NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy,

To be drawn at Warrenton, Warren co., N. C. On Thursday, the 19th April, 1838. 75 Number Lottery, 14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME. One Prize of \$10,000, one Prize of \$4,000, one Prize of \$3,000, one Prize of \$2,500, one Prize of \$2.000, one Prize of \$1 500, 3 of \$1 000. &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Qrs. \$1 25. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will cost 25 Half

16 371 25 Quar. To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, either by the Package or single Ticket, of Lilly & Wheeler, Successors of Stevenson & Points, RALEIGH, N. C.

GREAT SALE

GOLD MINES & VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Y virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg co., made with the view of determining several conflicting interests, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of May next, at the St. Cathgrine's Mills, near Charlotte, N. U., the entire interest of the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company, held under the Charter of said Company. Besides their leas hold estate in the Capps' Mine, the said sale will embrace the interest and leases in St. Catharine's Mills and Charlotte Mines, together with their right, and shares, and leases of various other Mining property, in the county of Mecklenburgincluding several Steam Engines, and other Machinery and Mining supplies.

The sale will also include Oxen, Mules, &c. and will continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms will be more explicitedly stated at the time of sale, but, for the greater portion of the purchase money, a credit of one year is allowed by order of the Court-the purchaser giving security. ALFRED M. BURTON.

. * The National Intelligencer, Philadelphia Natien I Gazette, New York Evening Star, and Boston Courier, will each insert the above twice a week for six weeks, and forward bills to the Regis-



THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Monday, April 2, 1838.

THE CHEROKEES.

A peremptory requisition has been made by the General Government on Gov. DUDLEY for four Companies of Infantry, to be in immediate readiness, in the event of their services being needed to aid in the removal of the Cherokee Indians -Should, therefore, the recent offer for Volunteers not prove successful, a Draft will become necessary

OUR UNIVERSITY.

We are gratified to hear constant accounts of the Courishing condition of our University. The number of Students, at present, is about 150. The new Professor, FETTER, we understand, gives great satisfaction both to Faculty and Students.

CAPE FEAR BRANCH.

The Branch of the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, located in this City, commenced operations on Tuesday last, which day, hereafter, will be the regular Discount day. We are pleased to learn that it is the intention of the Branch to afford such relief to the community, in the way of Loans, as may be compatible with its interests. E.H. WINGATE, Esq. late of Wilmington, is Cashier, and the following gentlemen constitute the Directory, viz: BEVERLE DANIEL, RICHARD SMITH, BERNARD DUPUY, SETH JONES, WILLIAM C. TUCKER and PARKER RAND. There has been no appointment of President, as yet, but Gen. Danier presides as Chairman of the Board.

THE GOVERNMENT BANK.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, has, we perceive, reported a bill to authorise a re-issue of ten millions of Treasury Notes! Thus, step by step, does the Administration march enward to the accomplishment of its great designthe creation of a Government Bank, in comparison with which, as to the possession of political power, the late Bank of the United States was a mere pigmy-having scarcely the strength of an infant, a day old, when contrasted with the giant-like faculties of a great Treasury Bank.

Divorce and Marriage.

The witty and sarcastic PRENTICE says, that the Government was divorced from the Bank of the U. States, and then got married to 100 State Banks. If it be divorced from the State Banks, to whom or what will it be married next? To 50,000 Sub-Treasuries. By the first operation it got a hundred wives instead of one; and by the next, it will get 50,000 instead of 100. It will have a wife in every office-holder, and from every wife's girdle will dangle a key for opening the good husband's strong box. How much of the old fool's money will be left at the end of the year?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Authentic returns have been received from the Election in this State, which show that ISAAC HILL is re-elected Governor by 3,237 votes. The gain since 1832, when the Whigs abandoned their organization, is 3,484-a handsome gain for a first effort after a new organization. The N. H. Courier remarks that the N. H. Patriot in mourning, with its fancy sketches shout the duel, did a good deal of mischief, coming as it did on the eve of an election, Seven thousand more votes have been polled than were ever polled before. Parties probably stand thus in the House: Locofocos 125-Whigs 116. The Administration has had a majority ever since 1928, and the Whigs have usually had from 35 to 60 members in the House. If the Administration find pleasure in such a victory, they have a happy faculty that way.

