

MR. GRAVES.

Mr. GRAVES, who was one of the principals in the late Washington Duel, made some remarks while the Report of the Committee was under discussion in the House, from which we make the following striking extract:

"I should do injustice to myself were I to conclude without saying that I was not conscious, at the time, that I had invaded the privileges of this House. I thought I was especially careful to preserve them. I find, however, that, being connected with a duel, either as principal or second, when a member is a principal, technically involves all alike in a breach of privilege. Sir, I was involved in the commencement of this unfortunate affair innocently. I never conceived it possible that such consequences would have devolved on me, when I consented to become the bearer of that ill-fated note, otherwise I should never have taken on myself the task. I am not, and never have been, the advocate of the anti-social and unchristian practice of duelling. I have never, up to this day, fired a duelling pistol. Nor, until the day I went to the field, did I ever take any weapon in my hand in view of a duel. Public opinion is practically the paramount law of the land; every other law, both human and divine, ceases to be observed; yea, withers and perishes in contact with it. It was this paramount law of this nation and of this House that forced me, under the penalty of dishonor, to subject myself to the code which impelled me unwillingly into this tragical affair. Upon the heads of this nation, and at the doors of this House, rests the blood with which my unfortunate hands have been stained."

Legal Intelligence.

The Spring Term of Halifax Superior Court was held last week. There were several very important Land suits, and one Criminal Case. Reiney Harrald was tried for the murder of William Hines. The evidence not being sufficient to convict her of murder, the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and she was branded.

Judge Pearson, we understand, presided during the Court, in a manner that won for him the esteem of all present—His Charge to the Jury is said to have been plain and able—his manners modest and unassuming.—Roanoke Advocate.

Craven Superior Court.—When our paper of last week issued, the Court was engaged in the trial of "George, a slave, for the murder of Foster, another slave."—The principal witness was Eliza Banks, a woman of color, who swore that she and the deceased were sitting in her mother's house, on the evening when the murder was committed, Foster asleep in the chair, when the prisoner entered, looked around, stepped back to the door, lifted a short bedpost that stood outside, returned, and without uttering a word, inflicted the blows with which caused the death of Foster. Witness caught the prisoner, and asked him what he intended to do; he replied, "to kill him and you too." He then attempted to strike witness; she screamed, and Julia Lewis came to her assistance, when the prisoner was forced from the house by their joint efforts.

This is the substance of the evidence on the part of the State.—The counsel for the prisoner produced a witness to prove a scuffle previous to the infliction of the fatal blows; they admitted the homicide by George, but contended that Eliza Banks had withheld some material facts, and they introduced witnesses to prove that she is a woman of infamous character.

After a lucid charge from Judge SANDERS, the Jury retired, on Friday afternoon, and on Sunday morning they returned their verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. On Monday morning sentence was pronounced, the prisoner branded, and re-conducted to prison, where he will remain for six months. The case was ably conducted,—on the part of the State by the Solicitor, WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON, Esq., and by Messrs. ATTMORE and MANLY on the part of the prisoner.

The only other case on the State docket was that of a coloured woman, charged with the crime of infanticide, whose committal we mentioned some time ago. The principal charge was not established. She was convicted of a misdemeanour in concealing the birth, &c., and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.—Spectator.

Meanness.—Mr. Woodbury.—In a late debate in the House of Representatives, the fact was stated, that Mr. Woodbury, who is in receipt of \$6,000 a year, or about \$20 a day, for his services as Secretary of the Treasury, actually made out an account against the United States for daily pay as a witness before a Committee of Congress, and 15 cents per mile for walking to and from the Capitol to the Department, about two miles! This is the perfection of littleness.—Fayetteville Obs.

