## POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

### THE RIFLEMAN'S SONG AT BENNINGTON.

Why come ye hither, stranger?
Your mind what madness fills?
In our valleys there is danger,
And danger on our hills!
Hear ye not the singing
Of the bugle, wild and free?
Full soon ye'll know the ringing
Of the rifle from the tree!
The rifle, the sharp rifle!
In our hands it is no trifle!

Ye ride a goodly steed—
He may know another master:
Ye forward come with speed,
But ye'll learn to back much faster
When ye meet our mountain boys,
And their leader, Johnny Starke!
Lads who make but little noise,
But who always hit the mark
With the rifle, the true rifle!
In THEIR hands 'twill prove no trifle.

Had ye no graves at home,
Across the briny water,
That hither ye must come,
Like bullocks to the slaughter?
If we the work must do,
Why, the sooner 'tis begun,
If flint and trigger hold but true,
The quicker 'twill be done
By the rifle, the good rifle!
In OUR hands it is no trifle!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following narrative is communicated by a valuable correspondent, and has the merit of a strict conformity to truth in its detail. The story was related to the writer by those who were immediately engaged in the transactions it records, and whose veracity and intelligence cannot be doubted.

### THE FATAL SILVER BULLET.

A TRUE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the summer and autumn of 1777, while Sir William Howe with a fleet and part of the royal army were lying at New York, General Burgoyne with his army were advancing from Canada toward Albany.

The object and design of the enemy were to possess themselves of Lake Champlain, with the whole of the Hudson, and thereby to cut off all intercourse and communication between the Eastern and Southern States. For the purpose of watching the motions and annoying the operations of the hostile armies, General Washington had directed small bodies of troops to be stationed at Fish Mill, Redhook, Greenbush, and several other places on the East side of the river, between New York and Albany, with strict orders to take up and examine all strangers travelling up and down the river, either by land or water, and if detected in espionage, or employed in communicating information between the British armies, to be punished according to the rules of war.

About the first of September, a pedestrian passing northwardly, was hailed and stopped by a sentinel of the guard stationed at Redhook, and commanded by Capt. John Mansfield, of Connecticut. The man was about thirty years of age and clothed in the habit of a farmer. He was conducted to the guard-house. Capt M. inquired of him his name, the place of his residence, as well as that to which he was going, his business there, &c. He replied by giving a name, and stated that the belonged to the place below Redhook, and was a farmer—that he was now on his way to the next town above, with a view to purchase a pair of oxen from a farmer of his acquaintance living there. He was asked whether he had about him any letter or other communication from Lord Howe, or any other British officer at New York, addressed to Gen. Burgoyne, or any officer in his army? To which he promptly answered in the negative. Capt. M. then told him that such were the orders of his superior officer, that it became his duty to search the person of every traveller under similar circumstances; to which he replied, he had no objection to being searched—Kapt. M. then directed two or three of the guard to take off his coat and examine the pockets, folds, lining, and every other part critically.—While this was doing, one of the guard observed the prisoner to pass his hand with a quick motion from his vest pocket to his mouth, and by the motion of his chin seemed to be swallowing something that "went down rather hard," as he expressed himself.—The search, however, continued and was finished, without any discovery which would justify the farther detention of the prisoner. Capt. M. was then informed of the suspicious circumstances noticed by the guard.

What was now to be done? Strong suspicion had attached itself to the stranger, but no positive proof had yet appeared against him. An expedient soon suggested itself to the ready thoughts of our Yankee Captain.—He observed to the prisoner, "we have detained you on your journey for some length of time, and subjected you to a pretty strict examination. I feel bound by the rules of civility to treat you to a bowl of toddy, before you proceed on, and if you will drink with us you shall be made welcome." The man was pleased with the invitation and readily agreed to accept it. The Captain took upon himself the office of bar-keeper, and soon prepared the toddy. To make it genuine and answer the purpose for which he wanted it, he stirred in a good and sufficient dose of emetic tartar. Our stranger being thristy and somewhat fatigued by travelling, drank very freely of the beverage, while the Captain and others present barely tasted and passed it round.