The King of France, with forty thousand men. March'd up the hill, and then march'd down again.

After three months protracted discussion, the Sub Treasury bill has passed the Senate by two votes, but in such a shape, that its great advocate (Mr CALHOUN) voted against it ! Only think of that. The Ajax Telamon of the party -he who, on his Atlantean shoulders, has borne up this bill against all his old allies, and, on this account, has subjected his motives to the most severe suspicion-even, he, abandoned the ricketty bantling in disgust, and tried to kick it out of doors! When will wonders cease ! And how can Mr. Calhoun act, any longer, with a party, who have thus given him so plain an intimation that " his room is more wanted than his company ?" The part stricken out was the only portion of the bill which was emphatically Mr. Calhoun's. He must admit, certainly, in this case, that the victory has not enured to him.

The following is the final vote on the passage of

YEAS-Messrs, Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn. Lumpk n, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young-27.

NAYS -- Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White-25.

It will be seen that Messrs. Allen, Morris, and Wall, good Van Buren men and true, disobeved their instructions, and voted in favor of the bill, against the expressed wishes of their constituents .--If a naughty Whig had done this, the fires of Heaven would almost have been invoked to blast the offender. As it is, the indignation of the constituent body will be punishment severe enough.

The following, from the " Intelligencer," will give the reader some idea of the shapeless form in which the bill finally passed the Senate :

"The success of Mr. CUTHBERT's motion, as our readers will see, struck out of the bill all the specie-paying part of it; and, after some other ineffectual attempts at amendment, a section was inserted, on motion of Mr. WEBSTER, in place of the parts thus struck out, making it unlawful for the Executive to discriminate between different branches of the revenue (between land-office money, customs, &c.) in respect to the funds, or medium, in which debts to the Government may be pa d.

If the bill passes in its present shape, the result, as we understand it, will be, that the Resolution of 1816 will be in force as to the receipt of bank notes, with a prohibition on t e Secretary of the Treasury against making any discriminating or partial orders, affecting receipts at one place, or in one branch of the revenue, and not in all.

In the present state of the bill, therefore, it re tains its vaults and cells, its iron chests, its Receivers General, &c. and disaflows deposites in banks but authorizes, nevertheless, the receipt of bank notes in payment of dues to the Government.

Against the bill, in this shape, Mr. CALHOUN spoke with very great earnestness, declaring that, instead of a divorce, it was a renewal of the connexion between the Government and the banks in the most odious form ; and that, if the bill as amended became a law, the whole proceeding would end in the greatest farce ever exhibited to the People by any party. He decla ed himself decely mortified that all their excitement, and their expenditure of time and money, at the extra session and the present ression of Congress, should thus terminate in a total abandonment of the measure.

How the bill will fare in the House of Representatives, remains to be seen. In every view we can take of it, the effect of the passage of such a bill will be to create a sort of wen upon the body politic, to absorb, for the support of a useless excrescence, a portion of the body's healthful fluids. The idea of resorting to iron chests and vaults, for the sufe-keeping of bank notes (promises of banks to pay) because the banks themselves are not to be trusted, is too amusing to be treated seriously. It will be about as terrifying to the banks themselves as the honest Hibernian's threat to break a bank which he had a spite against, by burning all its notes he could get hold of! Second only in brilliancy to this idea is that of punishing the hanks by locking up their notes in iron safes and stone vaults, o keep them out of circulation!

Upon the whole, we incline to think that a ma jurity of the House will admit, as we do, that Mr. CALBOUR's description of the bill in its present form is entirely just, and that the bill, therefore, ought not to pass into a law."