The Southern democrats are clamorous against Mr. Clay's high tariff principles. Who voted for the compromise act? John C. Calhoun. Will the South—will a single true Southern man—Van Buren or otherwise condemn his course on that question. We believe not. Who voted with John C. Calhoun? HENRY CLAY. Who proposed this salutary measure of reconciliation between the high contending parties? HENRY CLAY. Who voted against this measure? MR. VAN BUREN'S NORTH-EAST FRIENDS. We can prove it. Who voted for the Abomination bill of '28? MARTIN VAN BUREN. Who sought recently to disturb the compromise act? VAN BUREN, WRIGHT, BENTON, & Co. These are FACTS and we hope the people will weigh them and determine who are and who are not for us.—Star.

MR. STANLY.

We understand that Mr. STANLY, the Representative in Congress from the Tarboro' District in this State, made a Speech, a few days since, against the proceedings of the Duelling Committee, which is highly spoken of. When it appears, we shall republish it, but, in the mean time, copy from the "Alexandria Gazette" the following account of a passage at arms between Mr. S. and Mr. Toucey, Chairman of the Committee:

"In the course of a spirited speech against the proceedings of the Duelling Committee, Stanly alluded to the inflammatory appeals and sepulchral tones of the Chairman, and also noticed in a manner which did him honor, some uncourteous and disrespectful allusions of Toucey to John Quincy Adams. The Ex-President was evidently affected by the graceful and animated reference made to him, and the members generally were gratified at it. Not so Mr. Toucey, however. He rose, and mounting his high horse, undertook to lecture Stanly for volunteering to interfere between him and the gentleman from Massachusetts! and talked of his raising his puny voice, &c.

Toucey "woke up the wrong passenger," when he affected to treat in this contemptuous manner the spirited member from the old Rip Van Winkle State. His rejoinder to the Connecticut "switched pleader" was most pointed, pungent and effective.

He denied that he had interfered between the gentleman from Mass., and the modest Chairman, who, no doubt, deems himself a match for John Quincy Adams. He had no doubt, that the Chairman would be greatly rejoiced if he could exhibit himself to the country in the attitude of engaging in direct conflict with that member; for, throughout the whole of this mischievous proceeding, he seemed to be seeking notoriety greedily. He did say, and how repeated, that the remark of the member from Connecticut, in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, aroused in his bosom feelings of deep indignation. The arguments of Mr. Adams had been not only answered unfairly, but shamefully perverted.

Toucey had alluded in an offensive manner, to what he was pleased to call the "better days" of Mr. Adams. "I ask," said Mr. Stanly, "what does he mean by that phrase? Does he mean the time when he had patronage and office to bestow? These a man's better days, in the estimation of the Chairman! Or, does he mean that the days, when his physical powers were in the highest perfection, are gone, and that his intellectual powers also are now decayed? If so the allusion was uncivil and unfeeling. The gentleman from Mass., and myself, continued Mr. Stanly, differ on some subjects *to toto caelo*; but I could not but feel indignant at hearing the Chairman speak as he did of a man whose age, whose long public services, whose vast acquirements, and boundless information, all entitle him to respect. His intellect, sir, seems to grow stronger with age. "Sir, I leave the Chairman in the hands of the gentleman from Massachusetts; and as we say to culprits, in our part of the country, "May the Lord have mercy on him!"

MR. CLAY—ABOLITION.

There seems to be a studied and deep laid design, on the part of certain presses, to connect the safety of the South in relation to slavery, with the Administration party, and to indiscriminately brand every one, no matter how patriotic and well-tried as a public servant, as a co-worker with the Abolitionists, who may happen to be of an opposite political faith. This is not only unjust, but it is far from being patriotic or indicative of a proper devotion to the Union of the States. For whatever insinuates and fails to prove, must be regarded as unjust;—and we had presumed that a division of parties on the slave question should be the last resort—or, at least if forced upon us of the South, we, of every party, should be the last to stir up and keep alive the embers of a hidden fire pregnant with civil strife and discord. But this has been done, not openly—for the agitators of such a fearful subject must needs work under cover.

