down aught in malice." If

Mr. Calhoun is a Federalist for voting for the Tariff bill of '16, and for the Bank, and for Internal Improvements, in what respect is he worse off than the distinguished individuals whom I have mentioned? But I forbear on this point. I have no unkind feelings for General Jackson; I respect his character, and feel grateful for his public services. And, sir, should any man have told me—aye, should one have arisen from the dead, and foretold that he who had warned the people of the danger of appointing members of Congress to office, would yet appoint more than all preceding Presidents; that he who came into office the advocate of a cheap and economical Government, would yet swell the expenditures from 12 to 22 millions per annum; that he who had declared that the patronage of the Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, would yet wield that patronage, not only to influence elections, but to control the Legislatures of the States; that he who professed to be a friend to the rights of the States, would yet have promulgated doctrines at which the most high-toned Federalist hangs his head for very shame, I could not, I would not have believed him. Sir, I say it with pain and with deep humiliation, for I was one of the most ardent of the supporters of the President, no man ever so betrayed his principles, falsified his pledges, and trampled on his friends. But I forbear on this point. It has no necessary connexion with the subject, and the example of others must be my apology.

Some gentlemen, in this debate, have expressed an utter despair of being able to change the settled determination of the majority. I am not of that opinion. True, sir, the signs are inauspicious; true, clouds and darkness lie in the perspective. Still I will not despair. And why? Because I address Southern freemen; because I address the representatives of Southern freemen—a people high-spirited, and magnanimous even to the errors of public men. I will not believe that such men have surrendered their reason, their consciences, and their judgments, either to the dictation of the Washington Globe or that of a few arrogant pretenders here, or that they will lend their aid to degrade and disgrace a distinguished public servant, until I have conclusive evidence of the fact. And who, permit me to ask, are these individuals at whose beck you are to come, and whose bidding you are to do? Where are the evidences of their genius? Where are the monuments of their patriotism, wisdom or public services? Have they given you any assurance that they are, or will be safe counsellors and guides? For, sir, it is my solemn conviction that this thing had its origin, not with the people, not with the great body of the Jackson party in this Assembly, but with a few ambitious aspirants; and I appeal to the members of the party themselves if I am not correct.

I call upon this House to pause in their career. I warn them that, whilst they are about to denounce the supposed usurpations of others, they themselves are guilty of flagrant usurpation of the rights of their constituents. What good is to result from these resolutions? What principle is to be advanced? None, Sir; none. True, we may gratify the vanity of the Executive—true, we may minister to his vindictive passions; and, by our adulation, intoxicate still more a brain already well nigh turned by clouds of incense. But what then? We do so at the expense of another department of the government, the one which, in many particulars, is the principal, if not the only check to Executive supremacy. We convert our Senators from being manly and independent guardians of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, into the mere supple instruments of power.

Sir, I will not longer detain the House. I have discharged with what ability I possessed the duty I owed my country. As I seek none of the laurels or honors of this measure, so neither shall I be responsible for its consequences.

We saw a few days since, in the possession of Mr. Jo. Seawell Jones, of Shocco, North Carolina, a massive collection of old papers, relating to the history of his native State, and among them one bundle to which we wish to call the attention of any gentleman who may be engaged in the study of the history of Kentucky. It consisted of original letters from the companions of Daniel Boone, among whom was Richard Henderson, one of the Royal Judges, during the administration of Gov. Tryon. His letters are all elegantly written, and give much valuable information respecting the conduct of colonists, and the state of the country. The package likewise contains letters from John Farrar, Nathaniel Henderson, Judge John Williams, and Wm. Johnston, who were all connected with the "Transylvania Expedition."

These letters are dated "Boonsborough," "Transylvania," "Powell's Valley," and other places not now recollected, and range from 1774 to 1780. They give much new light on the early history of Kentucky, and contradict much that we have seen in print, on the subject of Boone's adventures. Our object in writing this notice, is to say that we have no doubt it would afford Mr. Jones much pleasure to furnish copies to any gentleman who may be engaged in investigating the history of Kentucky. *N. P.*

For the Register. THE PROTEAN PROTEST.