P. S. Since the above was in type, we are gratified to learn that, when the bill from the Senate came to the House, it was, on Mr. Patton's motion, laid on the table by a vote of 106 to 98! The Intelligencer says, this is an indication of strong dislike to the bill, on the part of the House, but is not a conclusive vote, as the bill may, at any time here after, be taken up and acted upon.

Of our Delegation, Messrs. Deberry, Graham, A H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Sawyer, Stanly and Williams voted to lay the bill on the table; and Messrs Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, McKay and Montgomery against it. Mr. Rencher was absent.

THE EDGEFIELD LETTER.

A Letter from Washington, published in the New York Gazette, says-

" As to Mr. Calhoun's letter to his friends in Edgefield, denouncing his late allies, it is the most extraordinary document that ever emanated from any politician of distinction. It has surprised me that it so long escaped the severe animadversion and reprehension that it so justly merited."

We can say, with the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, that as far as this Press is concerned, the Edgefield Letter did not escape animadversion -We published it and denounced it, as the most exceptionable document of the kind, we ever saw .-The Whig press, generally, were disposed to treat Mr. C. so kindly, that most of them forbore to express their sentiments. To us, however, the in gratitude and injustice displayed in the letter were so flagrant, that we lost no time in putting our views on the subject before the public. Nothing that Mr. Calhoun ever wrote lessened him as much in our opinion, as this famous Edgefield letter.

BANK CONVENTION. VVV

The adjourned meeting of the Bank Convention will be held in New York on the 11th inst. for the purpose of fixing on a day, if practicable for the resumption of Specie Payments. We understand that our Banks will be represented.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Steam Packet Neptune, from Charleston, bound to New York, came near meeting the melancholy fate of the Home, during her exposure to the storm of Saturday the 17th ult. The Passengers state, that for twenty-two hours, all on beard were momentarily awaiting the destruction that seemed water, too weak to run down Hill."

i nevitable. She was off the Capes of Delaware during the greatest severity of the tempest, and such was the agitation of the sea that her hull was sometimes elev. tel to an angle of forty-five degrees. Although one of her stove pipes was blown over-board; and two of her small boats stove to pieces, the Neptune sustained no material damage. She put back to Norfolk, where she arrived in safety.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

It is stated that 100,000 copies of this powerful rgument against the Sub-Treasury bill, are about to be published, to supply the unprecedented demand for it. We hope measures will be taken to ensure is general circulation throughout the country.

THE SPECIE FEATURE.

We were of the impression, on the first blush, that striking out the Specie feature would make the Sub Treasury bill much less obnoxious; but a moment's reflection will convince any one that it does not essentially alter the odious provisions of the bill .-What difference does it make, whether Specie is demanded in payment of Government dues, or the notes of Specie paying Banks, if the moment the notes come into the hands of the Receivers-General, they pounce down upon the Banks and demand the coin, which will still be kept locked up in the "strong box." That such will be the pracice, and that it is atter delusion to suppose tha Bank Notes will be retained in the Treasury, we have but to refer to the President's Message at the Extra Session. The President said-

" If, at short and fixed periods, they [Bank notes] were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would, perhaps, be removed. To retain the notes in the Treasury, would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the cvils consequent thereon."

It is a vain hope, therefore, to expect any alleviation from such a bill.

The pertinacity with which Messrs. Benton, Calhoun & Co cling to the Sub-Treasury scheme, and Messrs. Rives, Tallmadge & Co. to the Special Deposite system, reminds us of Cowern's line-Each claiming truth, and truth disclaiming both."

NORTHERN MAIL.