But more particularly have the injustice and party spirit of certain editors and politicians developed themselves in relation to the position now occupied by that most distinguished and illustrious statesman HENRY CLAY. Justice to their own peculiar political sagacity demands of us the admission that they have, ere this, very adroitly reconnoitered the field of the next Presidential contest; they have, ere this, determined who shall be lauded and who anathematized by "the faithful"; they know Henry Clay to be the choice of the Republicans of the country; and hence, upon him is now poured out the "seven vials" full of democratic wrath.

But with what do these very pure democrats charge Mr. Clay? That he once voted to guarantee to free negroes the right of suffrage? No. That he voted to instruct a Senator to oppose the admission of a State, because that State held slaves? Oh no! That he fawned at the feet of, and declared the perfection of supreme glory to consist in "serving under a chief"? No! That he admits the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District? No—not exactly; there he is even with the Baltimore nominee; but were it not for this fact would he not be held up as the vilest Abolitionist? Well it is that there are some stern facts which stand out boldly to rebuke their arrogance and political deception! They are content that these facts should be forgotten, but they have not forgotten, nor will they forget the artifices by which they attempt as well to tarnish public virtue as to cover these facts. It is now the purpose of these democrats to identify Mr. Clay with the aboli-

tionists, as their candidate; and upon what do they rely to substantiate this grave charge? That he is supported by the Northern people. A forcible reason truly! We regard this rather as an index of his comprehensive patriotism—of his devotion to the interests of every section of the Union; upon the ground that he is supported by the North, and upon no other—for they can scarcely expect to find in the adjuster of the Missouri question—the pacificator of the Nullification storm—the owner of slaves, himself the resident of a slave State, one unfriendly to the Union, or disposed to countenance, much less to favor, their unhallowed design.

But they insist that the abolition Whigs, and abolition Democrats are ranging themselves under his banner—their democratic brethren are leaving the Van Buren for the Clay ranks. How have they attempted to prove this? By mere assertion. Will they take the evidence of the abolitionists themselves, as to whom they will support, Clay or Van Buren? We are sure the people will. The Emancipator, the abolition organ, advertising to some remarks of the "Standard" of this City, says:

"The North Carolina Standard insists that 'the abolitionists have identified themselves with the party in opposition to the Administration.' This is a mistake; many abolitionists are firm supporters of the Administration."

Here we have it in plain English, from the abolition organ, that the Standard is mistaken in stating that "the abolitionists have identified themselves with the party in opposition to the administration."—Which is to be believed? Is it to be presumed that the Emancipator knows less than does the Standard about who are its own friends—who are abolitionists and who are not?

We hope the Southern people will not fail to see through these flimsy artifices—we will not say arguments, for they deserve not the name. For our word for it, the battle is yet to be fought, with argument (it may be with steel) between patriotism and mad fanaticism. It becomes the South, then, to range her chivalry under a leader whose talents, tried patriotism, and political sagacity and energy give the assurance of triumph—at least, of justice. With such a leader—one who has proved himself alike the friend and pacificator of every section, the South may hope. With one who is unable to bring nerve, energy, patriotism and principle into the dark storm which is now lowering over her, she has every thing to dread.—Star.

Plain Truths.

The attempt to connect the safety of the South in relation to Slavery, with the support of the Administration party, is so supremely ridiculous, so much in violence of recorded facts, that we would hardly notice the attempt at all, did we not deem the subject so important in its character, that no effort to mislead the people in regard to it, however absurd, ought to be left unexposed.

In dealing with such matters, it is our custom to give facts of record, whenever they can be obtained, as the safest foundation for the people upon which to build their opinions. The ground assumed by those who desire to mislead the public mind on this point, is, that the friends of Mr. Van Buren are the special friends of the South on the subject of our domestic relations.

