Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1837. The Senate have been again this morning adjournment of the House. thrown into a dreadful state of excitement, in consequence of the presentation by Mr. Committee Room, and Mr. PATTON, of Vir-Swift, of the resolutions of the Legislature | ginia presided. | Several propositions were slave trade between the States, and against wished one from each State; and that they the annexation of Texas.

On his motion to print and lay the do ments on the table, a discussion arose sime lar in character, to that of yesterday.

Mr. Calhoun desired that the resolutions Committee consist of three Senators and might be received and laid on the table, three Representatives. pledging himself, to call them up as early ter in its true light.

The debate was continued a considerable ing at 7 o'clock. time, till finally, Mr. Swift withdrew the were crowded with spectators and the floor on the table, without debate. with Members of the House, all eager lis-

Union, (Mr. J. Q. Adams in the Chair,) up- in Congress. on the reference of the President's Message so much of the President's Message as re- bers I send you the above summary. The and Means.

of Ga, spoke in support of the motion, and Messrs. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, and Cur-TIS, of Mass. against it.

principles of the Message, especially in relation to Finance.

Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1837.

Mr. Slade, of Vermont, on presenting an Abolition Petition, and moving its reference, dont know. proceeded to address the House, not only on the subject of reference, which was the one under consideration but also on the merits of slavery in general. He was interrupted by the Speaker, by whom he was requested to confine his remarks to the subject of commitment alone. Mr. Slade bowed to the opinion of the Chair, but modified his motion so as to instruct the committee to report a bill abolishing slavery within the district. At this stage of proceeding, Mr. Legare asked permission to make a few

Mr. Legare said he wished to implore the gentleman from Vermont solemnly to consider what he was doing. He supplicated him for the sake of his own constituents, for the sake of those of Mr. L., for the sake of all, to pause and seriously to reflect before he took another step on the ground before him. Mr. L's. constituents had not directed him thus to interfere, but, as a man, as an American citizen, he would supplicate the gentleman to take further time to consider. If it was true, as the gentleman had said, that a spirit had been awakened on this subject which could never be suppressed or chidden into submission, when the most solemn and explicit contracts forbade its indulgence, when the agitation of the question might involve the fate of a nation, of a continent, nay, of the entire world, let that gentleman be assured, (and he warned him not in the language of defiance, for that he well knew brave men every where despised,) but let the gentleman be well assured that that spirit would be encountered by another as incapable to the full of being repressed by any human power. If the question must be forced upon them, they were perfectly and promptly ready to take up the gauntlet.

Mr. Slade resumed his remarks, and again wandering from his proper subject, much confusion began to take place, and he was again reminded by the Speaker of the necessity and propriety of confining himself strictly to the question under debate. He was called to order by Mr. Wise, who observed that the gentleman had wantonly discussed the abstract question of slavery, going back to the very first day of the creation, instead of slavery as it existed in the District.

Mr. Slade proceeded, and was about to go back and show what had been the feeling in Virginia formerly, when Mr. Wise rose with warmth and asked all his colleagues to retire with him from the Hall .-Mr. Holsey requested the Georgia delegathat the S. Carolina delegation had already consulted together, and agreed to meet that afternoon, in one of the committee-rooms.

Much agitation prevailed, and Mr. Rhett asked if the gentleman had a right to discuss the question of slavery in Virginia .-He thought not, and invited the whole Southern delegation to meet forthwith in the committee-room of the District. The Speaker own feelings were might be easily conjec- HAYNES, and down sat Mr. ADAMS, comtured, and that he would have restrained the discussion, had it been in his power.

After a few remarks by various members on the question of order, amidst much confusion and excitement, an adjournment was moved and carried.

[On that evening, a meeting took place by the Southern members, the result of which may be gathered from the following Letter for which we are indebted to an attentive friend at Washington:]

WASHINGTON, DEC. 21, 1837. curred in the House of Representatives yes- W. voted in the affirmative.