A free conversation soon commenced between the stranger and his new acquaintances. He inquired of Capt. M. the number of men under his command, and at the different military stations above Redhook, whether they were furnished with field pieces or any kind of cannon—what number of centinels were placed on the watch at a time—how often, and at what time in the night they relieved, &c. &c. About twelve or fifteen minutes after the toddy went round and went down, our guest began to grow pale and look wild; "something," said he, "is the matter with me—I feel very sick at my stomach all at once!" He rose immediately from his seat and went out into the wood-yard, where a quantity of chips were lying, and soon began to evacuate his stomach. He was carefully watched by Capt. M. and several of the guard, and was seen by them to draw with his foot a parcel of the chips over the matter emitted from his stomach, before he returned into the house. While he was rinsing his mouth in the house, Capt. M. directed a search to be made among the chips, where was soon found a silver ball of the size of a small musket bullet, made by two pieces of every thinly plated silver, bent round and lightly soldered together. Inclosed in this fatal bullet was found a letter on a sheet of silk paper signed by Lord Howe, addressed to Gen. Burgoine, giving information respecting the situation of the royal fleet and army at New York, and requesting advice from the General by the bearer, what progress he was making with the army under his command toward Albany, at which place he hoped and expected soon to meet him. But the deciphering and reading the letter presented at first another *puzzle* to the Yankee Captain. It commenced "in the words and figures following," (viz.) "M6 d21r S3r, b6 th2 b21r2r y45 w3ll 121rn," &c. After a little examination and study, however, the difficulty was overcome. It was discovered that the arithmetical figures up to 6 inclusive, were substituted for our vowels, thus a1, e2, i3, o4, u5, y6. The *key* being now found immediately unlocked the whole contents of the silver bullet. The bearer of course was continued in custody, and a court martial speedily formed, by whom, on the clearest evidence of guilt, the unfortunate prisoner was convicted, sentenced and executed.

### THINGS CERTAIN.

1. That the late pressure was owing to overbanking, over-trading, and over-speculating.

2. That the suspension of specie payments by the banks was owing to the course taken by a few large banks in the large cities.

3. That the suspension is continued by the influence of those banks, and their course is shaped by political designs and by selfish considerations.

4. That these banks will withhold a good currency, and delay specie payments until the people rise in their might and "correct the procedure."

5. That the times will not be easy, nor business regular, nor trade lively, until specie payments begin; and as soon as this is done, confidence will return—the bills of good banks will be equal to specie—and then the specie will come out in abundance from the trunks, chests, and bags which now contain it.

6. That there was never more specie in the country than at present, that the elements of our prosperity were never more abundant, and that the delay of good times is owing to the control which the few have over the business of the many: which control is inconsistent with equal rights, and ought not to exist.

7. That this state of things will be changed just as soon as the great body of the people say the word, and suit the action to the word.

*New Haven Register.*

*The Sub-Treasury System*—The sub-Treasury system has now been tried for several months.—*Globe.*

And during that time many of its agents have been "tried," convicted, and sentenced.—*Prentice.*

True "tried" on *ex parte* evidence by the Whigs, "convicted" by a packed jury, and "sentenced" by bank-bought judges. The whole proceedings will be quashed by the supreme court of public opinion.—*N. Y. New Era.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE BALTIMORE FARMER AND GARDENER.

### SILK INTELLIGENCE.

We have been pleased to learn that much attention has this year been given by our Jersey neighbors to the culture of silk, and that their labor has been abundantly rewarded. Although the first tree in Burlington was planted last spring, we learn that there are now growing there, about 300,000, and that arrangements have been made for a vast increase in the course of next year.

Much doubt has been expressed in regard to the possibility of cultivating it in this country with advantage, when in France, Italy, and India, those who are engaged in its production earn very low wages, and are in a state of poverty. We have made some inquiry in regard to it, with a view to form a correct opinion of the prospects of those engaged therein, and will now submit the result to our readers.