Now we ask, who has been considered, in the Senate of the United States, during the present session, by way of distinction, the champion of the Abolitionists? Who introduced before that body, the most incendiary matter ever presented to it? We answer, Mr. Morris, the Senator of Ohio, one of the warmest partisans of Mr. Van Buren, and who was but a week or two ago, complimented in the most flattering terms of eulogy, by the Administration press at Washington, the Globe. The last we hear of this flattered partizan of the Administration, was his calling up his resolution in the Senate, "to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire, whether the present laws against the slave trade, were not applicable to the trade in slaves carried on between two States." Upon the motion to lay this most inflammatory resolution on the table, the yeas and nays were called, and 22 were found opposed to it, while Mr. Morris had only 8 to back him.

Thus it seems, if we are to judge by facts, at least some of the warmest supporters of Mr. Van Buren are disposed to show their friendship for our special institutions, by declaring that to sell negroes to the citizens of another State is a violation of the laws regulating the slave trade, and of course is piracy by law. This is fine friendship.

While on this point we will add a few other items for the consideration of the candid enquirer. The Ohio Statesman remarks, that it is understood to be the intention of the Abolitionists of that State, to bring out a candidate of their own for Governor at the next election—not being disposed to support Gov. Vance, the Whig candidate, for that office. The Ohio State Journal seems to acquiesce in this view of the matter—and adds, that the Abolitionists will probably make choice of Mr. Thomas Morris, this same zealous Van Buren Senator in Congress from Ohio, as their candidate for Governor—another precious instance of the anti-abolition feelings of the friends of Mr. Van Buren. Let facts speak for themselves, and the truth will be readily discovered.

Milledgeville Recorder.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

We regret to learn, from the Government paper, that the French Government has instituted a blockade of the coast of Mexico, and has given an official notice of it to this Government. We regret it, particularly, because it raises a possibility of collision between our vessels and the cruisers of France, which may attempt to enforce a sweeping paper blockade, such as any mere declaration of blockade of so extensive a coast as that of Mexico must be.—Nat. Int.

Obsequies of the Dead.

On Saturday afternoon, April 28, the mournful duty of committing to the grave nineteen of the sufferers in the destruction of the Moselle, was performed in this city, associated with a solemn funeral service, upon account of all the sufferers.

As the calamity was peculiar and transcendent in its horrors, so were the funeral obsequies solemn and imposing beyond any thing that has ever taken place in this city. At three o'clock, upon the first toll of the bell, every place of business was closed.—It is believed there was no exception. Apparently the whole city was a moving mass to the foot of Broadway, where the procession was forming. This was accomplished according to previous regulations. The deceased, inclosed in proper coffins, were placed in the hearses of the city, which not being sufficient to convey them, the necessary number of carriages were added. When the procession was prepared to move, Broadway to Fourth street, and the contiguous approaches of the intersecting streets were literally choked with one crowded jam of human beings. Among all these, no word was spoken, no look of levity was indulged. The universal feeling was too deep for any such sensation to be felt.

The progress of the procession, so vast in numbers, so solemn in manner, made every where on its line of movement the deepest impression. Sad and sorrowful faces, hundreds of them bedewed with tears, crowded to windows, doors, and all places of observation.

The interment took place in the public burial ground, and at this act of respect and kindness, that can be performed by the living, for the dead, some most touching scenes occurred. Those to be deposited in their last earthly rest were all strangers; some of them were members of the same family, and in one or two instances surviving relatives were present. One mother, a German, whose husband is among the lost, cast herself upon the coffin of her only two children, in agonies seldom witnessed. But we must omit a detail of those scenes.

The impressive funeral service of the Episcopal church was read by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, and a brief, but most pertinent and affecting address made, by the Rev. D. Mr. SENON, of the Methodist Episcopal church. Our narration here ends, and we presume not to break its effects with any reflections.

A host of the citizens of the towns of Newport and Covington, and of the surrounding country, joined in the procession. It is estimated that more than twenty thousand persons were present.

