

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1840.
The engrossed bill to amend the Revised Statute concerning Registers; and the engrossed bill to make elections uniform throughout the State, were each read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.
The resolution concerning the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake, was rejected, 30 to 14.
The engrossed bill to lay off and establish a road across the Blue Ridge, from the line of the county of Yancey to Turkey Cove Creek in Burke county; was read the second time. Mr. Moy moved to strike out the words in the 3rd section, "Public Treasury," and insert in the lieu thereof, the words "belonging to the Internal Improvement fund;" which was agreed to. Mr. Reid moved to strike out the third section of the bill; which was negatived; and it passed its second reading, as amended.
The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Union, was rejected on its second reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole. Mr. Edwards in the chair, on the bill for the establishment and better regulation of common schools; and after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Dockery, Shepard, Reid, McDermid, Waddell, Bond and Cooper participated, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The resolution in favor of John Davis, Sheriff of Lenoir county, was read and adopted, and ordered to be engrossed.
A message was received from his Excellency, Gov. Dudley, transmitting a communication from the Hon. Edw. Stanly, tendering to the Legislature the present of certain valuable books therein named; when, on motion of Mr. Russell, it was ordered that the message and communication be referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Library.
Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition from the counties of Buncombe and Yancey for the erection of a new county. The report was concurred in.
The engrossed Resolution concerning the State of Washington, was read the first time.
Mr. Hill presented the following Resolutions concerning the Public Domain, and Mr. Boyden an additional Resolution on the same subject, which were ordered to be printed and are as follows:

"Whereas, we believe that each of the United States being a party to the National compact, possesses an interest in the Public Domain proportioned to the Federal population of each, or in the terms of the compact, according to the several proportions of the general charge and expenditure; and we see with regret that by the introduction of bills called 'Pre-emption bills,' 'Graduation bills,' and other measures into the Congress of the United States, manifest injustice is intended to the older members of the confederacy:
Be it therefore Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn in the most decided manner, any act by the Congress of the United States, whatever title it may bear, which contemplates a disposition of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, otherwise than as set forth in the deeds of cession from the several States.
Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a bill directing the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Domain among the States in an equitable ratio, to be used by the States for Internal Improvement, Education, or any other purpose, as may be deemed expedient by the several States receiving said distribution.
Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.
Mr. Boyden's Resolution:
Resolved further, That Congress ought at once to pass a law leading to the Old States for the promotion of Education, such portions of the Public Domain, as shall correspond in a just degree with that already ceded to the New States for the same object.
The Resolutions respecting the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet, being under consideration,
Mr. G. W. Caldwell moved to strike out the word "requested" where it occurs in the Resolutions and to insert the word "instructed."
Mr. Robards called for a division of the question. The question then being on striking out the word "requested" it was decided in the negative, by a vote of 68 to 48.
The bill to extend the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was read the second time, and postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 68 to 19.
Mr. Winston, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject had been referred, Reported that it is not expedient to alter or amend the "Book Debt Law" which report was concurred in.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

Mr. Shepard, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the resolution enquiring into the expediency and practicability of removing the obstructions to navigation in Neuse River, made a report thereon, recommending it as a work urgently demanding the attention of the Legislature. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
Mr. Clingan introduced a bill to incorporate the Hembe Turnpike Company; and Mr. Worth, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Union Institute Academy; which passed their first reading.
The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards in the Chair, on the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and reported the bill to the Senate with sundry amendments; when, Mr. Mitchell moved further to amend the bill, by striking out all the first section, except the enacting clause; which motion, together with the bill, were laid on the table.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

The Resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Neal, for rescinding the 50th rule of order, was taken up and rejected.
The bill to prevent the obstruction of fish, passing up the Roanoke and Cashie rivers, was, after much discussion, indefinitely postponed.
The balance of the day was consumed in the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, which, after some discussion, was rejected by a vote of 58 to 52.
After the House had voted, and before the result was declared, Mr. Spruill demanded the right to vote, declaring at the same time, that he was a Stockholder in said Company. The Speaker decided that he had no right to vote, according to the Rule of Order, and the name of Mr. Spruill was not called.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

Mr. Worth presented a bill to incorporate the Union Institute Library Society; which passed its first reading.
The resolution to rescind the resolution heretofore adopted to adjourn sine die on the 4th inst. was taken up and adopted.
The engrossed bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Stanly, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled, 25 to 17.