By a recent arrangement, this Mail has been so expedited, that we now receive Letters and Papers from the North, nineteen hours earlier than before. News from Washington comes to hand now, in

U. S. PRISONERS.

A few days since, JAMES SHERRIDAN and JOHN S CROCKER, Seamen, were brought to the Jail of this City from New York, charged with having maliciously destroyed the Schr. Aurora, within the waters of North Carolina, in the month of June last. They will be tried, doubtless, at the next Term of the Federal Court, which commences on the 12th of May.

OFFICE HUNTING.

OVERTON CARR, Door-keeper of the House o Representatives, (and a most excellent man) died a few days since at Washington. Before his body was cold, the race for the successor ship con monced and we see it stated that there are between fifty and sixty applicants for the office. What a ravenous appetite for the "Spoils," some people have?

MUSICAL THEORY.

It was a whim among the ancient Philosophers, that there exists a secret connexion between the Music of a nation, the character of the people, and the nature of their Government. One is almost tempted to conclude the theory true, if we regard the common parlance of mankind -an index, by the by, which is rarely consulted without advantage .--Are not nations when not engaged in open hostilities, considered as living in harmony? Are not all diplomatic, and most pecuniary affairs carried on by means of Notes? Are not the Representatives of the people bound to act, according to the tenor of their instructions? Do not belligerent powers, when tired of strife, approach each other with Over tures? With a view to changing the tone of an Administration, are not the opposition exclaiming constantly that it has brought matters to a pretty pitch? And ought it not to be a fatal objection to an Executive recommendation that it does not suit

But if any one is still disposed to doubt the influence of Music upon Government, let him call to mind the extraordinary effects of ". Ca Ira" and the Marselloise Hymn, which unsettled the strongest heads, and (like Dryden's music) had almost "untuned the spheres." In England, the powers of God save the King," and, in our own country, of 'Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" are well known; and, in Ireland, "Patrick's day in the morning" is enough to breed a rebellion any day. These matters being duly considered, a deep politician, or a curious philosopher, would find it difficult to determine whether after all, a nation is most indebted for its greatness to her heroes and Statesmen, or to her Musical prodigies.

MAGNANIMITY OF RULERS.

Historians have taken peculiar pleasure in exhibiting for our admiration, that species of magnanimity which enabled rulers to forget in their elevation, the feelings and prejudices which they had entertained as private individuals; and to dispense rewards and punishments, without reference to the former relative position of the parties. It is certainly amongst the noblest conquests of reason to subdue our passions; and he, who has attained that self-control, may justly be esteemed a safe depository of the public interests. The pomp and glitter of office may attract and fix the attention for a time; but the eye delights to rest on him who finds in official station but the means of dispensing justice. And in proportion to our pleasure, in the contemplation of such characters, is our abhorrence of the man, who, in seeking office, proceeds on the avowed principle of unrelenting persecution towards his opponents, and the indiscriminate teward of his friends.

The following newspaper toasts, elicited by the recent election in New Hampshire, are not bad on either side. The Whig sentiment is as follows : "Our sister State, New Hampshire-Rising in

reputation, while runing down HILL." The Van Buren toast in response is given in the

Boston Post, and is quite as good as its fellow : " The Whigs of New Hampshire-like Taunton THE LATE DUEL.

we cannot find room for it, but we subjoin the closing

"I have now stated the facts, and the world can make its own deduction of the causes which led to the death of the Hon. Mr. Cilley. If I am a proper judge of those causes, and am expected to say what they were, I will sum them up in order:

First-Mr. Cilley, as Mr. Graves affirmed, and till affirms, denied, in writing, a satisfactory anwer, which he had made to Mr. Graves perbally. Second-He made his written denial in unswer to a letter from Mr. Graves, which he had himself requested to be addressed to him, with a view to form a pretext for a written admission of the very facts which he denied.

Third-He impeached the honor of one whom, as gentleman, Mr. Graves undertook, by the very act of bearing his note, to vouch.

For those causes, Mr. Graves challenged him to nortal combat; and,

Fourth-When Mr. Graves called on him for that atisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen. he prescribed barbarous and savage terms; an unusual weapon, the most deadly, at the distance selected, in the hands of a good shot.

