

RECEPTION OF PETITIONS.

We see some remarks in the last Register, on the reception of Abolition petitions, which disclose much "double dealing, if not treachery and intriguing duplicity." Speaking of the Reception of Abolition petitions by the "Whigs" and their allies, the Register says Dr. Montgomery has given "precisely the same vote" by this the Register would induce us to believe, that voting to receive a petition to establish correspondence with Haiti, an independent nation, with a view to putting a stop to debate and the entertainment of the question in any shape, is the same thing as voting to receive Petitions to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—the same as treating all Abolition Petitions with "respect" as Mr. Clay recommended!

But we beg our readers to observe how clearly the Register condemns its own party. After erroneously charging Dr. Montgomery with giving precisely the same vote that the "Whigs" give, the Register declares him, on that account, to be unfit to represent the District! Surely the Federal Whigs must think the people unable to comprehend the plainest proposition, or to detect the most palpable absurdity.

Mr. WILLIAM STINGER is now on a tour through the Western part of this State, as Agent, to receive subscriptions and collect moneys due the EDITOR OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD. We hope all indebted will avail themselves of this opportunity to pay what they owe—this doing an act of justice and conferring a favor on us at the same time.

The yellow fever prevails extensively at Havana. It rages principally among the sailors of the foreign vessels in port, several entire crews of which are said to have been carried off by the disease.

WILLIAM SELDEN, of Virginia, is appointed Treasurer of the United States, in the place of JOHN CAMPBELL, superseded.

MUTUAL DESTRUCTION.

It is said that 1100 horses belonging to a Spanish Regiment, which had been quartered at Funen, an island of Denmark in the Baltic Sea, could not get off by the Spanish Commander when compelled to retreat. It was considered a humane resolution to take off the bridles and let them go free. So soon as this was done, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with most ferocious rage, and trampling those that were beaten down, till the shore in the course of a quarter of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled; after the last boats quit the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.

INCENDIARY PAMPHLETS.

A pamphlet anti-slavery, issued in the city of New York, by the Alton-slavery society, is in circulation. A copy of this work was sent to this Office, under the guise of a newspaper wrapper, and we have no doubt attempts will be made to circulate them in the Southern States. We give this notice to put Postmasters and others on their guard. It has a yellow cover, and is filled with devices and reading matter, calculated to produce infinite mischief.—We shall retain the copy for a few days, that those of our citizens who desire to do so, may inspect this specimen of Abolition Fanaticism and misrepresentation.

POST-OFFICES IN N. CAROLINA.

New Offices.—M'Daniels', Orange county, Eli M'Daniel, Post-Master. Hawfield's, Orange county, Sam'l N. Tate, P. M. Mount Willing, Orange county, William Shaw, P. M.

Change of name.—The Post-Office known by the name of Alston's Store, Wake Forest, is now changed to Forestville, and Jas. S. Purify appointed Post-Master. Persons corresponding with the former office, or with Wake Forest College, will direct their communications to Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

Jacob Hollingsworth is appointed Post-Master at Lisburn, Sampson county.

FOREIGN.

By the steamer British Queen, arrived in New York, London dates to the 12th July have been received. This vessel came in 15 days and a half from Portsmouth, England.

Among the passengers in the Queen, are Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonehaugh, appointed by the English Government to make a new survey of the Boundary Line between Maine and N. Brunswick. This survey is made for the purpose of placing the British Government in possession of all the facts of the case, previous to a joint commission being appointed to settle the boundary. It cannot fail to have a salutary influence in the ultimate adjustment of this vexed question.

The Cotton market continues to decline, and has fallen 3d per lb. at Liverpool since the sailing of the Great Western—six days.