SLADE, and that the Southern Members had as follows, year 124 nays 75. agreed to meet for consultation, after the

of Vermont, with instructions and memori-made. Among others, Mr. Wise proposed wakening even the echoes of that resound- ing hall,) deliberately and firmly responded district suffer, one day from abolitionists, trict and Territories, and in new States that House should constitute a Committee, to in these words: "I hold the resolution to and the next from Loco-Focos. But this may hereafter be admitted; to prohibit the report a plan of operation. Mr. Rencher be a violation of the Constitution of the bill will hardly pass the House. be instructed to report this morning at 9 clock. Mr. Senator Calhoun, of South Carolina, wished prompt action, and offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the "House."

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Mr. Cuthas he could prepare himself to place the mat- bert, of Georgia, Mr. King, of Alabama; for legislative action. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, Mr. Yell, of Arkan-Mr. King thought the paper a high-toned, sas, and Mr. Turner, of Tennessee, were

At 7 o'clock, the meeting again convened, memorial, with a notice he should re-pre- and after a protracted debate, until near 12 sent it on Tuesday next. He subsequently o'clock at night, it was agreed to present to offered a large number of petitions from the House a Resolution (in substance that of very butt and mark for all the arrows of Vermont, on the same subject, which were Mr. Pinckney, which was adopted by the outrage, at the hands of the abolitionists on rejected: During this debate, the galleries last Congress) to lay all Abolition Petitions | the one hand, and this administration on the

The meeting also passed a resolution, teners to a subject which, it is but too evi- that the members from each slave-holding dent, will lead to much excitement in this State appoint one of their number to form | Senate; - the object of which is to force The House of Representatives went into port a plan of proceeding, to be hereafter of not issuing small notes, and of making Committee of the Whole on the state of the pursued by the Southern representatives it highly penal for corporations or individ-

Presuming that you will be anxious to Messrs. Duncan, of Ohio, and Holsey, sense and discretion. The violent portion ones within their reach. of them were disappointed, for there were unanimous on the same side, North-Caro lina, I am told, also in favor of the same course, but whether unanimous or not I

4 o'clock, P. M.

The House has agreed to the resolution reported by the Committee by a majority of two to one, and so an extinguisher is put on agitation for the future-at least as regards this Congress. You will find the resolution and votes in the Intelligencer.

You must not be led into the error of inferring that those who voted against the resolution are opposed to its object or favor the Abolitionists. They merely go on the ground that the Constitutional right of Petition is involved-not that they would touch Slavery in the District. There would not not have been ten votes for Slade's motion, and one of those who voted against the Southern Resolution told me he would shed the last drop of his blood, if necessary, to defend Southern rights and Southern Insti-

Correspondence of the Balt, Chronicle.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1837. This morning, as soon as the journal was read, Mr. SLADE made a motion that the record be sq amended, as to disclose the fact, that the objection now made to his proceeding, in consequence of an alleged speech, was one which had already been made and withdrawn, and after which he the Clerk as he read the Journal, he could proceeded beyond the objectionable point, in his remarks.

amendment of the journal.

of Va., to propose to to the House a Resolution, that all Abolition Petitions, of every shade, which may be hereafter received, "of the Constitution of the United States, shall be received, and laid on the table with- "of the rights of my constituents and of the out reading, printing, or reference.

to offer such resolution. Mr. Adams ob- "a member of this House." jecting, Mr. Patton asked for the suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to, mend the Journal, on the table, which was offer it, -and Mr. Cushman asked for the carried, Mr. Adams assenting to that mode yeas and navs-which being ordered, dis- of disposing of the subject, as his object closed the following vote, for the suspension | would thereby be obtained, of making his of the rules. Yeas, 135-Nays, 66 .- statement of yesterday a part of the record. When this decision was announced, Mr. Messrs. Cambrelleng and Whittlesey PATTON rose, and remarked that he offered | combined their forces to-day, and secured this resolution, (above described) in the the whole of it for reports from committees, spirit of peace and harmony. It was in- and private business. And so was the day tended, he said, to extinguish, and not to spent, busily and without debate. kindle a flame, in the country. It was a Among the reports of committee, I noted concession that was made, not without diffi- as important, a bill from the Committee on culty, by many of the gentlemen represent- Commerce, presented by Mr. SMITH, the tion to do the same. Mr. Rhett observed ing Southern interests, but it was offered in chairman of that committee, providing for the hope that it would allay, and not ex- the entire reorganization of the Treasury asperate, and excite feeling. He should Department. This bill was read twice and therefore demand the Previous Question.

