

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER. SUB-TREASURY.

Since the remarks which I made in reply to your question, "What do you think of the Sub-Treasury?"—there has been a development of parties and measures which could not then have been anticipated. I had some hopes, from the indications given by Mr. CALHOUN and his friends at the Extra Session, that they would strike out a course, which would, on the one hand, avoid the control of the Government over the trade of the country, through its connexion with banking institutions, and, on the other, its still more formidable and ruinous control, through the agency of the precious metals. What was my surprise, when I found that knot of Conservatives, on whose shoulders rested the salvation of the country, at that moment, from the outrageous misrule of the reigning dynasty, thrown headlong into the ranks of the Administration by their capricious leader, under circumstances which will enable the Van Buren men to throw the greatest portion of the responsibility and odium of their hard-money humbug upon their new connexions, while they themselves will endeavor to escape by some device, however novel, inconsistent or absurd.

Never man occupied a less enviable position than that of Mr. CALHOUN at the last Session of Congress. He was made to fight against his own principles, maintained for the last four years, for the purpose of relieving the country from banking influence; and for what? To throw all the fiscal power into the hands of the Federal Executive!! What were the arguments of Mr. CALHOUN? Against a U. S. Bank, very truly, that it would become a powerful controller of the monetary affairs of the country, which might be made to work very dangerously to public liberty, and very injuriously to particular sections. Against the State Banks,—that the Government patronage was injurious to freedom of opinion, and the use of Bank Paper calculated to render the currency less sound, bloating the circulation by the great additional credit which its use by the Government would give; thus nominal money would become too plentiful, an increased and artificial value would be given to property, and agitation and revolution be the consequence. In favor of the Sub-Treasury Scheme, mere general assumptions, without any analysis of its character and operations; and without, especially, that candid comparison of the effects which must necessarily flow from the control of the government by the use of Bank paper, on one hand, and the use of hard-money on the other. He had depicted in glowing colors the bloating effects of the credit and influence of the Government over the paper currency; but gave nothing more than a faint go-by to the overwhelming effects which a demand for hard-money would have on the currency and trade of the country.

If any thing could destroy the character of Mr. CALHOUN as a patriot, it is the headlong manner in which he has precipitated himself and his friends into the toils of the Administration. He will have to bear all the blame of the insane project of compelling the payment of hard-money in all dues to the Government, the People being thus compelled to curtail their trade and commerce to a standard suitable to the cramped condition of the currency. A very simple contrast alone is necessary to explain to the most ignorant people the effect which this hard-money project must have upon the prosperity of the country. We admit with Mr. CALHOUN, that the Government credit has the effect of bloating the Bank circulation, with the other effects which he mentions. Now, let any, the most ignorant man, ask himself, if the collection of the revenue, whatever sum it may be, and its payment, can have this effect upon the bank circulation, which may be estimated at four hundred millions of dollars,—what will be the effect upon the basis of that bank circulation, gold and silver, which cannot, in common times, be estimated at more than sixty millions, in curtailing circulation, credit, prices and enterprise? Or, in other words,—if thirty millions of revenue, collected and paid away in bank notes, has an injurious effect in increasing paper money, prices of property and adventurous enterprises—how much more injurious must be the collecting of thirty millions in hard-money, and its use in the affairs of the Government, in cramping trade, reducing prices, and embarrassing every channel of trade, labor and enterprise? Or, in other words—if the collection and payment of the revenue of the Government in the ordinary course of the business of the People, has an injurious effect—how much more injurious must it be to the business and interests of the People, if the Government demands from them the foundation of the commercial credit, and makes it subservient to its own control, separate and independent of any interest of the People? The thing is so preposterous, that no reasonable man, who calmly, and without some wrong bias, looks at it, can help being struck with its folly.

A simple course laid before Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, at the extra Session of Congress, had been the Statesman and Financier which he has pompously pretended to be. If he had "seen clearly enough" (to use a common expression of his own), when he intimated the propriety of issuing Treasury notes without interest, he might have taken a position from which no party could have dislodged him. All the exigency required to heal the embarrassment of the country and the bankrupt Treasury at the same time, was a bill with these three simple provisions: To issue fifteen millions of Treasury notes, of similar denominations with ordinary bank bills, payable in all dues to the Government; to postpone the collection of merchant's bonds, then due, for six months from the time they had become due, and the payment of the 4th instalment of surplus revenue to the States, for the same

length of time. These Treasury notes, without interest, for this amount, would have been equal to gold and silver; because, being of the same amounts of bank bills, they would have passed every where, so long as there was a demand for them to pay to the Government. Every bank, in ports, and near the land offices would be obliged to procure as many of them as they could. With this paper the Government would have been relieved from all embarrassment, the banks assisted to carry on their business, and resume specie payments, and no drain be necessary for specie at home at least.