The Committee appointed to make inquiries into the number lost in the Moselle, furnish the following statement:

As nearly as can be ascertained, there were on board, at the time of the explosion, Two Hundred and Fifty-five persons. Of this number,—

58	are dead,
56	" missing,
16	" wounded,
108	" saved.

Besides these, several were known to be on board who were not registered.

Cincinnati Gazette.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

In the commencement of the contest in Paton's District, there was no expectation of electing Slaughter, the Whig candidate. It was only after the result in Spotsylvania was known, in which, contrary to all expectation, the majority was given to Slaughter, that the Whigs of the district began to anticipate victory in that district. The news came in better and better, at Fredericksburg, and scarcely left a doubt of Slaughter's election, for several days. The prize so unexpectedly held before them, has, at last, been lost by the supineness of the Whigs of Rappahannock, a Whig county of known strength. Certain of the election of their candidate to the House of Delegates, and equally certain in their own minds of the election of BANKS to Congress, from this strong administration district, the Whigs of Rappahannock did not turn out in any thing like their usual strength, and thus lost the Congressional election. They might and could have given a majority greater by near 100 than they did—and would have done so, no doubt, had they thought it would have availed. Yet Banks, it appears, has succeeded by a majority of 9 votes! Here is warning to the Whigs, against a practice sometimes too prevalent with them, of under-rating the importance of a vote. Let them profit by it hereafter.

It may be well to add, that the district which now claims to have elected the most popular Van Buren man in it to Congress, by a majority of 9 votes—gave at the electoral election, 18 months ago, a Van Buren majority of 535! The march is onward.

Baltimore Patriot.

CONGRESS.

To allow of carpets being taken up, and other preparation of their Hall for serious work in the approaching warm weather, the House of Representatives, soon after meeting on Thursday last, adjourned over to Monday. Some persons are ill-natured enough to say that the vicinity of the race course to the city had its influence in this adjournment; and it is said also that some members were tired of listening to eight or ten days' debate on the duelling reports, and so voted for the adjournment, in the hope, when the House re-assembles for business, that the reports referred to will be laid on the table, there to remain. Against this course, however, the reader will have seen that Mr. WISE most earnestly protested.

The SENATE, having nothing to do that they were in a hurry to pass upon, followed the example of the H. of Representatives, and adjourned over also.

Neither House of Congress, of course, sat yesterday, or will sit to-day.

Nat. Int. May 5.

Melancholy Incidents.

CLARKSVILLE, (TENN.) APRIL 10. Melancholy Tragedy.—On Friday last, Mr. A. J. QUARLES, living some ten or fifteen miles to the northwest of this place, was shot dead in his own house. The circumstances attending this melancholy disaster, according to the most authentic reports, are briefly as follows:

Mr. Quarles had just returned from a turkey hunt, and laid his gun on the bed in the room where his wife was engaged in some ordinary domestic employment. Soon after, Mrs. Quarles took up the gun with a view of removing it to another part of the room, when it accidentally went off. The ball took effect in the side of Mr. Quarles' head and piercing it through, caused his immediate death. These circumstances, we are informed, are detailed upon the authority of Mrs. Quarles, who was the only person in the room, with the exception of a couple of very small children. A young man at work in the adjoining room, entered immediately at the report of the gun, and found Mrs. Quarles lamenting over the body of her husband.

A coroner's inquest was held as soon as possible, and decided that "Mr. Quarles was accidentally shot by his wife."

Chronicle.

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 17.

There was, we understand, a bloody piece of work at Smithfield, in this State, on Friday last. A gentleman from that place relates the circumstance to us, as follows: A Physician, boarding at a tavern in the town, offered an insult to the landlady, in the absence of her husband, and she ordered, him, in consequence of it, to leave the house immediately. He refused to go, and the bar-keeper, with a view to enforce the order, followed him to his room. The Physician, after entering his room, drew a pistol, and threatened the bar-keeper with instant death if he approached. The bar-keeper, nevertheless, continuing to advance, the physician shot him through the body. Whereupon the former drew a Bowie knife, and laid his antagonist dead upon the spot. The physician died scarcely with a struggle, and the bar-keeper breathed his last shortly afterwards.