THE REGISTER.

WESTON R. GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.
Subscriptions.—For the Semi-Weekly Register, \$5 per annum.
For the Weekly, \$3.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Tuesday, January 5, 1841.
INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR.

The Inauguration of the Governor-elect, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, took place on Friday last, at 12 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Commons, in presence of both branches of the Legislature, and a numerous audience. He was attended by his Excellency, Gov. DUDLEY, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the following Committee of Arrangements, viz: Messrs. Mendenhall, Biggs, J. B. Jones and Russell of the House, and Messrs. Gaither, Wilson, Waddell and Ward, of the Senate. The Oaths of Office having been administered by Chief-Justice RUFIN, Governor MOREHEAD expressed his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him by the people of North Carolina, in the following pertinent Address, in which, it will be seen, he declares his determination to aid the State in its onward march to the first rank among her sisters, and to act as the Governor of the STATE, and not of a PARTY.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:
In obedience to the requisition of the Constitution, I have appeared before you, and have taken the oaths prescribed, before I enter upon the duties of my office. I have been called by my fellow citizens of North Carolina.
I assure you with unfeigned diffidence that I enter upon the discharge of these high duties; and if I may not hope to bring as much ability into the Executive Chair as you now have, I will yet endeavor, in the discharge of my official duties, to rival the zeal of him whose seat I am now about to occupy; And I shall be more than fortunate, if at the expiration of my term of service, I may be said of me, as it may be well said of him, "well done those good and faithful." I desire to discharge my duties as it becomes the Governor of the State, and of the whole State; I desire to be the Executive of the People, and of the whole People; and it shall be my constant endeavor to discharge those duties, with the wisdom of those who have gone before you—shall be so administered, that all the beneficial results anticipated may be fully realized.
I shall be happy to co-operate with you in bringing into active operation, all the elements of goodness and usefulness with which our State is so abundantly blessed. Our States have outstripped us in the career of improvement, and in the development of their natural resources—but North Carolina will stand a favorable comparison with most of her sister States, in her natural advantages—her great extent of fertile soil—her great variety of production—her exhaustless deposits of mineral wealth—her extraordinary water-power, inviting to Manufactures—all all combine to give her advantages that few other States possess.
Whatever measures you may adopt to encourage Agriculture, to induce the Husbandman, while he toils and sweats, to hope that his labors will be duly rewarded; whatever measures you adopt to facilitate the Commerce, and to aid Industry in all the departments of life to reap its full reward, will meet with my cordial approbation.
And I am happy to find that the action of one of your bodies has anticipated a suggestion, which I intended to make;—I allude to the subject of opening Roanoke Inlet. This is a work, if practicable, of the first importance to North Carolina; it is a work in which the State is deeply interested—recent surveys, conducted by scientific skill, have shown that the work is practicable, and if so, it should be certainly executed.

The Commerce and Navigation of the Nation would be greatly benefited by it—and if there be any work which the Federal Government ought to execute, and which steers clear of all Congressional objections, it is the work. The navigation of rivers within the limits of some of the States, which this would be an improvement by which the Atlantic itself would be introduced within our borders.
If the Federal Government cannot execute a work of this description, or if it can and will not, then do we derive but little advantage from our Federal association; we should not ask the execution of this work by the General Government as a boon, but demand it as a right—and I hope it will be executed.
The applications of North Carolina to the General Government for her rights, will not be disregarded;—therefore, whatever duties you may choose to assign me, to bring this subject to the attention of the General Government, will be most cheerfully performed.
As there may be another session of Congress before our Legislature meets again, and as it is probable no action will be taken on the subject at this session of Congress, I would respectfully suggest that any communications which you may direct to be made, should be made to the next session of Congress as well as to this.
It is equally our duty, fellow-citizens, to attend to our moral and intellectual cultivation, for upon this depends our continuance as a free and happy people. Our State possesses in her University, an institution that will compare favorably with any other in our Union, at which a portion of our youth can be well educated—we have a number of Academies and other high schools at which another portion can receive excellent educations; but it is our Common Schools, in which every child can receive the rudiments of an education—that our attention should be mainly directed. Our system is yet in its infancy—it will require time and experience to give it its greatest perfection, our Literary Fund should be carefully husbanded and increased, and I doubt not, in due time, the Legislature of the State will perfect the system as the wisdom of our country can do. And no part of my official duty will be performed with more pleasure than that part, which may aid in bringing about that happy result.