The writhing, twisting and screwing—the protestation, subterfuge and unfairness and the lamentation, complaint and outcry displayed in this famous production, is really amusing! The fifteen signers not only admit that they are in the minority, but they proclaim it to the world; they expose their own weakness, by attracting public attention to their awkward situation, by making a fuss and vainly attempting to explain.—True, these gentlemen find themselves in a novel situation. For some years, they have been in the majority—they are now in the minority. Times have changed—North Carolina now looks to principle; but they should learn to bear defeat with more equanimity, and to cover a retreat with greater generalship.

To make bad, worse, the "Standard" ushers forth this production in pompous style and invites general attention to it, because "it expresses the sentiments of the great body of the Republicans of the State, on the subject of the Public Lands, in language so plain and perspicuous, and is so clear in its reasoning and irresistible in its conclusions." But for the well known relations of the "Standard," this would be cutting irony! Plain, perspicuous and clear, where all is hidden, dark and confused, and when every reader (save one of the train band) will feel under deep obligation for the information, that the amount of it is, "that the signers could not vote for the Resolutions in the shape in which they were brought forward."

It seems then, the signers could swallow the substance, but disliked the shadow, and voted against the reality because the shape did not suit their fancy; and this is the "irresistible conclusion" to which public attention is called. Dr. Henderson should learn to make his Pills to suit the fancy of delicate stomachs; but as he was inexorable, and insisted that the shape of the Pill which he had made round, should not be altered, they insist it was a hard case upon them, and that they have good reason to abuse their old friends who had assisted in hastening on the election of Browns, and in hurrying through the instructions to MANGUM, for taking sides with the Doctor, and utterly refusing to alter the shape, by dividing, striking out or glossing over. The protest, which is very plain, perspicuous, clear in its reasoning and irresistible in its conclusions, does not give the reason which induced their old friends to desert them in this extremity. It is true, there was a desertion—there was a falling off—a portion of the party "disobeyed orders" and voted for principle—there was a majority of 82 to 32. This is an irresistible conclusion, but how did it happen? Was it, as is insinuated in this perspicuous document, because a portion of the party voted for the Resolutions without understanding them? Or, was it, because they knew the will of the people and had the honesty and independence to obey it?

But the signers further complain, that they were forced to vote upon a difficult and perplexing question, about which they profess to be ignorant. Is this plain, is this candid, is this fair? Or do they really wish it to be believed, that although they are leaders, although they had instructed our Senator upon a question of high political importance, yet they were in truth ignorant, and wished time to collect information upon a subject to which the attention of the people was called by the President in his first message, which has been discussed year after year, in both branches of Congress, which was fully commented upon in the Presidential Veto and specially committed to the Legislature by the Governor's Message. If this be true, and they seek to preserve their character for plainness and candor, by the plea of ignorance, surely they will no longer insist that their "instructions" shall be obeyed.

There is one other irresistible conclusion to which the Protest brings us. The "instructions" to MANGUM passed the Commons by a vote of 12—the Senate by 5—in all 17. The Land Resolutions passed the Commons by 50, and were laid on the table in the Senate by 6 votes—majority 44. Now the "irresistible conclusion" is, that MANGUM must obey the majority of 17, but Browns must not obey the majority of 44, because these Resolutions are not to be construed as all other Resolutions and Acts of Assembly are, according to their plain import and meaning, but are to be connected to, and influenced by, certain other circumstances, viz: What was said in debate—the course taken by certain gentlemen upon the Resolutions respecting Mr. MANGUM—the late period of the session, which prevented the leaders from reading over the Veto; which made it difficult for most of them to come to a conclusion, and induced others to keep out of the House! And because, as is well added by the "Standard," these Resolutions were not in the "right shape!"

CURTIS.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

The National Intelligencer gives the subjoined account of a most diabolical attempt to take the life of the President of the United States. The recital of the circumstances connected with this outrage, must produce throughout the country mingled feelings of indignation and satisfaction—indignation at the depravity which led to the assault—satisfaction at the almost miraculous preservation of the President's life:

