OUR SENATORS.

That our readers may know in what light, the recent conduct of our Senators in Congress is regarded, we subjoin copious exthe same language -a language of stern, inmajority of the people of the State.

Our Senators .- We give in to-day's paper the remarks of Messrs. Brown and Strange, on presenting the Resolutions of the State of North Carolina, to the Senate of the United States, with the remarks of Mr. Clay, in reply, as taken from the National Intelligencer. It will be seen that the Honorable Bedford insists upon the pitiful get off suggested in their joint letter to the Assembly, to wit, that the word instruct is not used in the Resolutions; while Mr. Strange professed his willingness to obey in part, but as to certain other things, he would suffer martyrdom before he would do them. We should like to know how the word "INSTRUCT" got to be the abracadabra of the party. Mr. Brown, in his Yanceyville dinner speech, professed to be willing "to carry out the wishes" of the Legislature. He spoke on that occasion too of "ascertaining public sentiment," and professed the greatest willingness to obey it, or take a "private station." It so happens that "earry out" is the very phrase used in the Resolutions. Yet the Honorable Gentlemen cant carry out.

Chronicle explains a matter which is barereign character is in such hands.

According to this reporter, Mr. Strange as on the others. declared his purpose of giving the next whether the State of North Carolina, is to be represented by a Whig, (Federalist as he calls it,) or Locofoco (Democrat is his word.) What does this mean? Are the misgivings as to the will of the people, which he expressed in his letter to the Yanceyville Committee, getting too strong for him?-Or is this a mere Delphie phrase, to be interpreted according as expediency may dictate? Thus it may act as a stimulus to the faithful in the next election. If they can get the ascendant, why, it can be carried out according to the true intent and meaning. If, however, the Whigs should maintain their ground, it may mean any thing else. We have lost all confidence in a gentleman who will stickle for a word at the expense

But if his meaning really be, that he will resign to the next Legislature, we ask why did he not do so to the last Assembly? The very same reasons that would induce him to do the one, ought to have induced him to do the other. Indeed he would have come he received the Resolutions of his Legislahereafter, is an admission that he ought to have resigned heretofore. But he holds on to the office after his misgivings: he partly professes obedience-he encounters the derision of all men of sense: he is condemned by his own party in the Legislature : he writes a foolish letter for explanations, and dreadful rasping, and after all this, he feebly insinuates that he means to resign.

As one of the Whig party in the General Assembly, we tender to the Honorable Mr. CLAY, our profound acknowledgements for coming thus gallantly to the rescue of our honor, when assailed by our own representatives. In the name of all true hearted Whigs-in the name of North Carolina. him more substantial proofs of our gratitude. Carolina Watchman.

Our Senators .- The people of North Carolina, of all parties, will read with astonishment, we imagine, the exposition of the opinions and intentions of Messrs. Brown and Strange. It furnishes another opinions conform to their wishes or interests, or the wishes and interests of their party. After all the pledges of devotion to the public will ;-after all the professions

known, except one, who was seduced from evidence of the sincerity of their purposes. his allegiance after the election.

they themselves have so often avowed, re- seen that Messrs. Brown and Strange have ple which has heretofore been hidden from joining States. All speak, substantially, will be expressed to them in particular gislature and treating their constituents with last fortnight, and which owes its exist-Is this the kind of obedience they owe to the respectable portion of their own party of man, no clearer expression of the will, Democracy in that State. than the Legislature made in condemning approving the plan of dividing the pro-Administration, and of the alarming increase wind up the whole with a solemn resolution, "That our Senators in Congress will represent the wishes of a majority of the people of this State, by voting to carry out the firegoing resolutions." And yet the Senators avow their determination to regard that will in one particular only-the subect of the Public Lands.