Nothing so surely indicates the happiness and prosperity of a people, as numerous School-houses well filled, during the week; and Churches well crowded on the Sabbath, and the latter is sure to follow the former. If we desire to perpetuate our glorious political institutions, we must give to all our people moral and intellectual cultivation;—for six days in the week, and proves his interest for six days in the week, and from the precepts of our Holy Religion, who learns to do unto others, as he would they should do unto him—that man will never become a Tyrant—and he can never be made a slave.
Believing, I do, that county and good feeling should exist between the General Government and all the members of the Confederacy—I shall endeavor, while I have the honor to preside over North Carolina, on every occasion that may offer, to meet them as human beings, and to treat them as justly entitled—and which a due self-respect and the dignity of our State require should be shown.
I will cheerfully yield to the General Government all the powers to which it is entitled, from a fair and proper construction and interpretation of the Constitution—while, on the other hand, I shall carefully maintain, protect, and defend the rights which pertain to our own State.

I shall be extremely careful to see, that North Carolina, when she speaks in her sovereign character, has a right to speak—and when she does so speak, through her great seal—the emblem of her sovereignty—while I have the honor to control it—it must be—it shall be respected.
The days of our political existence, under our present happy form of Government, are numbered, when the States shall permit their sovereignty to be contemned, and their great seals to be scoffed at and disregarded.
In a word, fellow-citizens, whatever measures you may adopt to advance the prosperity of our State, and the happiness of our citizens, will meet with my hearty co-operation.
I cannot conclude my remarks without congratulating you and myself, upon the time and place of our meeting. This splendid edifice has nearly approached its completion. You are the first legislative body that ever had the honor to assemble in its splendid Hall. I am the first Executive that ever had the honor to be installed within its durable walls. It will endure as a monument, for ages to come, of the justice, liberality and taste of the age in which we live. These moral effects produced by the erection of such an edifice as this—it will serve, in the claim of time, to link the past with the future. And if ever that proud spirit, that has ever characterized North Carolina, has ever been ready to assert its rights and to brave its wrongs—which exhibited itself at the Regulation Battle of 1770—which terminated with more brilliance at the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in 1776—and which loudly declared for Independence in 1776,—if even that proud spirit shall be forever craven in time to come, and shall not dare animate the bosom of a freeman—let it look upon this monument—and remember the glorious institutions under which its foundations were laid, and the noble people by whom it was reared—and then let it become a slave if it can.
May I venture for ages to come—may I endure until time itself shall grow old—may I thousand years find these Halls still occupied by Freeman, legislating for a free and happy people!

STATE LEGISLATURE.

As we predicted, the Legislature is still in Session, notwithstanding the Joint Resolution to adjourn yesterday, which we knew could not be carried into effect without too great a sacrifice, to be thought of for a moment. An adjournment will probably take place about Monday next.

On Saturday last, the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, was rejected by six majority, after a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. Mendenhall, Barringer and Paine ably sustained the measure of relief proposed. The bill was, on yesterday, however, re-considered, and referred to a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House. We cannot bring ourselves to think that the Legislature will adjourn, without meeting out to the Stockholders of this Company, the same assistance that they rendered to the Wilmington Road. If they do, to say nothing of the unjust partiality shown, they will commit an act of short-sighted policy, for which their constituents will hold them justly responsible.

Resolutions are again before the House, on the subject of the Public Lands—a matter of more importance to North Carolina, than any other that can be mentioned.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of this State, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, viz:—William J. Long, of Randolph, William R. Walker, of Hillsboro', Albert C. Williamson, of Lincoln, and W. H. N. Smith, of Hertford.
And the following have obtained County Court Licences, viz: William W. Holden, of this City, Thomas G. Haughton, of Edenton, Robert W. Lassiter, of Granville, C. H. Wiley, of Guilford, Zera Hamilton, of Elizabeth-City, and D. R. Goodloe, of Oxford.