Mr. Adams rose, amidst loud cries of House, on the state of the Union. order, and observed that "the gentleman from Virginia had prefaced his motion with ations from issuing small notes (under five remarks," and was proceeding, when a dollars) and individuals from passing them, cry of ORDER! arose from every part of within this District, passed the Senate, ber of times—thinned it twice, and suckered science, and moved to postpone the bill to the house, and in tones more stentorian than this morning, after much discussion, to be vindicated his own course; said what his all the rest combined, from the lips of Mr. engrossed and read a third time. pletely discomfited.

The several questions of seconding the call for the previous question, and of putting the main question, were then put; 124 members (a majority of the House,) deciding fee, carrying out the measures and wishes the seconding of the call, and the following of this loco foco administration. They shewyote, taken by yeas and nays, decided that the main question, on the resolution, should nœuvres to bear at home, they come here, be put, 129 yeas 62 nays.

asked to be excused from voting, as he held cial system of the Executive, or rather its it was a subject upon which it was approper want of all system, has imposed upon the DEAR SIR-You will have seen with pain, for the House to act. The CHAIR desiding whole country. no doubt, the exciting incidents which oc- that the request was not made in time, Me.

STATEMENT OF STATE

the above decision, that gentleman rose, They met accordingly in the District and, (nothing daunted by the whirlwind and din of "ORDER! ORDER! ORDER!" which literally bawled around his ears, a-"United States, of the rights of my con-"stituents, and of the people of the United "States to petition, and my own right to "freeedom of speech as a member of this

question, not thinking it a fitting subject rescue :- and so they will!

Mr. Adams then moved that his answer be entered on the journal: and, the chair deep and deliberate libel and insult to the appointed a Committee, with instructions to deciding that it was not in order-he moved South, and hoped it would not be received. report to an adjourned meeting in the Even- to have his motion and that decision of the Speaker entered.

And thus ended the contest for the time. May it never be renewed—yet I fear.

This luckless district seems to be the other. While the above scene was going on in the House, SILAS WRIGHT was pushing his scandalous Loco Foco Bill, in the a General Committee, with power to re- the Banks in the district into the measure uals to do so. This is a hard case. These people see the common sense of their own -the question being on the motion to refer | learn the proceedings of the Southern Mem- | constituents at home to be opposed to their rascally Loco Focoism, -and seeking a lates to Finance, to the Committee on Ways | course they resolved on is one of modera- victim for their nostrums, pounce upon the tion, and does honor I think to their good inhabitants of this district, as the only

WRIGHT, BENTON and NILES went for some, (of the further South) who were the Bill. Hubbard for the Bill with a difdesirous, it is said, to take advantage of the ference, and CLAY against the whole policy The debate involves all the measures and occurrence to urge the whole South to ex- of it, most ably and eloquently. The detremities. Tennessee was, with one excep- bate is not concluded yet. Heaven help their pre-emptive land may be obtained for tion, for temperate measures, Kentucky this District, and deliver it from the incubus of Abolitionism and Loco Focoism, togeth-

> In the House, the reference of the Message was once more taken up, in committee of the whole, - (Mr. Adams in the chair,) and after some squibbing, of rather a mud throwing character, between Duncan of amined the President's allusions, in the Message, seriatim, as to the present condition of our affairs. Each department was shown to be full of errors of administration,-and loudly calling for reform.-The Navy, the War, the Post Office, the State and Treasury Departments were all examined, and abuses shown in a masterly

Mr. SAWYER of N. C. went into an elaborate and minute series of allegations against the management of the Navy Department, in relation to the Exploring Expedition. He was very severe upon Mr. Dickerson.