The disturbances at Birmingham continue, but the Chartist have not attempted to make head against the regular troops—nor have any lives been lost in the various frays with the police. Mr. Lovett, the secretary, and Dr. Taylor and Mr. Harvey, two of the most revolutionary members of the Convention, have been arrested, and are now in Warwick jail. It is thought, that as now organized, the Chartist movements may be very easily suppressed; but should Mr. Atwood, as some parties appear to anticipate, attach himself to that party, the tide of population which would follow such a leader, would probably trample under foot both the police and the troops. The English papers declare that there is no reason for supposing that Mr. Atwood would hastily take the final step in a revolutionary cause; though once driven into opposition to the government, this man has the power, unquestionably, to be the author of the mightiest events.

The Whig ministry remain in power, and are nightly procuring the voting of the supplies, and taking every means of drawing the Parliamentary session to a close. The time of the prorogation is not yet fixed, however, nor is it now probable that the Parliament will be absolutely dissolved.

On the 11th of July the House of Lords met shortly before one o'clock, for the purpose of going in state to Buckingham Palace, with the Address agreed to on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying her Majesty to rescind the grant of the House of Commons, for the purposes of education. There were about 100 Peers present at half past 1 o'clock, all of whom were in their court dresses, or military costume.

At half past one o'clock the procession proceeded

to the Palace. Several of the Bishops did not receive the most flattering reception by the populace.

The following is the Queen's Answer:

"I duly appreciate your zeal for the interests of Religion, and your care for the established Church. I am ever ready to receive the advice and assistance of the House of Lords, and to give to their recommendations the attention which their authority deserves."

"At the same time I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion. You may be assured that, deeply sensible of the duties imposed on me, and more especially of that which binds me to the support of the Established Church, I shall always use the powers vested in me by the Constitution for the fulfilment of that sacred obligation."

"It is with a deep sense of that duty that I have thought it right to appoint a Committee of my Private Council to superintend the distribution of the Grants voted by the House of Commons for Public Education. Of the proceeding of this Committee Annual Reports will be laid before Parliament, so that the House of Lords will be enabled to exercise its judgment upon them; and I trust that the funds placed at my disposal will be found to have been strictly applied to the objects for which they were granted, with due respect to the rights of conscience, and with a faithful attention to the security of the Established Church."

In the House of Commons, on the 9th of July, Mr. O'Connell asked a question relative to certain persons who had seized a portion of the Mexican territory, calling themselves the State of Texas. Were any negotiations pending between this Government and those persons for the purpose of recognizing the independence of the State? Lord Palmerston stated that an application had been made to the Government in the early part of last year, by persons from Texas, for the purpose of knowing whether the Government were preparing to acknowledge the independence of Texas. The answer given to the application was, that the general principle of the Government was to acknowledge every State that was de facto independent, but under the circumstances at present existing with respect to Texas, they were not prepared to adopt that course with respect to it. As it was known that our Minister at Mexico had successfully negotiated between France and Mexico, instructions had been sent out to endeavor to effect a similar arrangement between Mexico and Texas.

The chamber of Deputies, of France, were proceeding in the trial of the persons engaged in the late insurrectionary movements in Paris. It was repeated that two had been sentenced to death.

A Paris paper says: "On the 6th of December, 1815, towards 7 o'clock in the morning, the body of Marshal Ney, who was judicially murdered at the gate of the Luxembourg, was removed from the place of execution. Workmen were employed in effacing all the traces of the murder, when several young men, on their way to college, approached the spot, and with tears in their eyes, stooped to take up a few stones stained with his blood, which they carried away as precious relics."

It is stated that the representations and the menaces of the French government had failed to dissuade the Sultan from his warlike resolves. The Pasha of Trebisond marched on the 12th ult. at the head of 10,000 irregular infantry and 5,000 cavalry, for the army. Tahar Pasha was about returning to Aidin, to place himself at the head of the troops in the province, and proceed with them to the camp at Scania. The forces put in motion by the Porte, were estimated at 200,000 men.

FREE INSTITUTIONS.