In Italy and France, the White mulberry tree is cultivated. It attains considerable height, and the labor attendant upon the gathering of the leaves is great. The leaves are small, and the quantity required for the production of any given quantity of silk is exceeding great. In this country the *Morus multicaulis* has been adopted.—This is a shrub which attains in the first year, a heigh of four, five, or six feet, and its greatest heigh is probably eight or ten feet.

There are now growing on a single acre near Burlington, from 10 to 13,000 of those trees.—They bear numerous and very large leaves.—Our readers will see at once how vast is the difference between the quantity of labor required for gathering any given quantity from *shrubs* so numerous, bearing large leaves, and of a height not exceeding five or six feet, and that needed for gathering small leaves from *trees* of the size of peach trees, when the persons employed must of necessity use artificial means for placing themselves at the height required.

In the mode of feeding and of reeling, there have also been, we understand, considerable improvements tending to limit the quantity of labor required. A very important improvement has also been made in regard to hatching the eggs. In Europe, the whole are hatched at one time, and the business of feeding is limited to six weeks. It has also been ascertained during the present season, that they may be kept back until they are wanted, and hatched out whenever required. The consequence is, that successive crops are obtained from the same land during the whole season. Worms are now feeding in Burlington, that were hatched about the middle of last month. Under the European system, three times the number of trees would be required to yield the same quantity of silk, because all the leaves would be required in the first six weeks of the season, and the land would be unproductive from that time until the next year. The various changes in the mode of cultivation that we have thus indicated will, we think, warrant the assertion that it is made by those engaged in it, that it will be highly profitable here, although, in other countries it is but moderately productive. These changes result from the application of capital and intelligence, and similar to those which enable the people of the United States to make large wages from the culture and the manufacture of cotton, while its original cultivators and manufacturers, the people of India, obtain with difficulty a handful of rice for a day's labor.

We are informed that experiments have been made to ascertain the quantity of silk that may be obtained from an acre, and that it has been found to yield 60 pounds. The value of a pound of raw silk, such as has been made this season at Burlington, is $5 50. The labor of feeding and reeling is less than two dollars a pound, which would leave $3 50 per pound for the cultivator. Sixty pounds at $3 50 would give $210 as the proceeds of a single acre. Such is the result of experiments with the *first year's growth*, and it is expected that that of the second year will be much greater.

We give these facts to our readers as the result of inquiries among the various persons engaged in the cultivation of this important commodity, the consumption of which, in the United States, is about ten millions of dollars, believing that they would be interested in having accurate information on the subject. If further experience should prove their correctness, its culture must extend rapidly, and the time is not far remote when we shall remit to Europe a larger amount of raw silk than will be required to pay for the commodities manufactured therefrom, as we do in regard to cotton, the production of which was unknown in this country half a century since.

### ATTEND TO YOUR CATTLE,

And see that your barnhold economy goes on like clock work; and even more regular as it respects real time, than the sun; which is sometimes fast and slow of the clock. You will however, do well to be punctual to a punctilio in feeding those animals, which depend on you for their daily food. If they miss their accustomed meals, they will fret off more flesh in half an hour, than you can lay on in a week. Good shelter is also necessary as well as good and regular feeding. If a cow, a sheep, or a pig is uncomfortable, from cold, wet or any other cause, you cannot make it thrive on the richest diet. Yet some permit their cattle to lie down in heaps of their own manure: and they suffer from filth, even when they escape cold and hunger. "Cleanliness," says a celebrated agricultural writer, "is a principal requisite in the feeding of cattle;" hence not only the mangers but also the stalls ought to be kept as clean as possible; and the former should be cleared from dirt and dust with a blunt pointed trowel, every morning. After cleansing the stalls, a sufficient quantity of fresh litter should be strewed over, which will invite them to lie down. Rest greatly contributes to fatten cattle; and combing and carding their hides every day, promotes their thriving more than equal to the small portion of time thus consumed. Every farmer had better visit his farm in person, and superintend himself, the feeding and management of his stock, without trusting to domestic or hired help, who have little interest and responsibility attached to their employments.