There is no better evidence of the inconsistency of their course, than the determination to obey the wishes of the Legis-The correspondent of the Baltimore lature on this one point. They now change their votes, and declare that it is because ly adverted to in the Intelligencer. He says they find that the people o North Carolina that Mr. Brown insinuated that the Legis- were opposed to them. How did they lature had been guilty of "mean prevarica- ascertain this fact? Why certainly only tion" on the subject of instruction, and that by the identical resolutions which express when Mr. Clay was about to take him up the public will on other points. If it is on that charge, he himself endeavored right to receive that as a proper expression meanly to prevaricate by denying that he of the public will, and to conform to it, meant such an application. To this, the is surely equally imperative to receive the Kentucky Senator dryly remarked, that if whole, and to obey the whole. But no .such was not his meaning, there was no These gentlemen will obey in part, and it meaning at all in what he said. The truth so happens, unfortunately, that they obey is, he did obviously mean as he was under- on a question in which they are power'ess. stood by Mr. Clay. He did make the base It will be seen that the Land bill has passaccusation against the honor of his own ed the Senate, as well without their votes State, and then endeavored to twist himself as with them, and for all practical purposes out of it. Alas for the State, whose sove. they might as well have continued to set the public will at defiance on this subject

Legislature an opportunity of deciding in the speeches of both the Senators. They both declare that at the next session of our Legislature they mean to resign. We may be allowed to ask, to what are we to attrib- February, 1838. ute this pledge? Is it because they are satisfied that they are misrepresenting North Carolina? If not, then there can be no reason at all for resigning: and if they are so satisfied, where is the motive for resigning then, which does not act with ten-fold force now? Either they should resign now or they should not resign at all, to preserve their consistency, and carry out their prin-

The reasons given for holding on to their seats are most remarkab'e. " It is his duty to remain there, (says one of the Senators,) TO KEEP THOSE OUT WHO WOULD CERTAINLY BE SENT IN HIS PLACE !!" Because "very calamitous results might attend his resignation!" Because it might turn the scales in the important political struggle now going the only other alternative. In relation to the great on in the land! And also, he might have added, because it is so consistent with deoff greatly better, if he had resigned when mocracy and all our former pledges, that the majority of the people of N. C. should ture. His declaration that he will resign not govern, but that we, being in office, will hold on until, as we hope, another turn of the wheel shall place our party in pow-

This is the secret of the new pledge to resign at a distant day—a day as distant as that was supposed to be to which former pledges referred. It is hoped that some gets a most dreadful rebuke for it-he makes fortunate turn in the public affairs may aa still more foolish Speech, and gets a more | gain place the Administration in power in our State before the elections of 1840. But let them not build too sanguinely on that sandy, foundation. Revolutions in public sentiment here are not so frequent and easily effected, as to justify such a hope.-From the first and palmy days of Jacksonism, the progress has been exceedingly slow by which the State has changed its political allegiance, and we confidently exwe thank him, and we trust the day is not pect that it will be still more slow in refar distant, when we shall be able to give turning to the odious principles now held by the party. And let us whisper to the to give him or to return his trust to those Senators that the course they have chosen who bestowed it, that their wishes might to adopt will be very far from aiding to ef- be represented by others of like sentiments fect that revolution.

Both the Senators assert, and lay great stress upon the assertion, that it has been the "uniform practice" of the Legislature to employ the word "instruct" in giving evidence of the facility with which men's expression to their will. We have good reason to believe that this an error. If time passed, they would be obeyed, or a so, the Raleigh Editors who have acces to the record, will set the matter right.