JAMES T. LITTLEJOHN, Esq. of Granville City, has been appointed Private Secretary to his Excellency, Gov. MOREHEAD.

BANK OF THE STATE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held at their Banking House, in this City, on yesterday, Gov. SWAIX presided. The Report of the President exhibits the condition of the Bank in the most gratifying light. The old Directors were all re-elected.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

On the assembling of the two Houses of the Legislature of Maryland, at Annapolis, on Monday last, Richard Thomas (Whig) was unanimously re-elected President of the Senate, and Jos. H. Nicholson Clerk. In the House of Representatives seventy-two members attended; and on the next day (Tuesday) Charles Sierrett Ridgely (Whig) was elected Speaker of the House, and George G. Brewer, Clerk.
John Leeds Kerr (Whig) was elected on Thursday, by the Legislature of Maryland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Dr. Spence. The joint vote was for Mr. Kerr 70, blanks 18, scattered votes 3.

GEORGIA AND MAINE.

Certain persons having fled from Georgia to Maine, and carried with them the negro property of the citizens of that State, and the Governor of Maine having, when required, refused to deliver up such fugitives to justice, the Legislature of Georgia has, in retaliation, passed an act compelling all vessels coming from any of the ports of Maine, after the 1st day of March next, and the Officers, Seamen and Passengers thereof, to perform quarantine, and not be allowed to approach within three miles of any port in said State, on pain of being indicted for a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, of being imprisoned in the Penitentiary at hard labor, not less than five nor longer than ten years!

Since the above paragraph was put in type, we have received the Milledgeville Recorder of the 29th ult. containing the following paragraph:

"We give the entire list of acts passed by the Legislature at its late Session, and which had received the sanction of the Governor up to noon yesterday when our paper went to press. Eight acts had not received (and probably will not receive) the sanction of Executive approval. Among them are the Sanctions of Executive approval in reference to the State of Maine the Sumter county precinct bill—and the bill re-pealing the act against carrying deadly weapons."
The Richmond Enquirer of the 31st ult. contained a copy of the act as passed; but from the information above quoted, it is likely Governor McDonald may put his veto upon it.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Register.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.
The Hon. Joel R. Poinsett is to astonish the folks on next Monday evening, with an exhibition of his eloquence in an address on the subject of the objects and importance of the National Institution for the promotion of Science located in this City, and whereof he is senior director. Application was first made for the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the occasion, but the Honorable Society having been pretty severely hacketed, and having besides been granted by a very small vote, the tender of the Hall was declined. He now speaks in Rev. O. B. Brown's Church, on 10th street.
In Congress to-day but little, I may almost say nothing, was done. In the Senate Mr. Anderson formally and feelingly announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Felix Grundy, and after some further remarks from Mr. Benton, eulogistic of his life and character, and the adoption of the usual resolutions in like cases, the body adjourned.

In the House a debate arose on a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the Navy Pension fund question, in which Messrs. Adams, Reid, F. Johnson, Tillinghast and others took part. The substance of the objections to the bill, as yesterday passed, is the inconsistency of tacking on to a bill making appropriations for a certain purpose, a clause repealing the very act under-which the appropriation is made.
While the debate was still progressing, and Mr. Werthington had just taken the floor, the Secretary of the Senate appeared with a message from that body apprising the House of its proceedings in relation to the demise of Mr. Grundy.

Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tenn. then rose and read some remarks eulogistic of the departed Senator, and moved that the House go into mourning and adjourn. And the House immediately adjourned.
Whoever wants to pass himself off in the streets of Washington now, as a member of Congress, let him wear wraps on his left arm and screw up his phiz into an expression of great gravity and dignity, and he will be sufficiently disguised.

Not a particle of news to-day, except that the majority of Congressmen begin again to look as if they might possibly belong to temperance societies. Many, however, keep up steam until the new year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1840.