Had Mr. CALHOUN and his friends assumed this position, he might with propriety have proclaimed himself of the State Rights party, and have proceeded on this ground, to reform the Government, according to his oft proclaimed plan, till its expenses had come down to fifteen millions a year, and every Conservative member from the Administration and National parties must have joined in this course. His position would have been unassailable.

But Mr. CALHOUN has shown that he cannot stand upon independent ground long enough to test even his views. Seeing, as he says, clearly enough, that the Nationals must derive all the benefit of the opposition to the Administration, he became blind to all prudence, and fancied he "saw clearly enough," next, "that the Executive had assumed an humble tone," and was therefore harmless. In coming, therefore, to the help of the professed Democracy, against the Nationals, he thought he had a chance to direct the destinies of the Republic. Mistaken man! his ambition has overshot him; and he is engulfed in a labyrinth from which he cannot extricate himself. The Administration leaders did indeed need the help of Mr. CALHOUN and his friends. With a House of Representatives so nearly balanced, nine members there were very welcome. In the country, where so many States were falling off, a few hundreds in some, and a few thousand in others, was very desirable. But the Executive was neither so much humbled, nor so incautious, as to let Mr. CALHOUN supersede them. They have made and will make the most of his folly; but they will never suffer him to take the station from which Mr. VAN BUREN, at so much pain, contrived to remove him, in the beginning of JACKSON'S reign.

I will conclude by putting a question to the considerate and honest portion of the Anti-Tariff men: How much will the duties be increased, in effect, by enforcing their collection in hard money? To enable them to solve this question, I will put another: What would be the effect of a law, to be passed by the Legislature, that all money to be collected by the Sheriffs in future, should be paid in hard money? R. D.

[The foregoing Communication is from an original, consistent State Right's man, who dares now as he always has done, to think for himself. He follows Mr. Calhoun, so far as he believes him influenced by honest and patriotic views, and no farther. We commend his reflections to such of our Whig brethren as have been tempted to lose sight of their principles, in their personal admiration for the man.]—Edts. Reg.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors:—In your last number was an article taken from the STAR, headed "THE GOVERNMENT BANK." From the caption, my first impression was that the article was concerning a U. S. Bank, or some other corporation. But on perusing the piece, to my astonishment, the whole was about the Sub-Treasury system, which I understand the Editor to call a Government Bank. Now, although the Editor of the STAR has the authority of the great Orator HENRY CLAY, to support this assertion, if he or yourself will prove the Sub-Treasury project to have any of the essential features of a Bank, I will send to either a cart-load of my finest Potatoes, which I am now housing.

What is the Sub-Treasury? The object of it is, that the Government Officers, who collect the money, shall keep and pay it out to the debtors of the Government. It proposes to act on the same principle as an individual—to collect its own money, keep it when collected, and to pay its own debts. Do you call an individual a banker, because he collects his own money, and when collected, presumes to keep it in his own pockets? Does the Sub-Treasury propose to issue its notes as a circulating medium, founded upon a specie basis? Does it propose to dispense favors by lending and discounting? Does it receive money as deposits, upon which it may speculate? Your known candor and political honesty, must force a negative response from you. And if all these features, the great characteristics of a Bank, are wanting, where is even the faintest semblance of a Bank? The answer is, no where. Then what becomes of the as-ertion of the Star? It falls, like the "baseless fabric of a vision," and can exist only in the brain of the Editor.