The miserable pretence of Mr. Brown. of democracy, so often made by them, - that the resolutions are not binding on him will it be believed that they now refuse to as instructions because all those who voted obey the popular voice of North Carolina for them voted against a motion to insert simply and only because the word "in- the word "instruct," is worthy only of struct" is not employed to convey that himself and the Raleigh Standard, and is of voice to their ears? It is indeed surprising. a piece with the foul insinuation of aboli-If ever there was a Legislature elected in tionism by that paper against the Whigs in North Carolina purely with reference to the Legislature, because they would not National politics, it was the last. In all vote to clog the resolutions with an amendour life, spent as it has been in this our ment on that subject, kindly offered by a native State, a watchful attention to the Van Buren member. Mr. Brown, like politics of the State never before exhibited the Standard, failed to inform his hearers, to us, so exclusive a party conflict, so com- that the Whigs declined the honor of havplete a marking of party lines, as was ap- ing their resolutions altered, in any particparent at the last election. This is evident ular, to suit the palate of their opponents, from the fact, if no other were at hand, that by the insertion of even the most self-evinever before were the politics of the mem- dent truism; at the same time that they ofbers elect distinctly ascertained until after fered to give the most respectful considerathey had assembled and had shown their tion to any separate substantive propoparty attachments by their votes. On this sition their opponents might offer; and that occasion every member's politics was they failed to submit any such, is sufficient

Fayetteville Observer.

Senators, entertaining the opinions which ference to our Congressional head it will be Every day is bringing to light some princi-

respectful expression of the wishes of the by occupying, they disgrace. constituent body moves not these Senators an inch; they must be kicked and thumped soundly before they will regard their duty.

By way of showing low far the practice his professions, we extract the following pas-

" In relation to the right of instruction, Mr. Brown said he would say now, as he had on other occanone would more readily yield obedience, to it; or, if he could not, consistently with his views of the Constitution, carry out such instructions as the Legislature of his State might choose, at any time, to give him, he should consider himself bound to return his trust to those who bestowed it, that their wishes might be represented by others, of like sentiments with their own. He had never considered himself on any principle as to the right of instruction, bound to go in quest of public opinion, in discharging his duty here, on the great questions that came before him. In the absence of instructions from his Legislature, he made it a rule to pursue the dictates of his own judgment . but when resolutions should reach him. if any such should be, at any time, passed, they would either be obeyed, or a resignation of his seat, in the Senate, would be right of instruction to Senators, no other rule had than that which he had suggested.

He congratulated Senators, in opposition, who now expressed so much exultation, at the instruction lately given to some of the friends of the Administration, on their improved doctrines, on the subject of that great Republican principle. The ready obedience which had been paid frem by the Senators instructed, was not a mere profession, but it formed an essential part of the political creed of the party to which they belonged. How great was the contrast, and how striking was the degree of respict paid to their constituents, in the conduct of the friends of the Administration now, who are in structed by their Legislature and that of opposition members, some years since, under similar circumstances! In the one case, it was obedience, respectfully given; in the other, dis bed ence. sometimes accompanied with reflections on those who gave them. This essential difference, on a great question of popular liberty, cannot fail to attract public attention, in deciding the question as to which of the two great parties is hereafter to administer the

Mr. Brown professes to be ready to "carry out such instructions as the Legislature of his State might chooose at an; time with their own." These are his own words, and yet when he is instructed as to their wishes, he requires something more and will yield to nothing short of their commands .-He declares that when Resolutions should reach him, if any such should be at any resignation of his seat in the Senate would be the only al ernative." And yet when these resolutions do reach him, he neither obeys nor resigns, but treats them with contempt.

Mr. Brown, in the portion of his speech which we have given above, charges on the opposition, that their disobedience of instructions is sometimes accompanied with reflections on those who gave them. In the remarks which he made in the Senate, on presenting his instructions, he was guilty of this very disrespect which he charges on his opponents.

Verily, the worthy Senator stands self condemned before the people of North-Carolina, who will doubtless confirm the sen-

"Thus acted "Sir Bedford," and none since that To applaud or defend him presume ;

For chronicles tell that by orders sublime,

There's a punishment suited for every man's crim And contempt is this Senator's doom." Danville (Va.) Reporter.