Fifth-He precipitated the time of meeting, when the second of Mr. Graves was avowing a want of reparation and a desire for delay.

Sixth-A weapon, not one of a pair, was tendered for the use of Mr. Graves, in a manner that was considered taunting. Seventh-In the second exchange of shots, Mr.

Cilley fired deliberately at Mr. Graves' life, after the

rifle of Mr. Graves had gone off accidentally, and without effect. Eighth-Mr. Graves called Mr. Cilley out upon point of sufficient importance, as he thought, to cause a challenge; he did not get the satisfaction he its share. To Parents and Guardians it belongs, demanded, and he was not the man to leave the

field without gaining the point, after any number of ineffectual fires. And for reason of all these causes the combat proved mortal. Mr. Cilley was killed; death might have been the fate of Mr. Graves. Certain it is, that Mr. Graves did not hold Mr. Cilley accountable for the exercise of any privilege of a member of the House of Representatives. There was no point of their controversy, when the plea of Mr. Cilley's privilege of debate would not have been held sacred and sufficient by Mr. Graves and his friends. Mr. Graves held him accountable in reference only to his own verucity, and of the honor of one for whom

he had undertaken to vouch as a gentieman. Such are the most prominent causes to me which made this duel bloody, which made Mr. Graves insist on a second and third exchange of shots, and which brought Mr. Cilley to an untimely end.

Most Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE."

ITEMS.

While the war was raging, some days since, between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, a member asked Mr. Grundy, what he thought of the contest ?-'Why" said Grundy, in his sneering way-"Mr Calhoun is endeavoring to make out a case of malicious prosecution, and Mr. Clay is showing that there is probable cause."

The New Haven Palladium says, that so perfectly odious has the Administration become in Rhode Island, that the Loco-Focos have not dared to put

Gen. Jackson's Crop of Cotton (eighty bales,) were lately sold in New Orleans at 11 cents. The bales were all marked by the General "Loco Foce,"

Mr. M. J. Tobias of Liverpool, whose watches are with accuracy counting off the hours of so many of us, recently expired in the City of New York, of apoplexy. He was on a visit to this country. and had recently arrived at New York from New

The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes a letter from Rouen in France, from which it appears that the great and increasing demand for the Morus Multicaulis, from the United States, has produced a scarcity in France—the supply having been chiefly drawn, hitherto, from that Kingdom.

By the late arrival at Norfolk from Trinidad de Cuba, the Captain reports that a revolt took place among the negroes of that island before his departure, and that a few troops soon suppressed the disturbance, but not until 129 of the negroes were either killed or dangerously wounded. The rest were made prisoners, and from ten to twenty of the revolters were shot every day before the Captain left the island.

STEPHEN HENDERSON Esq., of New Orleans, well known by all the visiters, of late years, at the White Sulphur Springs, who died recently, left an estate of two millions of dollars, most of which he distributed among various Charitable Associations. Amongst the bequests was one of \$2000 per annum. to be distributed amongst the poor of his native town in Scotland.

CLAIBORNE, and GHOLSON are afraid to run in Mississippi at the approaching election, They decline on the ground of want of health. Messrs. PRENTIS and WORD are Candidates.

Mr. WEBSTER stated in his late speech on the Sub Treasury, in the hearing of Mr. Calhorn, and proved the assertion, that Mr. Calhoun was the very first man who proposed the legalization of the payment of Bank Notes for public dues

A decided majority of the people of Virginia, says the Richmond Enquirer, are against this odious measure, (the Sub-treasury System.)