The Star says "We challenge any one to prove that the effects of the Sub-Treasury project will not unite the purse and the sword in the hands of one man. That this will be its effects, is just as certain as the laborer is bound, so long as he labors, to obey the commands of his employer. To whom (he asks) are these Sub-Treasurers responsible, if not to the Secretary of the Treasury? And to whom do the party hold the Secretary responsible, if not to the President?" These, then, are the arguments which have led the Editor captive to the conclusion that the Sub-Treasury unites the purse and the sword. The Editor doubtless maintains, that so long as the public money is deposited in banks, there is no danger of an union of the purse and sword. And how does he arrive at this conclusion? Thus—to whom is the Secretary of the Treasury responsible, if not to the President? And to whom are the Banks responsible for the safe-keeping of the monies? Why, to no body. They are irresponsible to the

President or Congress, and they can and do keep the money when and so long as they please. However infallible this conclusion may be to the Editor, I think his own reasoning will refute it. For the Banks are employed by the Secretary, and "so long as the laborer is bound to obey the commands of the employer," so long are the Banks bound to obey the orders of the Secretary; and "to whom is the Secretary responsible, if not to the President?" So that, reasoning after the manner of the Editor of the Star, the purse and sword have been united ever since the formation of the Government. Which is the most dangerous means of uniting them? In one case, the patronage of the Government is increased by the appointment of ten or a dozen additional Officers; in the other, the Government has a great bribe to offer to more than five hundred Banks, with a capital of more than \$400,000,000. Thus it will affect the interest of more than seven thousand Directors, of more than three hundred thousand Stockholders, and six hundred thousand debtors. What unprejudiced mind does not perceive the preferableness of the former system over the latter, and can hesitate to choose between them?

POTATO CUSTARD.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

The following account of a sudden and fearful death was communicated to the Boston Daily Advertiser, by Dr. J. B. Brown, the Physician who examined the body of the sufferer.

On Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., one of the boys belonging to the Farm School, named Benjamin F. Mead, was instantly killed on Thompson's Island. He went out with one of his companions, named Davenport, to drive home the cows before the shower. He was found dead, lying in the open pasture on the East side of the island, about a quarter of a mile from the Farm School House. There is not a tree or shrub on that part of the island. He was in the open pasture, with nothing, not even a fence near, to attract the lightning. It seems from the appearance of his clothes, and the examination of his body, that the shaft struck him on the top of his head; passed down the left side of it, making a furrow and scorching the hair to the skin. It then passed down the neck, shoulders and trunk, making an eschar all the way, until it came to his legs, when it divided, and passed down his legs until it came to his feet; it then burst out from each of his shoes on the inside, and penetrated the ground, at a point equidistant from each leg. The hole where it perforated the ground was about two inches in diameter. Mead had on one of those thick firm straw hats, such as boys at the Farm School usually wear. His pantaloons, which were new, and made of the thickest kind of cotton cloth, looked as though a large charge of buck shot had passed through them, both before and behind. The seam on the outside of the left leg, was entirely ripped apart, as high as the knee.

Davenport, who was with Mead, altho' I notice him last, was discovered first. He was seen standing in the pasture, without any hat, with both arms extended, twirling himself around, and kicking the stones. He was brought into the house in a state of delirium. Search was immediately made for Mead, and his body was found in the pasture, as above stated; and Davenport's hat was found near him. The presumption therefore is, that Mead and Davenport were near together, and that the shaft of lightning which killed Mead threw Davenport upon his back, and that he lay in a state of insensibility in this situation, during the shower. This is rendered probable from the fact that the clothes on his back were dry, whereas those on the front of his body were dripping wet.

I have stated above, that Davenport was brought into the house in a state of delirium. He soon fell into a comatose state, bordering on apoplexy, and in this state, attended with frequent retching, I found him. I immediately bled Davenport, and took from the arm about 18 ounces. This gave partial relief. We could rouse him, and he answered one or two questions in a manner which indicated dawning intelligence.

Cold water was applied very profusely to his head. This seemed to have a very sudden and salutary effect. He knew the superintendent, who was kindly watching over him, and the boys in the room. His recollections were imperfect. He imputed to Mead what he actually did himself. He stated that Mead was struck by lightning, while kicking the stones. He was himself kicking the stones, when he was first discovered by the superintendent. This lucid interval, if it may so be called, continued but a short time. He soon relapsed into a comatose, apoplectic state, from which it was difficult to rouse him. Cathartics and emetics were administered, and he was put into a warm bath, which had a very salutary effect.

From the obvious good effects of the external application of water in this case, (the only one of the kind I was ever called to,) I should recommend in all cases, where persons are struck by lightning and not killed, to immerse them as soon as possible in water cold or warm. It is very well known that water is a good conductor of electricity. My theory is this. It is crude, and I give it as such. Davenport's life was saved by the thorough drenching he had in the shower. He unquestionably received a very powerful shock, which prostrated him. The rain fell in torrents. The electricity was conducted off from the body by the water, in a sufficient degree to enable him to get up and walk, but the excitement was so great, that indirect debility followed in an alarming degree. There was evidently a congestion of the brain which approximated to apoplexy. Ablution had a very sudden, decided, and obvious effect in restoring him to consciousness and to health. I left him on Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock, walking about the yard.