At a Democratic Republican meeting held at Erie, Alabama, J. R. Rittenhouse, esq. addressed the Assembly, in a most eloquent and appropriate speech. To prove that Free Institutions are the most compatible with private rights, he draws a comparison between the social state of Great Britain and the United States. The Federalists are always holding up British examples for American approval and imitation. The following Extract will show the insecurity experienced under a government which is "the desire" of Federal Whiggery.

"Well, let us briefly consider the favorable example of England: our noble mother England—the mistress of the seas, and the terror of the nations! that peerless isle, covering every ocean with her navies, occupying every continent with her treasures, subsiding every people with her treasures and boasting the rescue of a despairing world with her armies! These property reposes in the protection of the awful and commingled shadows of the castle, the altar, and the throne. There it enjoys all of reverence and sanction that royalty, religion and rank can afford; and with all of security that tradition, form, and ceremony can impart: with every ray of light suffered to dawn upon the national mind, made to stream through the staid windows of the cathedral's dome; boasting with the usually philosophical, but here I think sophistical, Burke, that their "liberty hath its pedigree and illustrating ancestors, its bearings and its ensigns armorial, its gallery of portraits and monumental inscriptions, its records and its evidences of title." Yet with their patriotism and their virtues, these superstitious sanctions, these expensive surerities, these blood-bought guarantees, these ivy-bound barriers, scarcely less revolting in the eye of philosophy, (because reared at hardly less expense of mortal suffering) than the ghastly wall of human skulls with which an Africa is said to surround his palace and his gardens. Yet after all this, I ask, is property in England more respected, personal safety less endangered, and freedom of liberty? No! no! no! Not even a ray of Norman tyranny; not even her laws of apprenticeship that forbid the free circulation of labor; not even her parish settlements, that bind the subject a serf slave to the soil; not even the cruel system of impressment, by which she contrives to man her boasted navies; and this too, even her corn-law restrictions, which give to a wealthy few the monopoly of the poor man's bread—

"Can save her secret soul from nightly fears, From freedom's curse, and from freedom's tears."

"I would point for proof of this to the numerous and bloody riots of her cities, the hostility of the laboring classes to improved machinery, and the present ominous array of the Chartist within her borders. I will also cite you the statistics of crime in both countries, which show in England for those against property, involving 1 year's imprisonment in both countries, is in every 3120, in New York, only 1 in 5900; and in Massachusetts, one in 5932; nearly two to one as you will perceive. And this too, without considering the immensely disproportionate influx of foreigners among us. Thus we can understand how England has been for centuries colonizing continents with her felons."

"But the most unanswerable proof of our position, is contained in a late Parliamentary Report upon the propriety of raising a stipendiary police for the whole kingdom. We are shocked to learn that from that the highways of the country have become so insecure, that persons are now compelled to travel in bands, as in Spain and Italy, for mutual protection. On the highways, [says the Report] a large part of the country, commercial travellers and strangers who travel singly, otherwise than by public conveyances, and carry money about them,

abstain from travelling after dark, from fear of robbery and violence; and farmers return from market in company, from the like fear, after dark. The products of commercial industry in transitu, on the highways, being almost without protection from any civil force, are subject to extensive and systematic depredation. Warehouses have been discovered in Manchester, conducted by persons living in a respectable sphere of life, filled with the produce of plunder."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

MR. HAYWOOD'S CIRCULAR.

The Whig party have so long indulged in the belief that they constituted all the "decency" and have monopolized all the intelligence of the land, that now, doubtless, thinking that their great reputation for political wisdom and integrity has effectually secured the confidence of the people as to the correctness of their principles, they act as though they believed that their opinions, like those of the old school-master PYTHAGORAS among his pupils, will outweigh all argument, and as if it were alone sufficient to convince the most obstinate to tell them that "the Whigs say so." Nothing seems too monstrous or absurd, they think, for the people to swallow.