*The proper time to use economy in feeding farm stock.*—It has been, and still is, an almost universal custom amongst farmers, to take little or no pains, to ascertain how much food is necessary for any particular kind of stock. Consequently in the fall of the year, when grain and provender is abundant, it is lavished out to the stock in such quantities, that a large portion of it is wasted.—This practice is continued, until the supply is so far exhausted that the farmer becomes alarmed, lest his stock of grain and provender will not hold out until the pasturing season again rolls round. Then for the first time, he begins to think about economising, but not knowing the proper quantity which is necessary to keep a horse, a cow or a hog in the best condition for wintering, he reduces the quantity given, to suit the supply on hand;—which, in most cases, is little more than just enough to keep the animal alive until grass;—hence, the cause of so much poor stock in the spring of the year. If a farmer would take a little trouble, he would soon ascertain the quantity of food necessary for his stock. Let him then in the *fall of the year*, when his barns and his cribs are filled to overflowing, commence using that economy, which wisdom, and prudence, so strongly urge upon him.

*Tennessee Farmer.*

BY AUTHORITY.

### LAWS

OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public.—No. 1.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to cause the public vessels to cruise upon the coast in the winter season, and to relieve distressed navigators.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the U. States be, and hereby is, authorized to cause any suitable number of vessels, adapted to the purpose, to cruise upon the coast, in the severe portion of the season, when the public service will allow of it, and to afford such aid to distressed navigators, as their circumstances and necessities may require; and such public vessels shall go to sea prepared fully to render such assistance.

Approved, Dec. 22, 1837.


**The Christian Statesman.**

Devoted to the promotion of just views in Literature, Humanity, Liberty, Politics, African Colonization, and Religion.

THE undersigned, propose to establish in the City of Washington, under the editorial management of the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, a weekly paper, adapted to promote just views in *morals, manners, government*, and *religion*, and which, separated from the selfish conflicts of ambition, and the uncharitable controversies of sectarianism, shall contribute to unite all putriots and christians in the accomplishment of objects for the good of our country, the benefit of humanity, and the glory of God. It will be our endeavor, through the aid of our able and efficient editor, to make this journal worthy of the patronage of the American People. The cause of *African Colonization* will be advocated as meriting the united, immediate, earnest, and liberal support of this nation. A summary of General Intelligence will be given weekly; and, during the session, a condensed report of the proceedings of both houses of Congress, and a brief view of Public Affairs. In fine, no means will be neglected, of presenting to the Public, through the columns of the Statesman, such information, facts, and arguments, on the topics which most occupy the minds of the wise and good in this country and age, as may tend to advance the great cause of human improvement and happiness, and render this journal in every respect, a valuable Family Newspaper.

CONDITIONS.

The Christian Statesman will be published in the City of Washington, every Friday morning, on an imperial sheet, at $3 per annum, payable in advance. Individuals transmitting the amount for five or more papers shall receive them at $2 50 each, per annum.

The first number will be issued in the first week in February, 1838.

☞ All communications relating to subscriptions, and the financial affairs of this journal, to be addressed to Etter & Bayne, publishers of The Christian Statesman, Washington City, D. C.; those relating to the editorial department, to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, &c.

JOSEPH ETTER,
WILLIAM H. BAYNE.

Washington City, Jan. 1, 1838. 168-3t—f.

**Female Seminary at Chapel Hill.**—Mrs. PHILLIP'S School will commence on the 16th of January. Pupils will be received at an early age, boarded and taught at 65 dollars per session of five months. The common English branches, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic and Composition, with board, for 75 dollars in advance. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany, will be taught in School, or those young Ladies sufficiently advanced, to be profited by them, will have the privilege of attending the Lectures of the Professors. Music on the Piano and Guitar; Latin; French; Drawing and Painting, at the usual prices. French will be taught by a native of France. No pains or expense will be spared to render this School worthy of public patronage.

J. PHILLIPS.

Jan. 10. 167-9t.p.

**REVISED STATUTES.**—THE subscribers having contracted with the Commissioners of the State, for the publication of the Revised Statutes of N. Carolina, have the pleasure of announcing the completing of said work.