A black fellow named Bill was arrested in New York last week, claimed as a fugitive slave from Overly & Saunders, merchants of Somerset county. Md. from whom he eloped in 1835. Proof of his identity being brought before the Recorder, he was delivered up to his claimants, who started

A fire broke out in a large Pork establishment in Cincinnation the 7th ult. which destroyed Pork. Lard, Bacon, &c. of the estimated value of 100,000 dollars, besides several buildings and other property

A wag in Boston says that the Banks ought to be wound up, as they have been run down a long

A young man from South Alabama, has been ar rested at Philadelphia, for having obtained from two brokers of New York \$15,000, raised on forged letters of credit for \$3,000, addressed to the President of the City Bank of New York, in the name of Mr. Sibley, Cashier of the Bank of Georgia .-The brokers gave the \$15,000 after the Bank had declined to accept the letters, from a reluctance at this time to issue more of their bills,

There is scarcely a doubt but the barbarian relic [Mr. Wish has addressed a Letter to his constitu- of imprisoning the person for debt will be expunged ents containing a statement of facts in relation to in a short time from every State code in the Union. the late Duel. It occupies several columns, and The popular branch of the Ohio Legislature have just passed to a third reading, by a heavy vote of 56 to 6, a bill for this purpose.

> The Western Carolinian of the 23d inst. states, hat while the Superior Court was in session in Salisbury, on Wednesday preceding, Mr. Richard Barber, a juror, was visited with a stroke of apeplexy, which terminated his life in a few minutes. Mr. Barber was a worthy man, and a most exemplary member of the Episcopal Church.

DR. BASIL MANLY.

We extract the following beautiful exemplification of the relation which the State, the Faculty, Parents, and Students bear to each other in the organization of a College, from Dr. MANLY's Address at his installation as President of the University of Alabama. We recommend it to the perusal and consideration of the young men of our own University :-

Notwithstanding the wisest regulations and most udicious appointments on your part and best dispositions on the part of the Faculty, much of the success of the Institution will depend on two classes of persons, but partially represented here : mean, the Students, and their Parents or Guardians. A College is to be considered as a compact or partnership, to which the State, and the Trustees, as their representatives, are parties on the one hand; and the Faculty, Parents, and Pupils are the parties on the other. To this partnership concern, in order to its efficiency and prosperity, each branch of the several parties must contribute to prepare their sons and wards for College rule, by well regulated discipline at the fireside, and not to be guilty of the folly and injustice of demanding us to govern those whom they have not governed, who had been taught to command before they had learned to obey; or who may have ever been accustomed to regard insubordination and vice as manliness, and the unrestrained licence of appetite and passion as freedom. To Parents it belongs, wh n they have entered the College, to follow them with their councils, their continued admonitions and prayers; and remembering the heaven-taught petition, "lead us not into temptation" to withold from their tender years and unformed habits, the free use of money or of credit. It is the great misfortune of Students, that they

usually overlook the nature of this partnership and the part they bear in it, and consider all the other parties to the compact as against them; they are apt to think that they alone have a separate interest to maintain, and must protect themselves against the combined plots, moroseness and injustice of all the rest. Injurious mistake! But one aim and end animates the whole. The State, on their part. have made their faculties of education greater than he united wealth and exertions of all your friends could; and the only return she asks, is, that you may use them, my young friends, to your present and permanent advantage. Your Parents and the Faculty are engaged to assist you in the undertaking, the one with money, and the other with instruction. Which of these is against you? All are concerned chiefly for your welfare, are ready to make every exertion or sacrifice your interest may demand, to allow every indulgence those interests will allow : neither would abridge you any thing you could consistenly or safely enjoy. Which of all these, let me again ask, is against you? Will you designate the party ! Can you do it in the sight of those stately edifices and costly appendages. provided by the munificence of the State, for your accommodation and use? Of those wholesome laws enacted for your Government! Of that band of devoted mer, whose learning, (the hard-earned equisition of years) whose council, whose services, and best wishes, are all vours, by night and by day! Or can you do it in sight of that mansion where parental leve keeps its perpetual vigils on your account, and of those venerated forms who would even be content to die, if that were the price of your happiness and welfare? "Again I repea", will you designate what human