Hence, Mr. HAYWOOD, in his circular, makes the bold assertion that the Sub-Treasury "will ultimately become a great Government Bank, under the control of one man"; but does not deign to give a single reason for his assertion. In the next sentence he says it "will establish two separate and distinct currencies: Bank notes for the people, and gold and silver for the office-holders." Were there ever two assertions more absurd and contradictory? They are an insult to the common sense of the most illiterate, and justly merit the sovereign contempt of an intelligent people. A Bank "establish two separate and distinct currencies"—"gold and silver" for one class of the community, and "Bank notes" for the other!! Its absurdity is too plain for comment.

For the present, let us admit, for argument sake, that the Sub-Treasury will become a Bank. Will it not pay its notes, like other Banks, to all individuals without distinction, the office-holders as well as the people in general? But this objection comes with a very ill grace from the Whigs, who have exerted all their might and main, during the last nine years, to establish a great Bank. One would suppose that this Sub-Treasury Bank was the very thing the Whigs wish for.

But not so; the officers would be too responsible; they would be liable to corporal punishment, and to forfeit their private property. Besides, this Bank would be, in general, too much under the control of the Laws and Constitution to meet the approbation of the Whigs. They are making a violent struggle to obtain the power in Congress, which, if ever obtained, they will use to charter a Bank, which shall be in accordance with their views of irresponsibility. Let "the purse and the sword" be united in the hands of the President, they will so construct the charter as to place it as far as possible beyond the control of the Government. They will give it a capital sufficient to control the State Banks, and place at its head a moneyed King, who will reign in aristocratic grandeur over this fair and free land. They will, in fine, rear up among us a fourth power, more powerful than the people or their Government, which will triumph over both. Then may we bid a final adieu to liberty—it will be buried in the vaults of this Bank.

In what does the Sub-Treasury so much resemble a Bank? Is it because it subjects its office-holders to corporal punishment, and renders their private property liable to forfeiture? Is it because it proposes to dispense gradually with the use of Bank notes, so that at the end of six years it will deal only in gold and silver? Or is it because it proposes to dissolve that unwholesome connection of Bank and Government, which is tenfold more dangerous to liberty, and by far more to be deprecated, than the union of Church and State? Every one knows that these propositions have not the least similitude to a Bank. Does the Sub-Treasury, then, like other Banks, propose to issue three paper dollars for every one it has in specie? Does it propose to discount its notes and to receive deposits for speculation? No, not even one of these features belong to it. How, then, is it possible for it ever to become a Bank, when it has not a single feature which characterizes a Bank? Do, Whig intelligence, solve the mystery for us!!

The Sub-Treasury is one of the most simple plans that was ever proposed for the adoption of a free people. Its operation is very similar to the way in which individuals manage their own pecuniary affairs. It simply proposes to collect the debts of the Government, and like individuals, to keep its own money when collected, so as to pay off the demands of the Government creditors whenever made. Thus there is a constant flux and reflux of money to and from the Treasury. The money that is collected to-day will be paid out to-morrow, so that there will be no hoarding of the precious metals, as the Whigs unwarrantably assert.—On the contrary, the Sub-Treasury would cause more specie to be brought into circulation, which would supply the place of Bank notes in all ordinary transactions. Thus Bank notes would be confined to mercantile uses, their only proper sphere; and should the Banks fail, as they often do, the people would be distressed comparatively little. For, as their transactions requiring only a small amount of money, there would be specie enough in circulation to answer their purposes. The Sub-Treasury would be a constant check upon the State Banks, and would ever keep them in a healthy condition. For specie would then be the standard of money, and unless the Banks would always keep their notes at par, no one would use them. And as the Banks disregard any restraint of their charters, and can be governed only by fear, it is the constant expectation that the debtors of the Government holding their notes will present them for the specie, that will always make them keep a large supply of specie on hand, and be very cautious in their issues.