The Committee then rose, and after some incidental business, the House adjourned in a state more calm than vesterday evening seemed to promise.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Dec. 22, 1837. In the House, this morning, Mr. ADAMS departure from order, in his yesterday's rose, and remarked that, as the Yeas and Nays of yesterday were not called over by not tell whether the motion he had yesterresolution, as to the abolition petitions.

"I consider the resolution as a violation "people of the United States to petition, Mr. PATTON moved that he be permitted "and of my right to freedom of speech as

Mr. Boon moved to lay the motion to a-

referred to the committee of the whole

The bill restraining Persons and Corpor-

Mr. CLAY and Mr. PRESTON very eloquently opposed this iniquitous measure, and showed the miserable pretence of reform, under which it was brought forward, and urged upon the Senate, by a commited that, unable to bring their wretched mato force their nostrums upon this helpless When Mr. WISE's name was called, he District, where the victims would chiefly be did not reply, although he was within the the poor and ignorant, who mostly used bar. After the call, Mr. Wise rose and this currency, which the wretched finan-

The chief supporters of the measure were, Messrs. Wright, Benton, Bedford terday; produced by the rash movement of The main question, being on the adoption Brun, and Hubbard, and the like, and

amendments, they squeezed it through, not premium. Mr. Harness was the only acquire power, will not always retain in When Mr. Adams' name was called, on a negative voice being heard against its en- member of the Society who took the trouble grossment and third reading: and why ?- to measure. The yield is considerable Every Senator that had any more respect small for this country, though pretty good for himself than he had for his party, had for the last crop. left his seat, in disgust.

Thus does this luckless, this ill fated

Mr. CLAY was very able in his exposition of this odious measure, as a part of the currency system of the political quacks of the day-and eloquently appealed to the House,-to the representatives of the Mr. SAWYER of N. C. and Mr. Wise of people, who had hitherto so gloriously Va., rose and refused to vote at all on the checked its progress, to come again to the

PUBLIC LANDS.

We have seen but little said on that part of the President's Message, which recommends the graduation of the price of public lands. To us of the old States, it is a matter of fearful moment. Let it be remembered, that the President also recommends that squatters who have gone without pretence of claim upon the Public's Land, shall have the preference or pre-emption right in purchasing. Who, let us ask, will fix the value of all this immense body of land to be brought into market! Answer, Officers chosen by Martin Van Buren. Will they be few? We cannot hope it. Will they be pure and disinterested,-faithful to the public interest? A. Look at the land officers heretofore employed in surveying, selling and receiving money. These Officers will most probably be from the new States, who have heretofore insisted that they ought to have the domain within their own States for nothing: Will not these officers endeavor to obtain the same for their States by reducing the price to small fractions of the true value ?

But will not sops be thrown to the squatters by these creatures of Van Buren, so that nothing? It seems to us a most magnificent scheme of speculation and fraud to buy up-partizans in the new States, and to secure to Mr. Van Buren a re-inforcement of patronage. With these assessors riding all over the country, visiting every squatter's land, accompanied with retinues of jobbers and speculators, will no electioneering be Ohio, and Ewing of Indiana, Mr. Under- done? Will no votes be bought? Will wood went very ably into the cordial sup- no public property be thrown away upon port of Mr. Cushing's amendment, and ex- these unworthy obtruders? Mr. Van Buren sees that his popularity is on the wane -that without some new windfall he is utterly gone-hence this, the grandest of all his electioneering schemes. Will the old States who have stood up against the direct surrender of their common freehold, permit it to be squandered and thrown away by indirect means? Will the new States who have put their veto on Martin Van Buren, because of his trickery and intrigue, now sanction that same course of policy because the least worthy of their population may be benefitted by it. Justice forbid!