As the President of the United States, who was present at the solemn ceremony of the funeral, came into the portico of the Capitol from the Rotundo, a person stepped forward from the crowd into the space in front of the President, and snapped a pistol at him, the percussion cap of

which exploded without igniting the charge! This person was struck down by a blow from Lieutenant Gedney, of the Navy, who happened to be near; he also received a blow promptly aimed at him by Mr. Secretary Woodbury; but before receiving either blow, snapped a second pistol at the President. The cap of that lock also exploded without igniting the charge! The perpetrator of this daring outrage was of course immediately seized and taken in custody by the Marshal of the District, by whom he was carried to the City Hall, where he underwent an examination before Chief Justice Cranch. His name, it appears, is Richard Lawrence, by trade a painter, a resident for two or three years in the first ward of this city, and formerly of Georgetown. The gentlemen whose testimony was taken before the Judge were Mr. Secretary Woodbury, Mr. Secretary Dickenson, Mr. Burd Representative from Pennsylvania, Mr. Randolph, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House Mr. Kingman, one of the Reporters for the National Intelligencer; and Lieutenant Gedney. The pistols which had been secured by Mr. Burd, were of brass, and on examination in court were found to be well loaded with powder and ball, which our readers would suppose, until the fact is stated, could have hardly been possible. How extraordinary! (and O how fortunate!) the failure of the evident design of this miserable maniac, (for so he must be considered, under all the circumstances,) against the life of the President! We say he is a maniac, because the act shews him to be insane, and not because any evidence of his insanity was produced on his examination; though we have heard that he has been heretofore confined for acts of violence indicating an unsound mind.

On his examination, the unhappy man declined making any explanation or cross examining the witnesses. We have heard no rational motive even conjectured for his crime. The offence being a bailable one, and excessive bail being forbidden, bail was demanded to the amount of one thousand dollars, for want of which the prisoner was committed for trial, the Judge intimating that if he had able to give bail, sufficient securities would have been required, in addition, to insure his good behavior. He will be tried, of course at the next term of the court.

In addition to the above, we copy the following from the Alexandria Gazette:

"The prisoner is an Englishman by birth; came to this country when quite a boy; gave his name as Richard Lawrence; is a house painter by trade, and a resident of the City of Washington. Being asked his reason for attempting to shoot the President, he replied: 'The President killed my father.' He is represented to have been a sober man, but recently quarrelsome."

Washington, Feb. 2.

Since the publication of our paper of Saturday last, information, which has reached us from various quarters, leaves no doubt of the insanity of Lawrence, the unhappy individual who attempted to discharge two pistols at the President of the United States, in the portico of the Capitol, on Friday. The persons who know him are not surprised at the occurrence, and would hardly have been surprised at anything he had done or attempted. He has, it appears, fancied himself to be some other person than himself; or to have mistaken his own identity; or at least to have misunderstood his relations with the rest of the world. When being conducted from the Capitol to the Marshal's Office, he answered to the questions as to his motive, that he intended to kill Gen. Jackson because Gen. Jackson had killed his father. When asked again, how Gen. Jackson killed his father, he would answer nothing. His father, we hear, died a natural death, in this District, some ten or twelve years ago. The answer was, of course, the effect of the hallucination, under the influence of which he attempted the outrage upon the person of the President.

We have had the curiosity to ask, whether he was any thing of a politician, thinking that he perhaps might be politically insane, as persons are sometimes religiously so. We were informed, that he was never known to have talked or thought about politics. His acquaintances seem to think that he thought himself, entitled to be King or Governor of this country, or something of that sort, and brooded over the notion that Gen. Jackson stood in the way. It is certain that he inquired, the evening before, of some one, whether the President would be at the funeral, and was answered in the affirmative. His being at the Capitol, armed, was, therefore, almost certainly, the work of premeditation.—*Nat. Int.*

After committing the above to paper, we were politely favored with the following authentic statement made by a highly intelligent Magistrate of this City, who has taken the trouble personally to investigate the question of Lawrence's sanity.

Washington, Sat Jan. 1835. I have made all the inquiries I could, to-day, in regard to the unhappy man (Lawrence) who made the attempt yesterday upon the life of Gen. Jackson, and the result has been a perfect conviction, upon my mind, of his absolute insanity. I went first to the house where he boarded.—He had not been there long, but one of the boarders said he had been some time convinced that he was not of sane mind, and that he had previously mentioned it. He boarded at Mr. Slicks', near the Unitarian Church, but did not keep his clothes, or any thing else there. Nothing was known there of his having had pistols.