Journal.

NASHVILLE, APRIL 16.

We learn from S. B. passengers from Smithfield, that a most dreadful and fatal affray took place at Gower's tavern, in that place, on Wednesday night last. Dr. C. A. Brown, an old resident of Smithfield, being inebriated at the supper table, the landlady requested another boarder, by the name of Clark, to assist him to his room. On hearing this, Brown commenced abusing Mrs. Gower, and Clark, thereupon, forced him to his room, on which, B. drew a pistol and shot C. through the body, immediately below the ribs. C. then plunged a dirk into the heart of B. and left him a lifeless corpse upon the floor. Clark was still alive at the last accounts, though with but little hope of recovery.—Whig.

MAYSVILLE, (KY.) APRIL 18.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—One of the most heart-rending incidents of which we ever remember to have heard, happened, on Friday evening last, at the residence of THOMAS J. PICKETT, Esq. of this county.

His mother-in-law, Mrs. CAMPBELL, an aged and very infirm lady, was sitting in her room alone, when, by some means unknown, her dress caught fire and was in flames before any one could reach her.—Miss CAMPBELL, her daughter, was the first to come to her relief. She was, unfortunately, dressed in a light gown of cotton fabric, and, in her efforts to assist her mother, the daughter herself became enveloped in a sheet of flame. Mrs. PICKETT and young Mr. CAMPBELL heard their screams of agony, and hastened to the scene of suffering. They succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not till both the mother and daughter had been shockingly burnt. Every effort that skill, affection, and sympathy could exert, was resorted to, but in vain. The sufferers survived but a few hours.

This dreadful calamity is rendered, if possible, more poignant and touching, from the circumstance that the deceased ladies were on their way to Wisconsin, and had, on that very day, taken their last leave of most of their friends and relatives, who had paid them a parting visit.—Eagle.

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 21.

Many of our fellow-citizens may remember Mons. SCIARRI, a French juggler, who was here a few weeks ago with a beautiful little daughter about nine years of age, who, under his direction, was in the habit of walking on ropes to the tops of houses.—That little girl, we are grieved to learn, fell from the rope in one of her late ascensions at Wheeling, and was instantly killed. The infamous old brute of a father deserves to be hanged.—Journal.

The Frederick Times, a Van Buren paper, thus speaks of the acts of the Administration:

We give to-day the returns of the special election in Baltimore for member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. McKim. The national Administration has been again sadly defeated, and the Whigs have elected their candidate by a large majority, which must be a source of mortification to all the true friends of Mr. Van Buren and democracy. Baltimore has hitherto been the strong hold of Jacksonism in Maryland, and to that city friends of republican principles looked for aid and support in the State elections; but the result of the late elections has blighted our future prosperity, and is a sad commentary upon the policy; of the Administration—it ought to be a solemn warning to the Sub-treasury

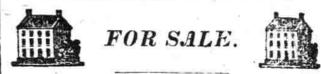
destructives in Congress and elsewhere, that their days are numbered, unless the Sub-treasury is abandoned, and some other judicious measure adopted calculated to save the people from the destruction that awaits them. The result of the Baltimore election is nothing more than every reflecting man ought to have expected.—The people will not submit to a system of policy, like the Sub-treasury, which must end in their ruin; a policy which is at war with the best interest and prosperity of all classes of the community, to be adopted only to increase Executive patronage, and to promote the ambitious views of a few unprincipled demagogues, who like leeches are sucking the very heart's blood of the people, under the garb of friendship. The people in every section of the Republic, are speaking to Mr. Van Buren through the ballot boxes, in a voice that cannot be misunderstood, telling him that his political course is rapidly drawing to a close, but he seems to heed it not, and is determined to rush headlong down to destruction, regardless of public opinion and the interest of the country. We perceive Virginia is also going, if not gone.