Salisbury Watchman.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Hardy county, Va., took place on Thursday the 27th ult., near Moorefield, a full account of which is given in the Winchester Republican. It was the first Exhibition of the Society. The day was very unfavorable-it rained heavily-but the interest which had been excited, and the spirit of just emulation which had been day made to have his answer entered upon aroused, brought a large number of people The House refused permission for such | the record, had been recorded or not. That | together, and covered the field with fine answer, it will be remembered, was in the Stock of every description. And the Ladies' The meeting of Southern delegates last following words, -and was returned, when Department, although thinly supplied with evening, resulted (after much warm and Mr. Adams' name was called, on the ques- subjects for exhibition, was not wanting in earnest debate,) in deputing Mr. PATTON, tion, upon the adoption of Mr. PATTON's skill, taste, or ingenuity. A great number of Premiums were awarded

James Williams, George Fisher, and J. Hopewell produced satisfactory evidence of the quantity of Corn raised on an acre of ground. Mr. William's measured 157 bushels 1 peck 3 quarts and 1pint; Mr. Fisher's 138 bushels 3 pecks 6 quarts and 1 pint; and Mr. Hopewell's 1183 bushels. A premium of one Cup awarded to James Williams for the best acre of Corn.

It will not, perhaps, be out of place to state the mode of cultivation pursued by the gentlemen contending for the premium offered for the best acre of corn, especially the method that Mr. Williams adopted to raise so large a quantity on an acre of

Mr. Williams flushed the ground as deep as possible with a two-horse plough, in March, and in May harrowed and furrowed it 3 feet by 21, and planted his corn. When up, he harrowed it again, and then thinned it to 3 and 4 stalks in the hillhoed it twice, and ploughed it four times.

Mr. Fisher planted his corn (after preparing the ground as above) 3 feet by 21, in hills-hoed it when up-harrowed it tages; Mr. Adams opposed the bill on like three times, and ploughed it the same num- grounds, and because it was unfavorable to

Mr. Hopewell planted about one-third of an acre in hills, 31 feet by 2-the remainder was drilled 1 foot apart in rows 31 feet apart-hoed it 3 times, and ploughed it the same number of times.

did not plant or cultivate his corn with a view to the premium, but cultivated as was his usual custom. The other gentlemen planted and cultivated theirs with a view to the exhibition.

George C. Harness produced satisfactory evidence of the quantity of Wheat raised on an acre of ground. It measured 261 bushels. A premium of half a dozen Desert Spoons awarded to G. C. Harness.

a fanatic Member from Vermont, named of the resolution was then put, and decided after tinkering the bill awhile with sandry it useless to measure it with an eye to the Again, they say that the means used to

THE HAPPY MINER.

"There's danger in the mines, old man. I asked of an aged miner, who, with his arms bent, leaned against the side of the immense vault absorbed in meditation-"ft must be a fearful life."

The old man looked at me with a steadfast but somewhat vacant stare, and then in half broken sentences he uttered-"Danger -where is there not-on the earth or beneath it-in the mountain or in the valley -on the ocean or in the quiet of nature's most hidden spot-where is there not danger ?-where has not death left some token of his presence ?" "True," I replied, "but the vicissitudes of life are various; the sailor seeks his living on the waters, and he knows each moment that they may engulph him-the hunter seeks death in the wild woods-and the soldier in the battle fieldand the miner knows not but the spot where ne now stands to-morrow may be his

"It is so, indeed," replied the old manwe find death in the means we seek to perpetuate life-'tis a strange riddle-who shall solve it ?"

"Have you long followed this occupation?" I asked, somewhat struck with the old man's manner.