with the avowed intention of going to England, and had proceeded to New-York, where he remained some time, and then returned, saying that the ship-owners had all entered into a combination against him, and had refused to give him a passage to England; that they knew he had a large fortune here, and that their object was to prevent his getting away, so that they might possess themselves of it. Some time ago Lawrence attempted to kill his sister (Mrs. R.) and her husband had him arrested and confined for a while in jail. He did not reside with them, and, indeed, had harbored such a resentment against Mr. R. that he did not speak with him. They did not know of his having pistols of late, but Mrs. R. says he formerly had a pair of small brass pistols, which had belonged to their father—they had flints, but she has heard that he wanted to get them altered to be used with the percussion lock. She thinks if she saw them, she could say whether those he used were the same. Lawrence had a shop where he did his painting. Mr. Drury had a room adjoining this, and the latter says that for a long time he has observed L. to be very solitary; taciturn in regard to his intercourse with others, but very much given to talking to himself. He has heard him declare that he should be Richard the Third, King of England, and King of America. These declarations were so well known that the boys were in the habit of calling him "King Richard," and of late this has annoyed him so much that he had threatened the boys, and even driven them out of his presence. Drury says, that yesterday morning he was in his shop talking incoherently, and he heard him all at once, slam down the lid of a box, and exclaim in a very audible tone, "I'll be damned if I dont do it." This was but a little while before the funeral.

To-day the sister of Lawrence called at the jail to see him, and to the inquiry why he had committed the rash act, he said "it was all right; General Jackson was his servant, but had not done as he wished, and ought to be punished."

I could mention many other circumstances, but these, I am sure, will convey conviction to your mind that the man committed the desperate act of yesterday, under the influence of mental derangement.

To this we append the following article accounting for the pistols used by Lawrence missing fire, though the caps exploded:

Conversation between two gentlemen on the morning after the late attempt upon the life of the President:

L. I am not superstitious, I think; but really this looks like a mischievous intervention of the hand of Providence.

W. I am always slow to believe in super-human agency in the affairs of men; because I have never known a singular occurrence that has not, or might not, be traced to a natural cause.

L. Then you think that the life of the President has been preserved on this occasion by natural causes.

W. Certainly I do. The ignorance of the assassin saved the life of the President. Ignorance of a peculiarity which all percussion pistols possess. I have a pair of them in my possession, which I have had for several years. For a week after I bought them, I could not make them go off: the percussion cap would explode, but the charge would not ignite.

L. Indeed!

W. True, I assure you: After reflecting for some time as to the cause, I discovered it. The powder had not traversed the tube leading to the cap. In order to be satisfied that I was right in this conjecture, I made repeated experiments.—I poured the powder slowly into the barrel of the pistol; and, before ramming it down, shook the barrel well, in order that the powder might penetrate through the small tube leading to the percussion cap. The charge never failed to ignite with this precaution; which I repeated several times. I then loaded my pistol as I had formerly done: I put the powder and ball in together; ramming both down hard; but without shaking the barrel. The charge did not ignite more than twice in twenty trials.

L. Well, certainly you have accounted most rationally for this occurrence. With your leave I will ask you another question. Is this peculiarity of the percussion pistol generally known?

W. It is certainly well known by those in the habit of using these pistols; but I presume not generally known by others. It has evidently not been known by the infatuated individual in this case.

L. Your explanation, then, has satisfied my mind on another point: it proves, I think, beyond a doubt, that the purpose of the assassin must have been all his own; for, if there had been others concerned in the base attempt, some of them would have known of this peculiarity of the percussion pistol, and guarded against it.

W. Your conjecture is certainly plausible.

After several postponements on account of weather, &c. Judge Strange delivered a very interesting Lecture before the Fayetteville Lyceum on Thursday evening last. The interest manifested by a large and highly gratified audience, justifies a hope that this may be regarded as the commencement of a new era in the literary pursuits and character of our community.—*Fay. Observer.*

We need not apologize to our readers for occupying so much space with the most able and eloquent speech delivered during the late Session of our Legislature; as Mr. Graham's is on all hands admitted to be. It deserves to be universally read, and we hope it will be.—*Jb.*

Another State Legislative Nomination. At a meeting of the "Democratic" members of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, Maria Van Buren was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and Thomas H. Benton, for the Vice Presidency, subject to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, to which Convention, at the same time, Delegates were appointed.