Under these circumstances, how can the | THE CONTUMACIOUS SENATORS .- By re- | This is emphatically the age of discovery | that no President of the United States will fuse, without gross inconsistency, to carry signified their intention to pursue the course the world. Among the discoveries which, tention of the Constitution, there is much out the will of the people of North Caroli- recommended to them by the Standard, (the in latter days, have astonished mankind, reason to believe that it might have obtained na, as expressed through the only possible organ of the Loco focos in North-Caro ina,) none stands forth more prominently than the sanction required by the Constitution, words, such as they themselves shall select? sovereign contempt. We understand that ence to the teeming brains of the great de- the vast benefits which would have resulted mocratic republican party. The discovery from the enactment of that law? It would. ceeds of the lands among all the States: in look with scorn on those who have elevated opinions on certain subjects, in order that al numbers, their legitimate share of a comof the power and patronage of the Execu- cially the case with Mr. Brown, who not go on to express their views upon certain was limited to a prescribed term of years, which to hang a doubt, the Legislature out of his way to revile the Legislature, by ner. To this expression of the opinions continuance. It would, in the next place, charging them with unworthy conduct and of the constituent body, Messrs. B. and S., have averted all those public afflictions endeavor to satisfy their consciences, is not shall not trouble their heads about the mere distribution in large masses. The operathe wishes of his constituents, whenever, ents. Shades of departed Republicans! ple, would have been returned to them. in tained. Their constituents have declared result of the labours of your well spent lives, the channels of their respective States .that these gentlemen would truly represent by the shuffling tricks of desperate place- And to what glorious objects of physical upon their heels and say we will disregard | Citizens of the United States! are you will- | ing influence of the measure, and its inviyour will and will heed nothing less than ing to tolerate the principle that the servant gorating power upon the destiny and dura an express command. Their conduct can is equal in authority to the opinion of the tion of this happy Union! This was the be likened to nothing else than that of an master? No, we are sure that you will patriotic theme on which its author appearobstinate and self-willed servant, who feel- countenance no such doctrines. We are ed ever to dwell with the most cordial deing a perfect contempt for his master's au- sure that you will visit with condign pun- light. We have already abundant reasons thority, is impelled to the performance of ishment, any of your agents who are faith- and motives to desire the perpetuity of this his duty by nothing short of the lash. A less, however high may be the places which, Confederacy. But, if to these we could

Petersburg Intel igencer.

sage from a speech delivered by him in the course on the subjects referred to should not | timable benefits? Senate of the United States, on the 25th be influenced by them. They resort to a lowest village pettifogger. They say they plan, during the past five or six years, may sions, that none respected it more than himself, and the word "instruct" is not employed. If lish. What will be the increase of that athat were repeated in the Resolutions a mount, in future years, depends upon our thousand times, it could make them no rapidly increasing population. We know plainer than they are. know how we, who deny the force of in-

An Administration paper demands to structions to a Senator, can consistently main, we cannot pass by the opportunity on very reasonable terms, and would invite find fault with those who disobey them .-Certainly, we would applaud Messrs. Brown and Strange, if they refused upon principle. But they pretend to be advocates of the doctrine of instruction. They ation Bill -- an ill-timed measure, which, have pledged themselves, that when in- as we verily belive, would have been the structed by their Legislature they would entering wedge to the ultimate loss of this either obey or resign. They have hereto- great national property, and which morefore violated their solemn promise. To be over contained an invidious discrimination sure, we regard it as important that a Sena- between the residents of the new and the ever been contended for by the Republican party, tor of the United States should possess in old States in their right to purchase the dependence of judgment-but we regard it as still more important that he should tell the truth. - Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

> Our Senators .- Mr. Brown presented on the 14th inst. in the Senate, the Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina, called the "Instruction Resolutions." The c urse our Senators intend to pursue will be discovered from the passage at arms between them and Mr. Clay. Such special pleading as they resort to, can have no other effect than to lessen them in the estimation of the public. It would certainly have been more to their honor if they had waited until they had received the Resolutions from an official source, then presented them to Congress and there let the matter rest, for no Whig, we presume, believes they had any intention of resigning, even though they had received an Irishman's hint. They are a little too much afraid of letting the Whigs get a majority in the Senate. They no doubt would have been for following the course of the Connecticut Senators if they had received mandatory instructions and been hunting for the causes of the change-and no doubt some Kentucky Missionaries or the "dead monster" would have been blamed for it.