the mines-I shall yield it up in their "You have seen some of those vicissi-

"From a boy-I drew my first breath in

tudes,' said I, "to which you have now

'I have. There was a time that three tall boys looked up to me and called me father, They were sturdy striplings! Now it seems but yesterday they stood before me been successful in running at Hillsborough and so proud in their strength-and I filled too with a father's vanity. But the Lord chasteneth the proud heart. Where are they now? I saw the youngest-he was the dearest of the flock-his mother's spirit seemed to have settled on him-crushed at my feet a bleeding mass. We were together-so near that his hot blood sprung up into my face. Molten lead had been less lasting than those fearful drops. One moment and his light laugh was in my ears; the next, and the large mass came; -there was no cry-no look of terror-but the transition to eternity was as the lightning's flash—and my poor boy lay crushed beneath the fearful load. It was an awful moment -but time that changeth all things brought relief-and I had still two sons. But my cup of affliction was not yet full. They too were taken from me. Side by side they died-not as their brother-but the fire damp caught their breath, and left them scorched and lifeless. They brought them home to the old man-his fair jewels-than whom earth's richest treasures in his sight had no price-and told him that he was childless and alone. It is a strange decree | ing on the parties concerned. that the old plant should thus survive the stripling things it shaded, and for whom it would have died a thousand times. It is not surprising that I should wish to die here

in the mines?" "You have indeed,' I replied, "drank of Prices adopted, and though they yield their affliction. Whence did you derive conso-

The old man looked up-"From heaven fully recommend to their brethren throughout -God gave and he hath taken away- the State to take its proceedings as a rule for blessed be his name." I bowed my head the government of their professional course to the miner's pious prayer-and the old man passed on.

Thompsonian Doctors .- The following amusing report is given in the Charleston Courier of a late debate in the South Carolina Legislature:

"The bill to exempt Thompsonian practitioners from the penalties of the Medical Law of 1817, was taken up for a second reading. Mr. WHITEFIELD advocated the bill and made an elaborate defence in favor of the Thompsonian system, and in eulogy of the vegetable medicine, told a story of a fight between a frog and a spider, in which, every time the frog was wounded, he leaped to a neighboring herb, which was found on examination, to furnish an antidote for of considerable attainments in classical and scithe spider's poison. Mr. Myers made a entific knowledge, acquired in England, It ly humorous speech, and read lumorous ex- and France. He is not only well versed in the tracts in ridicule of the Thompsonian system, and told a counter story of a fight be- ches of Physical, Mathematical, Meral and Intween a steam doctor and a snake, in which tel'ectual Science. the doctor was so strongly impregnated with lobelia, &c. that when the snake bit him, the snake was killed and not the doctor .-Mr. R. G. MILLS supported the bill on the ground that the act of 1817 involved an ab- rather than severe; and the Students' minds disurdity, in not forbidding the Thompsonian rected to habits of industry, accurate observapractice, and yet making it penal to take pay for the practice. Mr. MEMMINGER preferred an entire repeal of the act of 1817, to such engaged for the ensuing year to instruct the ju a modification as the one proposed, which nior classes. would give Thompsonians exclusive advanthe 1st of January. The motion was carried by a large majority."

Since the returns of the Elections of N. York, and the other States, which have thrown off the shackles of Van Burenism, our Van-Buren friends have made wonder-It is proper to remark that Mr. Williams ful discoveries. For instance, they have discovered that it is wrong to rejoice over political victories-that firing the cannon and other manifestations of joy on such or casions, is highly improper! Poor fellows we do not much blame them; we suppose that the news itself left their nerves in state little able to bear the report of cannon But, in the name of wonder, how comes that their nerves have discovered none this repugnance to firing of cannon, an every other manifestation of triumph, The wheat crop was so much injured by the result of elections for the last eight the rust that the farmers generally thought | years? Ah! is the boot on the other leg?-

Admitted for if such were the case, a Whigs would never have attained the cendency. But we will dismiss the ject here; for we are sure that we do lot gradge them any drops of consolation bar they can squeeze out of their despend case .- Lincolon Transcript.

The following judicious and well-timed admonition from the Richmond Whig meetwith our cordial approbation. We hope in will be well considered and observed by ery thinking patriot:

We wish to impress the Whigs with te importance of not only indulging charity all forbearance among themselves, but to avoid that proscriptive violence and partisan big. otry (the distinguishing traits of Jackson. ism) which their brilliant triumphs tended so strongly to engender. We desire to see the Whigs victorious, and to carry out then principles, but, in doing so, to act the paris of liberal and enlightened patriots and states. men. We are not such partisans as to desire a change of rulers, merely to get anoth. er set as violent, proscriptive, and rabid. We wish for the change, for the peace and wel fare, and the happiness and glory of the country. If success were unfortunately h render the Whigs frantic and furious, or, to express the whole in one word, Jacksonian in their feelings and policy, we should cease to exult in their triumphs, because they would then cease to be Whigs."