One hundred of the citizens of Richmond, embracing members of several different churches and denominations, presented the venerable Bishop Moore, on the 1st of January last, as a New Year's gift, with a false Testament, printed on porcelain paper, in letters of gold, elegantly bound in arabesque, with gilt edges. On the front of it was this inscription: "Presented to the Right Rev. R. C. Moore, by citizens of Richmond, members of different religious denominations, as a tribute of their affectionate regard and esteem for one who has so long and so usefully devoted his life to the great cause of Christianity."—*Richmond Paper.*

Meteorological Journal FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1835.

Table with columns: Thermometer, Barometre, Wind, Weather. Rows show data for Jan 1st through 31st.

Thermometer at day-light A. M. and 9 P. M. Barometer at 12. Rain on Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday nights and the following mornings amounting to 1.8825 inches. The register is less accurate for the past week than heretofore, and than we hope to make it hereafter, here or four numbers in it being arbitrary.

TRUST SALE.

ON FRIDAY the 6th March next I shall expose at public sale before the Court-house door in Oxford, that valuable estate late the property of John Nuttall deceased, situate in Granville County, ten miles from Oxford, on the road to Raleigh, containing about 2500 acres. The sale will be for cash, and without reserve. The title of the subscriber is believed to be indisputable, as he claims under a deed of trust from the late owner, Mr. Nuttall, who was in possession of said land for more than thirty years. But he will execute covenants of special warranty only. T. P. DEVEREUX. February 3, 1835. 14-td.

NOTICE.

The Certificate for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock in the State Bank of North Carolina, belonging to the estate of Robert Williams, deceased, having been lost, notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Bank for a re-issuance of said Certificate, three months from the date. LEWIS WILLIAMS, Executor. January 31, 1835. 14-3m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing the public, that they have purchased of W. A. WILLIAMS his entire stock of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS IN PITTSBORO, and have this day entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of C. H. WILLIAMS & Co.

The Goods were carefully selected by a competent judge, and at very reduced prices; and will be sold at a small advance on New-York cost, for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. C. H. WILLIAMS. C. B. HARRISON.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of his Store in Pittsboro, earnestly requests that all persons indebted to him at that Establishment will immediately settle the same with Messrs. C. H. WILLIAMS & CO, Pittsboro, or with himself, at Raleigh.

FURTHER—The change which has taken place in his Raleigh business, renders it absolutely necessary that all persons indebted to that concern, should settle the same promptly; which he hopes they will not fail to do. WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS. February 2, 1835. 14-4w

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

\$6000 FOR \$4.

Splendid Scheme!!

North Carolina STATE LOTTERY.

2d CLASS, FOR 1835.

TO BE DRAWN AT WILMINGTON, ON Thursday, the 26th day of February, ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

Capital Prize \$6,000!

SCHEME.

Table showing prize amounts: 1 Prize of \$6,000 is \$6,000; 1 Prize of 2,000 " is 2,000; 1 Prize of 1,000 " is 1,000; 12 Prizes of 500 " is 6,000; 18 Prizes of 300 " is 5,400; 18 Prizes of 200 " is 3,600; 24 Prizes of 100 " is 2,400; 102 Prizes of 50 " is 5,100; 151 Prizes of 30 " is 4,530; 203 Prizes of 20 " is 4,060; 324 Prizes of 15 " is 4,860; 6,000 Prizes of 10 " is 60,000; 6,000 Prizes of 5 " is 30,000; 6,000 Prizes of 4 " is 24,000.

18,827 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 10—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, is put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A Package of ten Whole Tickets will cost \$40.00 And must draw not less than \$17.00

Small packages may be drawn for \$25.00

Persons who prefer, advertising for the large prizes only, can, in this way, get \$23, for the Managers' certificate for Ten whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all that the tickets may draw over \$25, the package amount that the Package must draw of necessity, say,

A Certificate for a Package of Ten Whole Tickets, at \$25.00

Small Half do. 11.50

Ten Quarters do. 7.50

All tickets payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 1% per centum.

All orders for advance, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Free Ticket, in our previous numbers, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, and as account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets \$4. Halves 2. Qu. 1. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at STEVENSON & POINTS'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

A Journeyman Tailor. Wanted immediately. Apply to THOMAS M. OLIVER. Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1835. 15