Being appointed by the Governor, agents on the part of the State, for its sale; they now offer to the good citizens of North Carolina, a work, which, as regards quality of paper and execution, is not equalled by any law book ever published in this country. It has been pronounced by every one who has seen it, (and amongst these are numbered many of the oldest and most extensive book publishers in the U. States) to be the "ne plus ultra" of typography.

It is in *two* volumes—the first containing 712 pages and 558 in the second—and is offered for sale at *nine* dollars per copy—or $5 00 for the 1st Vol. and $4 00 for the 2nd, if sold seperately.

All orders for the above work, directed to them at the North Carolina Book Store, will meet with prompt attention.

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, Jany. 10th, 1837. 167-13t.

**MEDICAL.**—Dr. WM. M. CRENSHAW, grateful for past favors, hopes by prompt and unremitting attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been extended to him.

He may be found at his Father's near the Institute, as heretofore.

Wake Forest, N. C. Jan. 3. 166 3t.

**NEGROES WANTED.**—W. & A. STITH will give twelve dollars per month for *FIFTY* strong Negro fellows, to commence work immediately; and for *FIFTY* more, on the 1st day of February, and for *FIFTY* on the 1st day of March.

Jan. 3. 166 9t.

**Office Wilmington & Raleigh Rail ROAD**, Co. Dec. 27, 1837.—Pursuant to an order of the Board of Directors, the Stockholders in this Company, will be called on for the following instalments, viz:

$10 per share on the 1st March 1838.
10 " " 1st May 1838.
5 " " 1st November 1838.

JAS. OWEN, Prest.

Jan. 3. 166 8t.

**THE NORTHAMPTON ACADEMY.** The Exercises of the above Institution will recommence on Monday, the 15th of January next. Board may be had in the village, or its vicinity, at $7,50 or $8,00 per month. The terms of Tuition for the session of five months are as follows:

For the ordinary branches of English learning, $10
" the higher do do do $12
" the Latin, Greek and Mathematics, $15

ROBT. A. EZELL, Principal.

Jackson, Dec. 23, 1837. 166 4t.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**—THE House and Lot at present occupied by the Rev'd Mr. LACY, belonging to Col. PHILO WHITE, situated on Fayetteville Street, in the city of Raleigh, immediately opposite Mr. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.; containing a half acre of ground, will be offered at public sale before the Court House on Wednesday the 31st of January, (inst) at 12 o'clock, M., if not previously disposed of at private sale.

Immediate possession will be given the purchaser, as the term for which it is rented expires on the 1st day of February.

*Terms*, 6, 12 and 18 months credit—bond and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

D. W. STONE, Agent
for Col. WHITE.

Jan. 3. 166 3t.

**BETHMONT FEMALE ACADEMY.** WE the subscribes respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 15th of January, under the care of ELIZA J. MORROW.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session.—Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

Jan. 3. 166-5t.

**GREAT NORTH AND SOUTH EXPRESS LINE.**

HALIFAX,
WILMINGTON
AND
CHARLESTON.

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

THIS Line, while it avoids the dangers of the Capes, *and the fatigue of 300 miles of Staging*, offers to the traveller, a route, which for *speed, safety, comfort* and *economy*, is not equalled.

*GOING SOUTH.*

Passengers via Washington City, Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg; should at Petersburg take seats in the train for Blakely and Halifax. Passengers via the Bay Boats and Portsmouth Rail Road, will be taken to Halifax, thence they will be conveyed by Post Coaches and Rail Road to Wilmington, and by Steam Boat to Charleston. Leave Halifax on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, reach Wilmington on Thursday, Saturday and Monday; having slept the preceding nights at South Washington.