Politics of the Day.

From the Tuscaloosa, (Ala.) Monitor.

I have recently received several communications, in the form of letters, from various of my personal friends, expressing surprise at my course in politics. And in some instances, their course is more astonishing to me—that is, their withdrawal from those with whom they were used to co-operate, side by side, and in the front ranks—parrying every blow aimed at the "Union of the States, and the sovereignty of the States," and defending our assailed Constitution from the inroads and encroachments of stealthy Federal power, and daring Executive usurpation. We are loth to dissolve the "ties which bound us"—but confiding in the purity of their devotion to sound Republican principles, heretofore, we will yet hopefully and sanguinely abide in the conviction, that the hallucinations which now overcome them, will pass away, and that they will return to the rescue, invigorated and strengthened—to their first love, and the true faith.

To prevent the necessity of writing an answer to each, I submit the following letter, which contains complaints similar to others; and I have attempted to condense, in as short a space as possible, in the reply hereto annexed, my opinions on the subjects alluded to.

M. D. J. SLADE.

Mississippi, Aug. 21. Mr. M. D. J. Slade.

Your paper has come to me regularly. I must express my surprise how one of your political creed, (a State Rights man), and a Southern, could lend his influence, directly or indirectly, to the support of Henry Clay for the Presidency, or rather I should say, to internal improvements by Congress—protective tariff—national bank, and slight squinting at abolition. These are all anti-southern measures, and supported by Clay and his followers. I am no Van Buren man myself, nor ever have been, yet I cannot see the policy of supporting Clay. I am glad to see from the tone of many of your Alabama papers, that the people are likely to take a correct view of this public statesman and his measures.—There are too many well instructed State Rights men, to sell themselves to northern influence.—Strange fanaticism, that the South will not free itself from Northern dependence! What blind and ungrateful citizens we have among us, who not only openly advocate anti-southern measures, but fanatically abuse our patriotic Southern Statesmen for advocating the cause of the South. I am no disunionist; nor would I, in advocating the interest of the South, injure, if I could, the Northern people. All I desire, is to be let alone."

REMARKS.

"It is very strange that you should regard my course as a desertion of State Rights principles.—What solitary principle of the kind have I abandoned?—for if any, it has been in the act without the intention. You say that I favor the pretensions of Mr. Clay. If so, it is upon the supposition that he and Mr. Van Buren will be the only candidates for the Presidency. Is Van Buren a man in whom you, or in whom the South could repose confidence. He is a man of pretences; and at present, he hopes to strengthen himself by affecting a partiality for the South. But when was he actually with the South in any trying crisis? You speak of Internal Improvement. Who voted for federal toll gates on the Cumberland road?—You speak of the Tariff.—Who voted for the bill—"the bill of abomination" of 1828; as well as for similar bills previously, in Congress, and supported the protective system at a public meeting in Albany?—Martin Van Buren. You speak of Abolition.—Who supported the New York resolutions, instructing the Senators of that State to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless she would prohibit slavery? and who voted for free negro suffrage in the State of New York?—To these questions, the answer still must be, Martin Van Buren. But I am not done: You do not speak of the Proclamation—the Force Bill—and the Protest. It is not wonderful that you should leave these matters in the shade. But you speak of State Rights: where was there ever a more federal, consolidating, anti-State Rights document than the Proclamation? and who supported it with all his influence? Martin Van Buren, and the whole party whom you now favor. Who supported the Force bill? Van Buren and the party. Who supported the Protest a monarchical despotic document? Van Buren and the party. Who supported the unconstitutional, the despotic expunge? Van Buren and the party. Who supported the Specie Circular, where the President assumed legislative powers? Van Buren and the party. Who advocates the Sub-Treasury system, which would carry into effect the doctrine of the Protest, and which has already almost beggared the country—which would strengthen the hands of the Federal government, and prostrate the State Banks—if not state sovereignty also? The answer still is Van Buren and the party. And yet this is the man and the party with which you would have me to unite in support of Southern interests and State Rights!—When I so far forget the struggles of former times—the attachments and associations then, and a sense of duty now—the principles I have so long supported—the rash and head-long course of the party and its leaders—when I so far forget these things, as to cleave to all that I have formerly opposed and rebuked, it will be time for me to be divorced from the press.