Charlotte Journal.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The official table, furnished by the Sec retary of the Treasury, upon a call made by the Senate, at the instance of Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, which we have the pleasure to annex, is a most interesting document. It exhibits, at one view, the amount which each of the States of the Union would have received, under the bill for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, introduced by that Senator, and which passsed both Houses of Congress some years ago-discriminating between the additional per centage allowed to the new States, and the portions which were assigned to all the Members of the Confederacy, in common, up to the 30th of September, 1838, the period of the last returns.

It is impossible to inspect this table without feelings of profound regret, on account of the arrest of that enlightened measure, and the manner of its arrest. It was defeated by the late President of the United States declining to return the bill to the House in which it originated, according to the requisition of the Constitution in such case made and provided. That was a bold, not to say arbitrary course, which we hope

hereafter dare to pursue! Had the bill been returned in conformity to the obvious inmedium? What, is it necessary that that by disregarding the instructions of their Le- one which has been proclaimed during the and thus become the law of the land. Who the same language—a language of stern, inlis this the kind of obedience they owe to
dignant rebuke, which will, we have no
the people of North Carolina, whose serthe people of North Carolina, whose doubt, be re-schoed by an overwhelming vants they profess to be? Out upon such regard it not only as fatal to the Senators and statesmanlike plan, the P. Harris, Archibald Parker, and Henry Cham. a poor refuge. There can be, to the mind themselves but destructive to the cause of ing influence and effect upon the conduct whole question of the public domain, com- berlen Directors. of the Representative, unless those opin- prising all that is situated within the new The people are made to see that those ions are communicated to him in the shape States and Territories, and reaching beyond the "Expunging" act, and declaring that who have recommended themselves to their of instructions. We will illustrate the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. the culture and manufacture of Sitk and Sugar to The Legislature Ave would have settled it for ages, during that rescinding resolutions ought to be passed: in favor, by their incessant declaration of de- principle by an example. The Legislature Aye, would have settled it for ages, during that and sugar a track of the state o condemning the Sub-Treasury system: in votion to the great principles of "the right of North Carolina say to their Senators in which the existence and yet unborn States sad company is day incorporated under said condemning Benton's land system, as an of the majority to rule," and "the right of Congress, Messrs. Brown and Strange, as of this vast Confederacy would have semiact of gross injustice to the old States: and instruction," are the first to set them at de- you are our Representatives and agents, we annually received, in equal and just proporfiance, and that having obtained power, they think proper to let you know what are our tions, according to their respective Federprotesting against the extravagance of the them, and treat their wishes and their au- you may not, by mistaking our sentiments, mon fund, created by their joint blood and thority with open contempt. This is espe- misrepresent us. The Leigislature then their joint treasure. For, although the bill tive. These things are certainly plain content with a simple declaration of his in- prominent and very important political sub- it cannot be doubted that its beneficent enough. But, as if to leave no loop on tention to disregard his instructions, goes jects, in a most decided and distinct man- operation would have secured its perpetual motives. The contemptible quibbling by in effect, reply that the word instruct is which have sprung from a great surplus in which these Democratic Representatives not used by the Legislature, and that they the public treasury, and from its sudden only beneath the dignity of their stations opinions of that body. This conduct of tion of the bill was to have commenced on but wholly unworthy the character of gen- the Senators, according to the lately es. the first day of January, 1833, and theretlemen, and we doubt not they will so re- tablished principle, is correct, democratic, after the fund was to have been semi-angard it when they shall come to reflect on and republican -- and Messrs. Brown and nually paid out to the States, as from time their course, in after life. They have ever Strange are fully justified in pursuing their to time it flowed in. Thus, the money comprofessed to believe that the Representative course in direct opposition to the known ing in from the People, as the considerais bound to conform his public conduct to and expressed opinions of their constitu- tion for the common property of the Peoand however those wishes should be ascer- shall your descendants be deprived of the gradual and fructifying streams, through some accounts them by pursuing a certain course, and be- ment? Shall the sacred principles of Repre and intellectual improvement might not the cause there is nothing mandatory in the sentative government, for which you fought ample fund have been dedicated? And last. resolutions, but a simple, though unequivo- and bled, be destroyed by the selfish acts | though not least, what imagination is suffical expression of their wishes, they turn of those who profess to be your disciples? ciently strong even to conceive the cementsuperadd the powerful motive of a half- of North C roling and is recommended by the yearly distribution, among its members, of the great and growing fund arising from the The North Carolina Senators, on pre- proceeds of the annual sales of the public senting to Congress last week the anti-sub- domain, which of them would ever be Trees, th re being enough of the common so There is another remarkable declaration of "the accidental Senator" conforms with Treasury Resolutions lately passed by the mad enough to think of dissolving a con-Legislature of their State, declared that their nexion fraught with such lasting and ines-