OLD SIB ARCHY.

MIARACTER, one of the few remaining U thorough bred Sons of Old Sir Archy, is now "Yes,' he replied, with a faltering voice, offered for sale very low, or to farm out next season, if application be made by the 1st of March next, or sooner.

CHARACTER is Fsing 13 years old, is a he utiful deep sorrel, 5 feet 3 inches high, has other places.

CHARACTER was got by the celebrated Old Sir Archy-his dam by the imported Druid -grandam, the famous Old Mark Anthonyis great grandam by the imported Ohl Jolle Roger, out of a thorough bred Race Mare. See Turf Register, Vol. 5.) His Cotts are large and likely. To be convinced of this fact, it is only necessary to visit Pomona and see them. Being iver stocked, I have a few fine blooded Mares n foal by Character, very cheap. Come and see, and be your own judge. For further par SETH JONE . ticulars, app'y to

Pomona, near Raleigh, N. C. ? December 26, 1837 ? Standard, till forbid

Editorial Convention.

T a Convention of Edutors held in this Cit A on the 1st of November 1837, certain regulations for the future government of the frater nity in North-Carolina were agreed on, With aview of ascertaining whether they would prove acceptable to the members of the Corps Editoal, who were unable to attend, and be ratified by them, the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Corre-pondence-it being unrstood, that if three-fourths of the Editors of he State should signify their assent to the proceedings in question, that the same should thenceforth be considered obligatory and bind-

The undersigned have discharged the duty assigned them, and more than the required umber have responded affirmatively. One or two Editors, in consequence of their peculiar local position, think their interests may be af feeted by a strict adherence to the Table of assent to the whole regulations, they evidently do so with reluctance. The undersigned, therefore, as the organs of the Convention, respecthereafter, conforming as strictly thereto, as existing contracts and local sircumstances will per-

JOSEPH GALES & SON, Committee THOMAS J. LEMAY Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1838.

200 BARRELS OF CORN wanted at the est Market price will be given by the Subscri WM. N. SHAUCK Releigh, Jan. 1838.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

I'H E prominent advantages of this Institution, render it peculiarly deserving the notice of Parents and Guardians. Oxford is surpassed by no village of the South n its healthfulness, pleasant location, good society and freedom from dissipation.

The Principal, Mr. A. HART, is a gentleman Greek and Latin Classics, but familiar with Modern Languages and all the numerous oran-

In training the Students to respect their Teachers, their companions and themselves, strict regard will be had to inculcate virtuous principles, honorable feelings and gentlemanly conduct. The government will be parental

tion and deep enquiry. Mr. T. Hiegins, a graduate of an European College, and an excellent classical scholar, is

Classical Stu lents will be prepared to enter the F eshman or the Sophomore class, agreeably to the course of studies prescribed by the University of the State. Terms; Classical Students \$15,00, English, from \$6,00 to \$15,00

per session. Fiench,) \$7 50 Per Ses. Spanish, \$ 3 les. a week, \$\$10 00 \$ The Tuition fees are required in advance ; and the amount of half a session will be the

smallest charge. The first ression of 1838 will begin on the 221 of January, and the Examination will be on Monday and Tuesday the 18th and 19th of

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES. Oxford, N. C., Dec. 1, 1837. Col, James Nuttall is willing to receive select number of Students, to be under the immediate care of the Principal, who will reside with them. Terms eight dollars per month in advance. Board can also be had in other

respectable families for \$8 to \$10 per month. Revised Statutes!

JUST received, and for sale at the North Carolina Book Store, the Revised Statutes of the State of North Caroling. Dec. 22, 1837.