But suppose I turn to the other side of the picture, which you think so repulsive and offensive. It is true that Henry Clay supported Internal Improvements and the Tariff: and it is also true, that he has expressly given up both of these measures, as no longer required by the state of the country. As to Abolition, I am surprised to hear you join with others in that imputation against Mr. Clay. If there was nothing else to rebut and disprove the falsity of the least "squinting" or toleration of Abolition, by Mr. Clay, the course of the 'Emancipator,'

(and especially the seven articles of "facts" which it has set forth) should silence the false charge of any affinity between him and that undebatable subject. Indeed, there is not a shadow of foundation for his taking any part against the South, on that question. Who sullen the storm of the Missouri question, in favor of Southern rights and Southern interests? Henry Clay. Who supported and voted for Mr. Calhoun's four first resolutions against Abolition, and in favor of State Rights? Henry Clay. And who introduced substitutes for the two last of the series, thereby causing the whole series to be carried by a triumphant majority? Henry Clay. If these last resolutions had any "squinting to abolition," we may ask who voted for them? and the answer is John C. Calhoun and the whole Southern delegation. Who solemnly declared that if a real struggle of that kind should take place between the north and the South, that John C. Calhoun should not be found in front of him? Henry Clay. And he is not the man to give such a pledge, and to fly from it.

As to State Rights—who declared in the Senate, that the Proclamation contained ultra-consolidation doctrine, going beyond the federalism of former times? Henry Clay. Who drew the teeth of the Force bill, by the compromise act? Henry Clay. Who opposed the Protest—the Specie Circular—and still opposes the ruinous experimental policy of the present administration? The answer is, Henry Clay.

All this may be said in truth,—and yet Henry Clay may not be exactly the man that a State Rights man would prefer above all others; but how a disciple of the State Rights school, could take Mr. Van Buren before Mr. Clay, on the score of principle, or policy, is beyond my comprehension.

MEDICAL COLLEGE IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, November 5th, 1838, and continue until the last week in March.

AUG. L. WALKER, M. D., (late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Va.) Professor of Surgery.
JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
THOMAS J. JOHNSON, M. D., (formerly Professor of Anatomy in the University of Va.) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
H. L. BURNETT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
DOUGLAS MAURICE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The facilities furnished by this city for Clinical and Anatomical instruction, are not surpassed in our country, so that while the student is becoming familiar with the diseases incident to a Southern climate, he is enabled to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Anatomy of the human body; the art of modeling & making anatomical preparations; and the use of Surgical Instruments, by practising upon the dead subject.

The College Library, capable of containing two hundred patient's has recently been opened, and has already a large number of patients, presenting the student with a variety of interesting cases for study. Clinical lectures are delivered daily, by the attending physician and surgeon, and will be continued regularly during the winter. In addition to the College Infirmary, the student may avail himself of the practice of the City Hospital, Army and Penitentiary, which are under the charge of one of the professors.

Candidates for graduation will be required to attend one full course of Lectures in this Institution. Good boarding, including fuel, lights, a student's attendance, &c., can be obtained in this city for three dollars and a half to four dollars per week. We are authorized to state, that a full course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania; Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.; University of Maryland; University of New York; Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

The Professor of Anatomy, will open the dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October. AUG. L. WALKER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Richmond, Sep. 24, 1838. 48 1254

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Honourable Court of Equity of Chatham County, granted at September Term 1838, we, the undersigned, will proceed to sell in the town of Petersburg, on Tuesday, the 13th day of November next, TEN NEGRO SLAVES,

AND A TRACT OF LAND, Containing about 170 ACRES, adjoining the lands of NANCY DEGRAFFENRIED and others—the same being the property of JOSEPH FOSBER, dec'd. Terms of Sale—12 months credit—purchasers giving bond and security, as required by the decree of said Court. JO. RAMSAY, Commissioner. JOS. F. STONE, 5 Pittsburg, Sept. 21, 1838. 48 ts pradv \$3 50

VULCAN FOUNDRY, AND Steam Engine Factory, &c.