The lookers into futurity and into the thoughts of Gen. Harrison, have so far overlooked one distinguished individual, whose prospects for a seat in the Cabinet seems to me to be most favorable, and who if I am not much mistaken, will undoubtedly receive, as he deserves, the confidence of the man whom he is most instrumental in bringing prominently before the people. I allude to THOMAS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. The Post-Office Department is the place desired for him by his friends. Mr. Stevens is perhaps the most popular man of our party, in his own State, and as a man justly eminent.

In the House, to-day, the sitting was again occupied by a debate on re-considering the vote of Monday about the Navy Pension Fund business, in which Messrs. Reid, Everett, Taylor, Monroe, Shepard, of North Carolina, and others participated. About half past two o'clock, somebody very sensibly called for the previous question, but before a vote was taken, some hungry member moved to adjourn, whereupon the "assembled wisdom of the Nation," nothing loath, straightway put on their hats and trudded off to dinner. This prolonged debate will have the effect of delaying the passage of the required appropriation bill until after the first of January, as even supposing that it will be disposed of in the House to-morrow, (which is probably) it cannot well be passed in the Senate on the same day, and to-morrow is the last day in this goodly year which has whirled us along through three hundred and sixty-six days, at the speed of one of Messrs. Burr & Co's. best locomotives.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Crittenden reported the much required Bankrupt Law bill. On this we may expect some debate.
Mr. Hubbard introduced an old favorite of his, which has acted the Senate four several times, but never been passed on in the House,—a bill to establish a board to provide for the adjustment of Claims against the United States. It met with opposition, and was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Mangum.

The business in the Senate for several days, however, has been rather of a private and unimportant character to the public at large.
Mem.—A chimney-sweep can always get along in a crowd better than most others. In the Hall of the House here, Dr. A. Duncan, of Ohio, occupies a seat at a desk at which there is a vacant seat on each side of him. The reader can make his own application.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

In the Senate, to-day, a short sitting was consumed by unimportant matters, and the body adjourned to Monday, the 4th of January.
In the House, after the presentation by the Speaker of several communications from Departments, a letter was read by the Clerk from Rives, of the firm of Blair & Rives, Printers to Congress, complaining that the Clerk did not give him all the printing of the House, and also that he (the Clerk) had attempted to have the binding of documents done at another establishment. The matter was referred to a Select Committee of five, and the letter was ordered to be printed.

A number of Senate bills were respectively read the first and second times, and appropriately referred. The unfinished business of yesterday, on the question of re-considering the vote on the Navy Pension Fund, came up. Yeas and nays, on ordering the previous question, resulted yeas 92, nays 56. On the question of reconsideration, yeas 69 to nays 108. So the matter is disposed of.

On a motion to print 5000 extra copies of the Report of the Secretary of State in relation to the burning of the Caroline, which motion was agreed to, a debate of considerable interest incidentally arose, in

which gentlemen blustered about blood and thunder, patriotism and politics at a great rate. Alford, of Georgia, in reply to some remarks from Pickens of South Carolina, spoke well; and was followed by Cushing of Massachusetts, who fairly outdid himself, and eloquently defended Gen. Harrison and his party from the miserable imputation attempted to be cast upon them by the Loocs (and which had been adverted to by Pickens) of any reciprocity of feeling or of interest with Britain, &c. This roused the ire of the valiant Dr. Duncan, who said he could not stand silently by and see the "Democracy" thus assailed. He was about requesting the Clerk to read an article from some Looc paper, when he was compelled to stop as out of order—and so the world has lost another effort of his genius.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 1, 1841.