What the amount would have been which despicable quibble, that would disgrace the each State should have received, upon this do not consider themselves instructed, as be seen from the table which we now pubthat it must be great, though it baffles all calculation.

> Whilst on the subject of the Public Deof expressing the gratification that we have Merchants visiting the City to call and examine derived from what we consider the decisive votes of the House of Representatives. within the two last days, against the Gradupublic lands at the reduced price for which the bill provided. Some of our political friends, we know, favored the bill; but they will not take it amiss that, on this question of public policy, a great question independent of all party considerations, we should differ from them in opinion.

Exhibit of the proportion of the nett proceeds of the sale of the public lands which each State would have received up to and including the 30th of September, 1838, under the bill entitled "An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States," the expenses incident to the sales of the lands, and the amount of the two, three, and five per cent. funds. accruing to the several States under comparts entered into with them on their admission into the Union, being first de lucted.

Twelve and a Total amount

half per cent. nett proceeds

on the nett pro-thatwould have

cerds of sales been received

in each of the by each State.

the public lands are situated. \$554,182 \$4,557.932 Indiana, 1,182,104 2,616,744 1,126,724 1,797.554 559 793 1,116,530 845.334 1.965,934 Mississippi, - - -1 201,198 1,672,294 248, :19 982.149 Michigan, 401.016 443,196 Arkansas, - - -96,818 134,905 Maine, - - - -1.705,206 N. Hampshire, -1,149 714 Massachusetts, -2,605,734 Ithode Island, . . 414 897 Connecticut, - - -1,270 683 Vermont. - - -1,198 058 New York, - - -8.190 102 New Jersey, - - . Pennsylvania, -Delaware, 322.003 Maryland, 1.732,475 Virginia, - - - -4,369,167 N. Carolina. . . 2,730,979 8. Carolina, . . 1,942,432 Georgia, - . . . 1,834,794 Tennessee, . . . 2,669,148 2,654 502 Kentucky, - - -\$6,215,788 \$57,227,520

Twelve and a half per cent. on the nett proceeds to the States in which the public lands are situated, - - - \$6,215,788 Nett proceeds that would have been

51,011,732

divided among all the States, - -

State of North-Carolina

HEREAS, it has been duly certs. to me, that twenty-three citizens of it. thirdCongressional district, h ve associated then selves as a joint Stock Company for the growth t manufactore of Silk, and have subscribed to two hundred and fifty shares, of twenty dollars each, of the capital stock of said Company, and have organized themselves by appointing Jos. W. A kuson Prisident, James R Hoyle Sorte

Now, therefore, I, ESWARD B. DUBLET, Gov. ernor, pursuant to the Act of the G netal As semb'y, of 1836, entitled an "Act to encourage A t, by the same and style of the GREENVILLE



United States, the 63rd.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caus. ed the great Seal of the State to be he eto .ffive ', and sign d the same with my hand, at the City of Its leigh, th's 28th J. nuary, A. ii ,1837, and of the Independence of the

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

By the Governor. CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE. Private Secretary.