Again: Mr. HAYWOOD says that the Sub-Treasury would "establish two separate and distinct currencies. Bank notes for the people, and gold and silver for the office-holders." This is another of those unfounded assertions of the Whigs, which misrepresent the action of the Sub-Treasury upon the currency of the country. It is true, that after the end of six years, the revenue will be collected and paid in gold and silver, but this does not compel the people to receive Bank notes. The specie clause in the Sub-Treasury bill accords with the very letter of the Constitution, which recognizes

gold and silver only as a legal tender in the payment of debts; but if the States choose to establish other circulating mediums, it is discretionary with the people whether or not they will use them. No law can compel them to use them; and to make the Sub-Treasury "establish" "Bank notes for the people," is perfectly absurd, for this would make the supporters of the Sub-Treasury do that which they hold the Constitution does not empower them to do, viz: to establish a Bank.

A VOTER.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

FREE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor:—That any one may from a correct opinion of the fitness or unfitness of a plan, it is necessary that the arguments both for and against it shall be placed before him.

All that can recommend the adoption of the common School system has been said to the people, and I therefore wish you to insert this communication, which is an humble attempt to show the unfitness and impracticability of the plan. I am opposed to the system proposed, not because I disapprove of common schools, but because I am a true friend to the cause.

The same reasons compel me to reject the plan proposed, as ought to have induced the friends of internal improvement to have rejected the wild and impracticable schemes of improvement, adopted by the Legislature of this State in the Session of 1818. Those schemes were splendid and imposing, when seen on paper, and all congratulated themselves that soon every river in the State would be opened and rendered daily navigable. But practice, the great test of theories, proved that not a single scheme could be carried into operation.—Thus the projectors and supporters of the plan, after spending much money in the vain attempt of execution, were compelled at last, with much chagrin and mortification, to witness its total failure. But this was not all the injury done. The confidence of the people was lost, which has placed this State fifteen years behind the spirit of the age in internal improvement and won for her the unenviable name of "Old Rip Van Winkle."

Is it not, then, the part of wisdom, does not our own sad experience warn us, not to attempt any public improvement unless it is undoubtedly practicable? The friends of common schools should beware lest their plans miscarry; for the people are jealous, and ready to condemn any project supported by direct taxes, whenever they perceive it to be infeasible. Does the school bill passed by the Legislature, carry upon its face demonstration of its practicability? To my mind there are no less than four fatal objections. 1st, Inadequacy of the teachers salary. 2nd, Shortness of the school term.—3rd, The district is too large. 4th, Want of Teachers.

After the people at their own expense, shall have built a school house large enough for fifty scholars, and raised, by means of taxes, 20 dollars, the State will add \$40 more. Sixty dollars then is the salary for the teacher. Is it enough? No it will scarcely pay his board. But say the friends of the present plan it will pay a teacher for three months.—So it may, but will it not be very difficult to procure a teacher for that length of time? All men of a steady occupation, farmers merchants and mechanics, know their interest too well to be induced for the sum of sixty dollars to neglect their business for three months. But for sake of argument let us admit, that teachers could be employed. Would such a school answer the wants of the people? would the people be satisfied to send their children to school only three months in the year and permit them to spend in idleness the remaining nine? Do they act thus now? No, for every man knows, that his children would forget in the nine months vacation, the greater part they had learnt in the three months session. Having disposed of the two first objections we will take up the third. That districts of six miles square are too large. This is shown by calculation. Those living in the corners will be more than four miles from the centre and those living on the sides will be three. But the last and most fatal objection is the impossibility to obtain a sufficient number of teachers. There are 48,000 square miles in North Carolina, which divided into districts of six miles square, will make 1333 1/3 districts. We must then have 1333 teachers. As we have not this number among us, the question is where shall we obtain them? Not from the North, for we would obtain men, who have a too great sympathy for our blacks, and who would make it as much their duty to instruct them as our children—not from Europe, for we should obtain men whose manners, habits, and mode of thinking are purely monarchial, and who are in no wise fitted to rear up the sons of liberty. Since we have not a sufficient number of teachers, and it is not wise to obtain them from the North or Europe, the only places where they can be procured, is it not manifest that the present school plan is impracticable? Will then the people of North Carolina admit the system? Will they suffer themselves to be taxed; incur the expense of building school houses, and raise within themselves sanguine hopes, and high expectations, that they may have the glorious delight of seeing their money mispent, their hopes blasted and their expectations disappointed? Surely not. Let the people reject the present plan, and tell their representatives to propose one that is practicable. Let them first establish a school to educate teachers, and when we shall have a sufficient number of them, we can with some less probability of failure adopt the plan now proposed.