On this day, his most high and mighty Excellency, Martin Van Buren—the great little man with a bald head and sandy whiskers—who rides in the finest English carriage, drawn by the best blooded horses in America, threw open his doors to the crowd, and condescended to shake hands with every scoundrel or ragamuffin who had the assurance to present himself. The "Annual Lecture," the great oration getherum, came off this day! People of high or low degree, whether decorated with the gaudy trappings of the soldier, or attired in the unassuming garb of a private citizen, have on this day, equal right to squeeze and be squeezed through the rich and gorgeous appointments of the White House. "We the People!"—"the Democracy!"—the "veritable emallie,"—have, on this one day, free permission to roam unrestrainedly through the palace of our serena, the President!
Truly, these Levees are great feasts! Every body that can beg, buy, borrow or steal a clean shirt, attends—sneezing, coughing, allowing, sweating and performing to get a peep at—they don't know what! When they return home, the ladies feel fatigued and out of humor; they have seen every thing and they have seen nothing; and amidst the crowd nobody appears to have seen them. And then follows the talk-talk, the parlor-talk, and the street-talk, for a week thereafter, about Mr. Such-a-one's fine looks, and Miss Such-a-one's horrible bonnet. Oh dear!

The weather, to-day, is perfectly outrageous—hail and snow and sleet has been incessantly falling since day-light. On this account, the rooms at the President's mansion were not so thronged as I have seen them. There was, however, a goodly concourse, among which glittered the gay Court dresses of Foreign Ministers, &c. and the Uniforms of many Officers of our Army and Navy. Messrs. Clegg, Webster, Calhoun, Stanly, Rayner, and many other members of the Senate and House were present. Among the ladies there was some beauty, a great deal of extravagance in dress, a vast deal of small talk, a sunshine of smiles for the gentlemen, and a cloud of envious frowns for their female rivals in dress or claims of person.

The President himself shook hands vigorously enough, and stood up in the centre of the Reception-room for several hours, as tall as usual, but the close observer could discern the corners of his mouth pulled down considerably. I will not presume to say what has caused this woe-begone in his Excellency, but it has been intimated, that his long residence here has given him an aversion to rising sleep and cabbage!

One little circumstance I must not forget to mention. You know much has been said about the extravagance of furniture in the far-famed "East Room," and to-day I noticed several chairs in this apartment with the covering on the seats positively worn to shreds! Now this is plainly a "spring to catch wood-chucks." As if there were not too chole chairs enough in the House to furnish the room!

MARRIAGES.

In Franklin county, on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Arendell, Richard W. Godson, of Frankforton, to Miss Sarah S. Purry, daughter of Jeremiah Perry, Esq. Also, by the same, on the 24th, Joseph J. Little, of Alabama, to Miss Eliza T. Gill, daughter of John Gill, Esq.

DEATHS.

In this City, on Friday night last, of Consumption, Mr. William Welch.
Also, on the same night, Mr. James McLaughlin, a native of Londonderry county, Ireland, aged 27 years.
Also, on the same night, George Freeman, infant son of Mr. Samuel Smith.
At Norfolk, on the 15th ultimo, Henry Woods, Esq. Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, in the 49th year of his age.
At Woodlawn Burke county, on the 14th inst. Mrs. Mary Greenlee consort of Col. J. M. Greenlee, in the 62d year of her age. Mrs. G. was a kind and indulgent mother, an affectionate wife, and an exemplary christian.

RALEIGH ACADEMY. Mr. Bistow will open his School in the Raleigh Academy on Monday, the 4th of January. His terms will be \$15 for the English Department, and \$20 for the Classical, for the session of five months, payable in advance.
No Scholar will be received for a shorter period, than from the time of his entrance to the close of the session, and no deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

Refer to Rev. DEWITT LACT, Raleigh,
" Hon. Wm. C. RIVES, Virginia,
" Prof. LANSON C. GARLAND, Randolph Macon College.
SILAS BIGLOW. 3-2w

CARD.—1st JANUARY, 1841.—With the new year, I must commence a new business.—Sell altogether for cash, or credit those only who will be certain to pay within two months, and the amount worth booking. WILL: PECK. 3-3w

January 2nd, 1841.
A Teacher wanted.—The Subscriber wishes to employ a Female who is qualified to teach Music, and the other branches usually taught in Female Schools, to take charge of a small Female School at White Oak Grove, 10 miles east of Raleigh, for the year 1841. None need apply who cannot state well-recommended to discharge the duties above required. Address the Subscriber at Raleigh, or English Rock, Wake County.
N. PRICE.

N. B. If a Teacher can be procured, the Subscriber will accommodate six or eight girls with board, at \$7 per month. December 26th, 1840. 8 5w
Star and Standard, 3 weeks.