being, among all that have any connection with the University, can by any possible construction be considered against you! No we are not against you, but for you; nothing but your welfare is the bject of any arrangement either made, or to be made; and our desire is that you may rightly appreciate your obligations to yourselves, and to your relations to the State, as members of this University. On the improvement you make of these fleet- ter of the late Thomas Walker, Esq. ng years, depend your success and happiness in life, and probably your destiny in a future world .-To the advantages you reap from these opportunities, the State looks for the science which shall direet her Agriculture, and develope her numerous and undiscovered resources, for the prosperity of her Commerce, the soundness of her Finance, the character of her Literature, the manners and morals of her people, the wisdom of her Legislature and the high bearing, profound research, and incorruptible integrity of her Judiciary. May you steadily aspire to that intellectual and moral grandeur, to which God and good men are conspiring to raise

Self-respect forbids the use of terms, which would properly characterise the following paragraph from the Washington Globe of Tuesday night. It is enough to say, that the Globe is the official organ of the Administration, and that Mr. Southard | years. is the Representative in the Senate of a Sovereign State, and a gentleman, up to this time, of unimpeached integrity in both public and private life. The public morals can scarcely be regarded in a healthful condition, when the representatives of the people, for their representative conduct, are thus assailed by the pampered tool of the Executive. - Richmond Whig.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

"Mr. Southard held forth to-day. He is a sinecurist of Mr. Biddle. He is the President of the Mortis Canal Bank-a shaving and stockjobbing establishment, bought up by the Biddles, who gave Mr. Southard six thousand dollars per annum, salary, as head of the institution. This sum he is expected to earn for his employers by services in the Senate of the United States. Of course his speech must be violent, vindictive, and as full of misrepresentation as possible, as it is the only requital he can make to the owners of this bank, unless, perchance, his vote should have the effect of restoring the deposites to them."

POPULAR CORRUPTION .- Mr. Senator Strange, of North Carolina, has made his appearance in the Globe in great force-no less than thirteen columns strong. Among other amusing things, he says : "This Republic is but fifty years of age, but if something is not done to arrest the corrupting influence abroad among the people, it will sink into ruin before, in the common course of nature, those who now fill these halls are gathered to their fathers."

This is pretty well for a worshipper of the People .- Alex. Gazette.

Price of Cotton .- Very little Cotton has come to our market during the past week. Planters are probably unwilling to sell at the present reduced prices, though the probabilities are thought against any rise this year. The prices range from 7 to 81

At Charleston, last week, the sales amounted to 5293 bales, at from 7 to 101 cents, chicfly at 84. 9 and 94.

Fayetteville Observer.

The New York papers continue to speak of the great derangement of the domestic exchanges. Many of the suspended houses which have made collections in the South of debts due to them, cannot realize them at less than a loss of nearly one-fourth of the amount collected. The debts are collected in current notes of Mississippi, Alabama, &c. &c. for which it is impossible to get any thing that will pass in New York at less than 15 to 20 per cent premium. This is for want of a U. S. Bank We had no such troubles when that was in existence.

We feel it nearer home. A Favetteville merchant receives payment of a deht in S. Carolina money, (which forms a large portion of our circulation;) he sells it at 3 per cent. discount, (the present rate,) and then pays 2 per cent. premium for a check on the North. Thus it costs him 5 per cent. to get money in New York. When the U. S. Bank was in operation, it cost him a quarter of one cent. The difference of 43 per cent. upon two millions of dollars, the estimated amount of funds thus transmitted every year, is \$95,000. This is the sum lost, by whom? Not the merchants; for they must add it to the price of their goods; but by the people—and all for "glery."— Gen. Jackson's glory .- Fayetteville Obs.

WEATHER TABLE.