RUSTICUS.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

The conduct of the Editor of the "Register," in his warfare against Dr. MONTGOMERY, is such as must be condemned by every lover of truth and fair dealing. His previous misrepresentations of his votes had been bad enough. This might have arisen from misconception or inattention; but his course in respect to the Letter has no such apology. He suffered himself willingly to be imposed on, and without any attempt to inform himself of its truth, publishes and industriously circulates, as foul a libel as ever came from a dirty and polluted press.—"He who publishes slanderous words, even as those of a third person, with the intent that the charges should be believed, does an injury in fact to the person slandered, and "ought to answer for it." Such is the law and such is common justice. But can it be possible that rumor is correct in saying that Mr. HALE, the Editor of the "Observer," is Mr. GALE'S informant? Does he dare to get the "Register" to do, what he will not even re-print his own press? If so, it is as foul and malignant

a conspiracy as was ever attempted upon the public. If such be not the fact, let the "Register" give up its informant, let him, whoever he may be, be branded as the libeller, and be held up for the finger of scorn to point at. Let us be informed as to this foul attempt at fraud and injustice.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

ANECDOTES OF GENERAL STARK. We find in a recent number of the National Gazette, the following anecdote of the celebrated New-Hampshire veteran:

"In 1777, the Legislature of New Hampshire unanimously voted, that Brigadier General Stark, "a complete suit of clothes, becoming his rank," etc. Certain friends of the gallant officer regretted that the compliment had been paid in this shape, as it seemed to prove either that the General was stark naked or the Legislature stark mad."

Were the old hero now living he would probably be "stark mad" at such a "stark naked" story. The anecdote, we suppose, has no other foundation, than a proposition to make him a present of a "suit of clothes becoming his rank," which was rejected by his friends in the New-Hampshire Assembly. It was the fortune of Stark, during the early part of the revolutionary struggle to be perpetually subject to an espionage of the Legislature and of Congress, that very much annoyed him. His experience in the French wars, and his own hardy character, placed him in the foreground in point of real merit, and he could little brook the supervision of men whom he knew to be no more ardent in the cause, and far less experienced, than himself. Stark's whole soul was in the cause, but he was extremely sensitive of personal neglect and wrong, and never took any pains to conceal his displeasure.

The very hour in which the news of the battle of Lexington reached Stark, then at work in his sawmill on the falls near the site where the manufacturing city of Amoskeag is now building up—he shut down the gates of his mill, shouldered his musket, took three dollars in silver, all he had in his house, and started off.—By the time he reached Cambridge, his little army of volunteers had swollen to a thousand.—He immediately received a colonel's commission from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, and in less than two hours he enlisted eight hundred men!

But his accepting a command from Massachusetts offended the councils of N. Hampshire. They sent an express to Stark, ordering him forthwith to appear at Exeter. He obeyed the summons, and presenting himself before the legislative body, waited some time to learn their pleasure. At length, seeing no apparent disposition on their part to commence, he got up and addressed the Speaker, telling him if the House had any business with him, it must be attended to forthwith, as his regiment required his attention at Cambridge. "Luck!" said the Speaker, "had I like to have forgotten. We have agreed to raise three regiments—Eolsom to command the first, and to be brigadier—Poor to be his lieutenant colonel; and you to command the second regiment." Stark very coolly inquiring "if they had any way of making a child born to day older than one that was born six weeks ago?"—abruptly left the House. A few days after, he was appointed to command the first regiment.