THE Subscriber has, at very great expense, built an extensive Establishment near Hunter's Ship Yard, on the upper end of Broad Water Street, lately extended to the Eastern end of the Borough, where a Steamboat can come within a few yards of the Factory, and takes this method of informing the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute with despatch, in a workmanlike manner, all orders in his line, viz: Castings, of all descriptions, to patterns; Steam Engines, of all descriptions, and all other kinds of Machinery, or any kind of Smith's Work. Orders at home or from abroad thankfully received and punctually executed, and he confidently hopes for public patronage. HARVEY BEVEA. Norfolk Vulcan Foundry, 48 4t August 27, 1838.

Tree of Legal Knowledge.

SUBSCRIBERS to this work are informed that copies have been received at the N. Carolina Book Store, and are now ready for delivery. TUNER & HUGHES. Raleigh, October 1, 1838 48

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.



MRS. HUTCHISON begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that the exercises of this Institution will, by divine permission, commence on the 10th of October next.

With the hope of rendering the New Female Academy of Salisbury, worthy the liberality of its founders, and of North Carolina, she has associated with herself, teachers, in whose talents and acquisitions, as well as dispositions and principles, she feels the highest confidence, and thus she is enabled to recommend them to the patronage of a deserving public, and to engage in her own name and theirs, that every measure shall be pursued, and every exertion used, which promises to promote the moral, mental and personal improvement of all who may be entrusted to their care. She believes the measures pursued in her School Room, happily calculated to form the female character for stations of high usefulness in society. She appeals for living examples to the multitude of her scholars widely scattered over the Southern and Western States, who, she trusts, will be to her School, a sufficient letter of Recommendation.

The Literary Department will be under her own personal charge, the Oratorical under that of her niece, Miss Susan Loretta, N.Y., of New York.—To Miss EMMA J. BAKER is committed the Department of Music. The high qualifications of this young lady, as a teacher on the Piano and Guitar, place her among the most successful teachers of the present day. To the Rev. S. FAUSTUS, whose character is too well established to need recommendation, and whose superior talents as an instructor in the French language, (his native tongue,) are extensively known, will be entrusted the class in French. Excellent Board can be obtained for the Pupils, either at Col. Lenny's with the teachers, or in other highly respectable families, where every proper care will be taken to promote their improvement and comfort.

Terms of Admission:

FIRST CLASS. History, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathe Brun Geography, (with the use of the Globes,) Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Computation, &c., &c., per Session, \$15 50

SECOND CLASS. Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic, (lower Rules,) with Olney's Geography, per Session, \$10 00

EXTRA BRANCHES. Latin, per Session, \$5 00 French, do, 10 00 Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, 8 00 Wax Work, per Course, 6 00 Embroidering and Silk and Chenille, per Course, 5 00 Lamp-Mat and Worsted Work, do, 5 00 Music on Piano or Guitar, per Session, 25 00 Scholars will be charged from the time of entering, but no deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness. N. B. Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to specify what Church they wish their children to attend. Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1838. 49 4t

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$100,000!

THE MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME EVER DRAWN IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class A, for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. On Saturday, Nov. 17, 1838. 75 NO. LOTTERY—12 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Prizes. 1 Grand Prize of \$100,000 1 Prize of 30,000 1 do 20,000 1 do 10,000 1 do 8,000 1 do 7,500 1 do 6,000 1 do 5,000 1 do 4,000 1 do 3,710 5 Prizes of 2,500 10 do 2,000 50 do 1,000 60 do 800 85 do 500

Besides Prizes of 250, 200, 150, 100, 80, 60, 50, 40, DOLLARS.

And the lowest Prize 20 Dollars. Tickets only \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5—Eighths \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 25W hole Tickets \$260

Do do 25 Half do 130 Do do 25 Quarter do 65 Do do 25 Eighth do 32 5 Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above untrifled Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the drawing sent them immediately after it is over. Send orders early and address D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers, 49 Washington City, D. C. or Richmond, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Court of Equity.—Fall Term, 1838. James Somerville and others, against Susan Eaton, John Y. Taylor and his wife Mary—Markham, and his wife Susan, —Booker and his wife Ann, and William B. Somerville. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Y. Taylor and his wife Mary, —Markham, and his wife Susan, —Booker, and his wife Ann, and William B. Somerville, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six successive weeks, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1838. THOS. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E. Oct. 9, 1838. 49 6t

W. & A. STITH HAVE just received 1 Case of Short Nap Beaver Hats of the latest fashion. Raleigh, August 20, 1838. 42