We have been favored by a scientific Correspondent with the subjoined Table, with a promise of its weekly continuation. He writes-" Having a Spirit Thermometer, it is more susceptible of the changes of the atmosphere, than a Mercurial onc, and therefore more accurate. But being less affected by capillary attraction, it will generally range about one degree higher than the former."

STATE of the THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR AT RALEIGH.

MARCH.	D. M.	8 A.M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	WEATHER
Saturday	24	61	78	67	Fair.
Sunday	25	54	65	47	Fair.
Monday	26	44	68	51	Fair.
Tuesday	27	55	70	65	Fair.
Wednesday	28	61	71	50	Fair.
Thursday	29	53	75	58	Fair.
Friday	30	55	77	61	Hazy.

MARRIAGES.

In this County, by Ezra Gill, Esq. Mr. Joshua Watkins to Mise Middia Young, daughter of Robert Young.

In Granville County, recently, Mr. Silas F.

Robertson to Miss Eliza Cooley. In Greensboro', Mr. James F. Bailey to Lydia

In Wadesboro', Mr. James Patrick to Miss Susan Campbell. In Moore county, Jas. R. Cameron, Esq. to Miss Sarah Graham.

In Montgomery county, Mr. George J. Allen to Miss | ucv Randle.

In Montgomer: county, Mr. J. sse Smitherman o Miss Hannah Spencer. In Randolph cou ty, Mr. Madison Richardson to Miss Nancy Thayer. Also, Mr. Borden Name to Miss Elizabeth Thayer. Also, Mr. Hudson Nanse to Miss Lucy Thayer. Also, Mr. John Delk to Miss

- Mills; and Mr. Lindon Gatis to Miss Mary Ann Futeril. In Buncombe county, on the 7th inst. Rev. John S. Henley, of Clayton Georgia, to Miss Mary A.

Patton, daughter of Mr. Marcus B. Patton. In Washington county, on the 17th inst, Joshua S. Swift, Esq. to Miss Caroline D. youngest daugh-

DEATHS.

In Guilford county, Mr. Daniel Sherwood, aged 90 a native of Maryland, but for upwards of fifty years an inhabitant of Guilford county.

In Randolph county, Henry Gardner, an aged and respectable citizen, late from Indiana, though formerly of that county: Also, suddenly, Mr. Jesse Hoever, son of David Hoover.

In Lagrange, Tenn- after a protracted and pain-

ful judisposition of many months, Mes D. Maria Brevard, aged about 43 years, formerly of Iredell county, in this State In Fayetteville on Monday evening last, Archibald S. Brown, Esq. formerly of Robeson county,

which he had represented in the Legislature, and served as Sheriff, &c. He has left a large family and circle of friends, to deplore his prem ture death. At her residence in Richmond county, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Margaret Bethune, aged about 90

In Wilmington, on the 18th inst. Horatio, infant son of Mr. Thomas F. Davis. In Mississippi, (where he was on a visit,) the Hon. Stephen D. Miller, of South Carolina, former-

ly Governor of, and afterwards Senator in Congress from that State, where he was highly respected for his virtues and abilities.

AGENCY AT RALEIGH.

N 1837, the Officers of both the Banks in this place, finding it to interfere with the duties of their office when they acted as agents for their customers, requested me to advertise that I would do that business. Since then I have been in the practice of offering notes for discount and renewal and making remittances, &c., without the eccurrence of one accident !

I charge 50 cents for sums under \$500. From that to \$2000, fee \$1-and for larger sums \$1 50; For extra letters 25 cents each.

Believing that I have given general satisfaction to my employers, I respectfully sek a continuance of their favor, and the countenance of others, who may have occasion for the like services;

I also do other General Commission Busi-WM. PECK.

22-2m Raleigh, March 20, 1838. RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

N Instalment of TEN DOLLARS per Share. A on the Capital Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, is required to be paid on, or before, the first day of May next. Interest will be allowed and charged as heretofore:

By order of the Board, GEO. W. MORDECAL, Presiden'.

. . Star and Standard,