When Congress, towards the close of the campaign of 1776, promoted some of the Junior Colonels to the rank of Brigadiers, Stark strongly protested against it, and gave offence to some by the boldness and freedom of his remarks.—He was with Washington at Trenton, and at the council of war preceding that affair, in giving his opinion, he said to the Commander-in-chief, "Your men have long been accustomed to place dependence upon spades and pick-axes for safety; but if you ever mean to establish the independence of the United States, you must teach them to place confidence in their fire-arms."—Washington instantly replied, "That is what we have agreed upon to-morrow we march upon Trenton. You, Colonel Stark, will command the right wing of the advance guard, and Greene the left." Stark replied he was perfectly satisfied.

After the army had gone into winter quarters at Morristown, Stark repaired to New Hampshire, to recruit another regiment, the second enlistment of his corps having expired. As soon as he had recruited his men, in March 1777, he repaired to Exeter, then the seat of government, to receive his instructions for the campaign.—Here he was informed that a new list of promotions had been made, and that his name was omitted! Stark was in a towering passion, but soon traced the act to the influence of some officers of high rank and members of Congress, who were displeased with his bold and unbending character. He immediately waited upon General Sullivan, and wishing all possible success to the cause, surrendered his commission remarking that "an officer who would not maintain his rank, and assert his rights, was not worthy of serving his country." The Council and House of Delegates of New Hampshire were a little mortified at this step; but Stark was universally popular with the people, and they thought the most prudent course was to compliment him, notwithstanding his abrupt retirement. This was done, not by presenting him "a suit of clothes becoming his rank," but by the following resolution, adopted on the 21st March, 1777:—"Voted, that the thanks of both Houses in convention be given to Colonel Stark, for his good services in the present war; from his early and steadfast attachment to the cause of his country, they make not the least doubt that his future conduct, in whatever state of life Providence may place him, will manifest the same noble disposition of mind." Thereupon the thanks of both Houses were presented to Colonel Stark by the honorable President.

After the disastrous retreat from Ticonderoga, and the advance of the invader from the north,

Stark again took the field—the legislature gave him an independent command—and the gloom and despondency of the struggle were shortly dispelled by the victories of Bennington and Saratoga.

GOOD NEWS FOR PRINTERS.

The Foreign Monthly Review mentions that a type founder at Clermont, named Colson, has obtained a patent for a new material for printing types, which is harder, capable of more resistance, and yet less expensive than the ordinary composition of lead and antimony. It is well known that types cast from the latter soon become worn, especially since the introduction of steam printing. Colson asserts that the material is so hard that types themselves will serve for punches in striking matrices, and that it will last ten years without being more worn than the usual composition is in one year. N. Y. Express.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the Ohio Fund Commissioners have secured an additional loan of one million of dollars, to prosecute the State works, at an average rate of 3 1/2 per cent. premium.

It is stated in the Philadelphia North American that the United States Engineer Department will cause experiments to be made on timber with corrosive sublimate, under the personal direction of Henry Belin, Esq., an engineer of much experience and talent. The operation will take place at Bordentown, New Jersey. In England it is said wood can be effectually preserved from dry rot by the process above alluded to.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage. EDWARD YARBROUGH, 249 No. 7, July 20, 1839.

POCKET BOOK LOST!

ON the first of July last, I lost a red morocco POCKET BOOK, supposed to have been dropped in the city of Raleigh, containing Five Hundred dollars of Rail Road Scrip, No. 238; four or five hundred dollars worth of bonds, all not recollectable—there was one of Joseph Arnold's estate, for \$51, and some cents; a receipt for Note on Martin F. Lawbert, for \$200, from Robert Boyd, with several other papers of no value to any person but the subscriber. I will give Five Dollars reward to any person who will leave the Pocket Book and papers in the hands of Mr. John C. Rogers, at the Hotel, Raleigh. JOHN C. DUGGER, August 7, 1839. 249 1/2—p.