Lost, mislaid or Stolen,

N the 16th inst. at or near Menderson De pot, in Granville cou ty, a bundle of papers most y bonds, viz: 1 on the Raleigh and Gaston R il Road Company for the hire of 3 negroes. given by C. F. M. Gar ett, for the year 1838 and m de payable to the sub criber; one other on the same Compacy, by E. P. Barnes, payable to Newsom & Wood, for \$2 17, and some two or three by D. S. Gorden, their amounts not recoll cted; 2 on H. Robertson, I on Mrs. E. Robe tson and some others not recolected, also

This is therefore to 'o ewagn any person from trading f r said b ands, or those on whom they ate agains', from taki g them in without my a. der. Any informa ion respecting the said p. ers will be thenkfully received, and for ther delvery a reasonable compensation will be

Littleton Dep 4, Halifax co., N. C ? January 26 1839. 51t.

Italian Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber will se I 500,000 Cuttings of the Italian Mulberry, at one cent a but The stock was raised from the choice selection of Dr. HENTZ, la'e a Professor in the University best Silk Cilturis's.

I would also sell 1000 ACRES OF LAND, or which was raised, five years ago, 600 lbs. 8.lk; a thout the benefit of the Italian Mulberry for a reason be crop say 500 trees.

The Plantation is calcul-ted for a good Farm, 65 acres being sown in R. d Clover, and twenty acr. s n 11 rd's Grass, sown on rich low grounds J. W. BYNUM.

Trid s Hill, Chatham, N. C. ? January 24th, 1839. 514

Star, Standard and Fayetteville Observ. er will publish, till 1st March next, and for-

HUNTINGTON & CAMPBELL

RE now receiving a la ge and general as-D y Goods, which they will be prepared to sell their stock, at No. 26, Liberty Street. New York. Jacuary, 1839.

BIERNARD DJPUY,



TEPS constantly on hand, a rich, extensive and fashionable assortment of Watches, Jewelty, Pancy Goods and Perfumery. Also, Musical Instruments, fine Guns, Pistols, Cancs, and Whips, Rogers' fine Cutlery and Steel Pens, which he sells

New York Prices.

Clocks and Watches repaired in his accustomed superior manner All kinds of Gold and Silver work manufactured to order, in the most approved manner. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

FRANKLIN HOTEL, Louisburg, N. C.

WOOD tenders his respects to his former pat-. rons and friends for past favours, and respectfully announces to them and the public generally. that he has removed to his former stand (opposite the Court House) known as

THE FRANKLIN HOTEL.

Where he will be pleased to accommodate those who may favor him with their company. The Buildings are spacious and well suited for a House of Enter ainment. He pledges himself that no excrtions shall be wanting to render those who may call ou him comfortable during their stay.

The Frankfin Hotel is the GENERAL STAGE OFFICE for all the Stages arriving at, and departing from this place Louisburg, January 21, 1839. Star and Standard, each three weeks.

COMMISSION STORE.

ONILE Subscriber has taken the Store on Fay. etteville street, in this City, formerly occupied by Messrs, II. & R. Kyle, where he is

prepared to transact a Commission and Forwarding

business. Country Produce and Goods of every description placed in the Store for sale, will be disposed of either at auction or private sile, at the option of the owners. He pledges him-5.754.697 self that the greatest attention shall be paid to all business entrusted to his care.

ALEX. J. LAWRENCE. Refer to His Ex. Gov. Dubley, Hon. DONCAN CAMERON, DAVID W. STONE, Esq.

CHAS. DEWEY, Esq. Rileigh, N. C. Jan. 21, 1839.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

FINE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Publio, that he continues to keep a House of Entertainment at his old stand in Warrenton, and assures those that may call on him, that every attention shall be paid to both man and horse.

GEO. M. ALLEN. Warrenton, N. C. Jan. 19, 1839. 13-3t.