A Steam boat leaves Wilmington soon after the arrival of the Cars on Thursday and Monday, and arrives in Charleston in from 12 to 16 hours; generally in time to take the Cars to Augusta on Friday and Tuesday morning. *Time between Halifax and Charleston, 56 hours!*

*GOING NORTH.*

Leave Charleston on Sunday and Tuesday at 5 P. M. breakfeast the next morning at Wilmington. Leave Wilmington on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and by Rail Road and Post Coaches arrive at Halifax on the evenings of the next days; sleep at Halifax, and the next morning, proceed by either the Petersburg, Richmond & Fredericksburg Rail Roads, or the Portsmouth Rail Road. *Time between Charleston and Halifax, 52 hours!*

Passengers will observe that on this route, via The Chesapeake Bay Boats and Portsmouth Rail Road, *only one night's sleep is lost* between New York and Augusta; or via Petersburg, Blakely and Halifax, *only one night* between Richmond and Augusta.

The Coaches are new, the Horses fresh and well trained, the Drivers sober and skilful, and the fare and accommodations good.

The new, beautiful and swift Steam Boat *NORTH CAROLINA*, built by CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Esq. of New York, for the company, has just been added to the line between Wilmington and Charleston. In fine, no expense has been spared to render the line comfortable and safe.

OFFICE W. & R. RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Wilmington N. C. Dec. 14th, 1837. 166-8t.

**WAKE FOREST INSTITUTE.**—THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February next. Since the close of the last term, the services of two able and experienced Professors have been secured; and they will be in place at the commencement of the Session. The friends of the Institute have, now, much to encourage them.

The annual expense of each Student at the Institute is One Hundred Dollars,—payable Fifty at the beginning of each term, (February and July.)

It is deemed important to state, that the neglect hitherto of the Resolution, requiring the Fifty dollars in advance of each Session, has proved both detrimental and inconvenient to the interest of Institute; and will in future be rigidly enforced.

No student will be admitted to recitation, without first producing the Treasurer's certificate. We hope that in this requirement we shall not be esteemed either rigid or illiberal, as it is the common requirement of all schools.

JOSEPH B. OUTLAW, Prest.

Jan. 3. 166-4t.

**OLD SIR ARCHY.**—CHARACTER, one of the few remaining THOROUGH BRED Sons of Old Sir Archy, is now offered for sale very low, or to farm out next season, if application be made by the 1st of March next, or sooner.

CHARACTER, is rising 13 years old, is a beautiful deep sorrel, 5 feet 3 inches high, has been successful in running at Hillsborough and other places.

CHARACTER was got by the celebrated Old Sir Archy—his dam by the imported Druid—grandam, the famous Old Mark Anthony—his great grandam by the imported Old Jolly Roger, out of a thorough bred Race Mare, (See Turf Register, Vol. 5.) His colts are large and likely. To be convinced of this fact, it is only necessary to visit Pomona and see them. Being over stocked, I have a few blooded Mares in foal by Character, very cheap. Come and see, and be your own judge. For further particulars, apply to

SETH JONES.

Pomona, near Raleigh, N. C.
December, 26, 1837. 166 5t.

**SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL,** PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.—The Subscriber, wishing to confine himself to a smaller number of pupils than hitherto, proposes opening a limited *Private School*, number of boys not exceeding twenty, course of instruction preparatory to College. Tuition $15 50 per session.

The first session will commence on the 16th of January, and end on the 16th of June. The second session will commence on the first of July, and end on the first of December.

WM. W. HOOPER.

Dec. 20, 1837. 165-4t.

☞ The *Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Advertiser*, and *Salisbury Watchman*, will insert the above *four* weeks. W. W. H.

**NOTICE**—THE second annual meeting of the Stockholders of the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company*, will be held at the Bank of the State, in the City of Raleigh, on the fourth Monday of January next, at which time it is particularly desired that all the Stock may be represented, either in person or by proxy,

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1837. 165-tf.

**TURNER & HUGHES' North Carolina Almanac, for 1838.**—Which contains, besides the usual astronomical calculations of the weather, &c. &c., a picture of the STATE HOUSE; time of holding Courts, and extracts from Revised Statutes relative to the same; Schools in North Carolina; Internal Improvements; Members of Congress; Rates of Postage; Government of U. States and of the State; Agricultural remarks; culture of silk; with a number of receipts, anecdotes, &c. &c. &c.

For Sale, in any quantity, at the North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C. 152-tf.

**BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.** The great popularity and established demand for this *valuable medicine*, renders the continuation of a lengthy advertisement unnecessary. Numerous testimonials of their value (lately received) from gentlemen of the highest respectability, in addition to those accompanying each box, may be seen on application to any of the Agents. The Pills are put up in a *superior* style, in tin boxes containing *forty* Pills, with full directions. Price, FIFTY CENTS per box. To Agents or Purchasers, the terms of commission and discount are liberal. ☞ ALL communications will be promptly attended to, by THOMAS L. JUMP, General Agent, RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Office, Morgan-St. 1st door West of the Presbyterian Church.

July 19, 1837. 142-tf.

**BERNARD DUPUY,**

HAS this day opened, at his *Watch, Jewellery, Fancy* and *Perfumery* Store, No. 10, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C. An extensive & fashionable assortment of *NEW GOODS* in his line, which he will sell at reduced NEW YORK PRICES. His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves, being fully persuaded that the Goods as well as the prices, will give satisfaction.

All description of *CLOCKS* & *WATCHES* cleansed and repaired in his accustomed careful manner.

Gold and Silver manufactured in the most fashionable and superior style, at the shortest notice with punctuality.

Old GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange.

Raleigh, Dec. 10, 1837. 163 8t.


**State of N. Carolina, Wake County.**
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

William Barham, *vs.* Nicholas Barham, } Original attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in The North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court-House in the City of RALEIGH, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1837.

A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1837. ($5 62½.) 164-6t.


**RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD** OFFICE, October 17, 1837. The following Instalments are required to be paid on the Stock of this Company, viz:

$10 on the 1st of January. $10 on the 1st of February.

Payments will be received at the Office in Raleigh; at the Engineer's Office in Warrenton; by Mr. Samuel Mordecai in Petersburg, and Messrs. Joseph Marx & Son, in Richmond, Va. Interest will be allowed and charged, as heretofore.

By order of the Board,

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

Dec. 20, 1837. 164 7t.

**FEMALE SCHOOL.**—A private female school will again commence at my house on the 15th of January next, under the direction and management of Miss CARROLL, of New-Hampshire, who was educated at Troy, (N. Y.) and comes recommended by Mrs. WILLARD, as a thorough English scholar, and well qualified to teach Music, French, &c.

I have employed Miss CARROLL for the purpose of educating my children; she taught for me the past session, and gave entire satisfaction. The situation is in a high and healthy section of country, 4 miles South of Williamsborough, and 10 miles East of Oxford.

WE propose to take some female boarders, and parents and guardians who may be disposed to place their daughters under our charge, may be satisfied that every attention will be paid, not only to their advancement in Literature, but to their manners and morals.

THE TERMS OF THE SCHOOL, ARE:

For Board and Tuition, (including washing, candles, bedding, &c.) per session of 5 months, $50 00
Music, (per session,) 15 00
French, do do 5 00

WESLEY W. YOUNG.

Granville county, Dec. 20, 1837. 164-5t.

**OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.**—The prominent advantages of this Institution, render it peculiarly deserving the notice of parents and guardians. It formerly ranked among the first in the State; and it has at present many additional and solid claims on the public for patronage and preference.

Oxford is surpassed by no village of the South in its healthfulness, pleasant location, good society and freedom from dissipation.

The principal, Mr. A. HART, is a gentleman of considerable attainments in classical and scientific knowledge, acquired in England, Italy and France. He is not only well versed in the Greek and Latin classics, but familiar with modern languages and all the numerous branches of physical mathematical, moral and intellectual science. In training the Students to respect their teachers, their companions and themselves, strict regard will be had to inculcate virtuous principles, honorable feelings and gentlemanly conduct. The government will be parental rather than severe; and the students' minds directed to habits of industry, accurate observation and deep enquiry.

Mr. T. Higgins, a graduate of an European College, and an excellent classical Scholar, is engaged for the ensuing year to instruct the junior classes.

Classical students will be prepared to enter the Freshman or the Sophomore class, agreeably to the course of studies prescribed by the University of the State.—TERMS, Classical students $15 00; English from 6 00 to 15 00 per session.