A PLAIN QUESTION.

If the Government formerly considered it as a duty to publish, in a Newbern journal, notices to timber and other contractors, from the Departments, as well as the law of Congress, how is it that it has been omitted since the Jackson paper ceased to be published here? Is it no longer a duty?

This question is put, not so much from a love of "Treasury pap," as to show the scandalous bribery and corruption which the dynasty of demagogues practice.—The Spectator has always had a wider circulation than any paper in this place, and if the public interest had been the object aimed at by advertising the laws &c. here, it, of course, would have been selected, in whole or in part. It was not selected, however, and we never grumbled; for we had no claim on Government patronage, nor would we accept it on the terms on which we believe it is generally given. Our object in referring to this matter, is to show to the people of this neighborhood, that Jackson, Van Buren &c. never advertised here for their information or benefit, but merely to pay a press for party services. Newbern Spectator.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE



FOR SALE.

ON Wednesday, the first day of August next, will be sold at the premises, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots in the Town of Warrenton, late the residence of KEMP PLUMMER, dec'd., with the Land adjoining, containing about one hundred Acres.

The improvements consist of a large and convenient Dwelling House and Office, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, Dairy, &c. of the very best kind, good Stables and excellent Garden. The unimproved Lots and cleared Land are under fence, and yield readily 50 or 60 barrels of Corn.

At the same time and place, and upon the same terms, will be sold a Tract of WOOD LAND, containing 150 Acres, within half a mile, and one of 10 Acres, within one mile of said Town.

ALFRED ALSTON, 2 Esq. of H. L. PLUMMER, 5 Kemp Plummer, Warrenton, May 2, 1838. 28-ft. Standard & Star, until forbid.

UNIVERSITY.

THE public Anniversary Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina will be held at Chapel Hill, on Monday, 18th day of June next, and be continued from day to day, until Thursday 28th, which last mentioned day is appointed for the annual Commencement of the College.

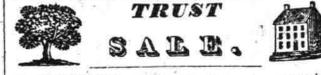
The following Trustees compose the Committee of Visitation:—

- His Excellency, Gov. E. B. DUDLEY, Pres't. ex. off.
- Hon. D. L. SWAIN, President of College,
- W. J. ALEXANDER, W. H. BATTLE,
- J. W. BRYAN, H. S. CLARKE,
- J. R. DONNELL, J. GILES,
- W. A. GRAHAM, A. JOYNER,
- M. E. MANLY, J. MOREHEAD,
- H. POTTER, Wm. ROBARDS,
- E. SHOBER, J. B. SKINNER,
- J. WEBB, R. WILLIAMS.

By order, H. WADDELL, CHAS. MANLY, Sec'y. Board Trustees. Raleigh, May 10, 1838. 28

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living near Kinston, Lenoir County, on the 16th inst., a BLACK HORSE, six years old, about 14 hands high or thereabout. Said horse was bought by John C. Washington from a man living in Ohio by the name of Hallie. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said horse or for any information given, so that I get him again. WM. B. KILPATRICK, April 28, 1838. 27-4t



TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by SION FERGUSON and MENTHA, his wife, dated January 1st, 1836, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell on the premises, on the 24th inst.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in the county of Wake, 7 miles N. E. of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Sion Rogers and others—containing one hundred and sixty-seven and a half Acres. SION ROGERS, Trustee. May 13, 1838. 28

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

THE Subscribers, having declined making BARKER this year, and having on hand a large Kiln ready for use, also all the Tools that are required to carry on the Brick-making business, with about 5,000 feet of Plank, and a House, which was built for the purpose of having the cooking done for the hands at the Yard, and sheltering them in case of rain, offer the whole for sale on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. W. & A. SERRIS. ALEXANDER MORPHIS, JOHN C. BLATCHFORD, Raleigh, May 11, 1838. 28-1t