JA MISTAKE CORRECTED.

THERE is a rumor, at a distance, that I have declined my Agency Business. I have not declined, but still continue my Bank and other Agencies, and have enlarged my Storage room for the reception, and sale of all kinds of merchandise, and country produce, privately or at Auction; with the single exception of intoxicating liquors. That critic has killed so many thousands of my fellow beings, that I don't like to meddle with it. WILL PECK, Raleigh, July 7, 1839. 249 1/2.

Petersburg Intelligence. Wilmington Advertiser, and Hillsboro' Recorder, will insert three times each, and forward their accounts. W. P. NOTICE.—The General Assembly having authorized the Governor to procure one complete set of weights and measures, as standards for each county, persons disposed to contract are invited to make their terms known, agreeably to the act for that purpose, chapter XL. Models of the weights can be seen at the Executive Office. E. B. DUDLEY, 234-f. April 1839.

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. B. SCOTT, Respectfully announces to the public that he intends making Raleigh his place of residence, and will, in a few days, be found at the East Hotel. March 20, 1839. 229-10m.

NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing in this City, under the Firm of OLIVER & JOHNSTON, is dissolved by the death of the latter. The undersigned is desirous of closing the business of the Concern as speedily as possible, and as absolutely necessary is a speedy adjustment of its affairs, that he will be compelled, however reluctantly, to place all accounts in an immediate train for collection that are not promptly liquidated. THOMAS M. OLIVER, 248-f. July 31, 1839.

OLIVER & SMITH, Successors to Oliver and Johnston, Merchant Tailors, Fayetteville, N. C. One door above the Cape Fear Bank, inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves in the above business, and intend carrying it on in all its various branches, in a style not surpassed in America. We have on hand a large and well selected assortment of Goods in our line, which will be made up to order, at short notice, and in the most fashionable manner. 248 1/2. July 31, 1839.

OXFORD ACADEMY This institution (incorporated in the year 1811) occupies an eligible and spacious edifice, and is situated in a village proverbial for the good health of its inhabitants. The last Session closed, by a public examination, on the 21st inst. The next Session will commence on the first Monday in July, under the superintendance of Mr. D. F. Robertson, who has had charge of the Academy during the past years. The Moral and Literary character of the Principal, his experience and success, as an Instructor of youth, and the accurate proficiency in Classical and English studies, manifested by the students in the late Examination, are in our opinion, commend this Institution to the Confidence of the Public. By order of the Board, THOMAS B. LITTLEJOHN, Pres't. JAMES M. WIGGINS, Sec'y. 248-1w. July 19, 1839.

NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE—This work, the appearance of which has been long and peculiarly delayed for causes heretofore made known to the public, will now be speedily published. In the course of next month, (August,) a few hundred copies will be completed and ready for delivery to subscribers and purchasers. Will the Editors of this State be good enough to copy this notice a few times? THE PROPRIETOR, 248-3-f. July 31, 1839.

NOTICE.

House door in the Town of Fayetteville, I will sell the following tracts of land or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1837.

Table with 4 columns: Owners of Land, Acres, Location, Tax Due. Lists various land parcels and their owners, including John Campbell, David Woodard, Henry M. Turner, Aldridge Brown, Harbut Johnson, Mortimer Sexton, William Sexton, Neill Clark, Jonathan Horrell, John Bain, Arch'd B. Cameron, Heirs of K. Cameron, Elizabeth McNeill, Daniel McDougald, Kenneth Stewart, James Stewart, Estate of Daniel Baie.

Fayetteville, July 26th, 1839.

Pr. Adv. 811.