*MODERN LANGUAGES.*

French, Spanish, } Three Lessons a week, } $7 50 / $10 00

Per Session—Extra.

The tuition fees are required in advance; and the amount of half a session will be the smallest charge.

The first session of 1838 will begin on the 22d of January, and the Examination will be on Monday and Tuesday the 18th and 19th of June.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

Oxford, N. C. Dec. 1, 1837. 165 6t.

☞ Col. James Nuttall is willing to receive a select number of Students, to be under the immediate care of the Principal, who will reside with them. Terms eight dollars per month in advance. Board can also be had in other respectable families for $8 or $10 per month.


**STATE OF N. CAROLINA, NASH Co.** Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zacariah Dozier, *vs.* The Heirs at Law of James T. Dozier. | Sci. fa. |
| David M. Deans, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Elizabeth Dozier, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Henry Mitchell, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Susan Warren, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Guilford Manning, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| John Mitchell, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Zacariah Dozier, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| John Mitchell, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Elizabeth Dozier, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| The Same, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa, |
| Richmond Upchurch, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Azariah King and Wm. B. Williams, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Edward Strickland, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Gideon Strickland, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| John Pippen, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Charity Hendrick, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Matthew Rackley, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| William B. Bryant, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Matthew Rackley, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa |
| George R. Bell, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| The Same, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |
| Willis Horton, *vs.* The Same. | Sci. fa. |

IN the foregoing cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Leonard Dozier and Zacariah Dozier, two of the Heirs of the said James T. Dozier, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore, ordered that publication be made in The North Carolina Standard, for six weeks, for them to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court-House in NASHVILLE, on the second Monday in February next, then and there, to show cause why the lands which descended to the Heirs of the said James T. Dozier, dec'd, should not be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claims.

Witness, William Dozier clerk of our said Court, at Office in Nashville, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1837.

WM. DOZIER, C. C. C.

Nashville, Dec. 20, 1837. ($14 75.) 164 6t.


**REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA,** Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, &c. &c., Prepared by ROBERT S. BERNARD, Druggist, Norfolk, Virginia.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Patent right secured.

IN consequence of the very great and increasing demand for this invaluable preparation, induced by the many cures which have been effected by the use of it in cases of Asiatic Cholera, common Cholera Morbus in children, and disorders of the Bowels generally, the proprietor has prepared, and will continue to keep on hand, a large supply.

This Remedy has been used by many eminent Physicians, some of whom have charge of the largest Hospitals in the United States, where the Cholera has prevailed to a great extent, and been fatal to intemperate, aged, and lunatic persons. Their confidence in this Medicine is such that they say they are not afraid of the most inveterate cases of Asiatic Cholera, when taken in time.

*Directions.*—Take a table-spoonful of the mixture, with the same quantity of water, every hour or half hour as occasion may require, until vomiting, purging, and pains have ceased. In common ordinary cases of Diarrhœa, a table-spoonful of the mixture may be taken three or four times a day and repeated at night, upon going to bed. This medicine has been administered to children afflicted with Diarrhœa, or Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints, with complete success. In no case has it failed to cure the most inveterate attack. The best mode of administering it to young children, is to take a tea-spoonful of the mixture and mix it with the same quantity of water, giving it as above directed—a little sugar may be added, to make it more palatable. ☞ Keep the bottle well corked.

Undoubted testimony of the efficacy of the above Medicine can be seen at *The North Carolina Standard* office—where it is kept for sale.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**
THE FOLLOWING BLANKS, Viz:

BOND for the delivery of Property; Bond for Bill of Indictment; Bail or Appearance Bond; Witnesses Summons; Ca Sa, County & Superior Court; Fi Fa, County & Superior Court; Warrants; Bastardy Bonds; Guardian Bonds; Administrators' Bonds; Witness Tickets; Jurors' Tickets; Negro Bonds; Indenture & Bond, Sheriffs' Deeds; Deeds of Land; Marriage License; Note Books; Notes of Hand; Notes at Bank, Bank Checks, &c. &c. &c.

***JOB PRINTING***
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
*WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.*