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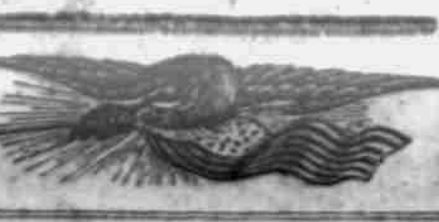
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HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 17.

MR. FOX AND MR. WEBSTER.—The correspondence in our paper to-day, between Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster on the McLeod controversy, will be read with great interest. The letter of the British Minister is written in good temper, and not inconsistent with an earnest desire on the part of that government to preserve amicable relations. But the letter of Mr. Webster excites universal approbation, and is pronounced to be one of the ablest state papers ever issued; it imparts a confidence to all who read it, that our foreign relations are safe in his hands.

The American Sentinel (a moderate opposition paper,) speaking of this letter of Mr. Webster's, says: "We are proud of this masterly correspondence of our Government. It is full of power, yet it is full of simplicity. It speaks the language of truth with a potency that commands it to every one. Our Government, in this great state paper, stands upon ground that is impregnable. It will be read with deep interest every where. It will manifest to the English at home and to all Europe, how ably this Government can sustain the rights of our people."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce thus speaks of it: "It is surprising how quickly a few dashes of Mr. Webster's pen have cleared up all the mysteries involved in the case of Alex. McLeod. All now see that as the act for which he was indicted, has been assumed by the British government, there is no propriety in holding individuals responsible for it but that we must seek for it, if at all, from the British government."

We have received from Messrs. Johnson & Smith, No. 6, George Street, Philadelphia, a Specimen Book, exhibiting the great variety of Printing Type and Ornaments cast at their Foundry. This is, we believe, the oldest establishment of the kind in the United States, and the enterprise and industry of the present proprietors have added greatly to the variety and beauty of the type; and the richness of the flowers and other ornaments, including a variety of cuts for almost all purposes, render it now equal, if not superior, to any other establishment of the kind. In addition to their splendid assortment of type, all other kinds of printing materials can be had at their establishment.

ABOLITION PETITIONS.

Messrs. John M. Botts and Alexander H. H. Stuart, members of Congress from Virginia, have each published letters to their constituents, explaining the reason of their voting for Mr. Adams's motion to rescind the 21st rule of the House; one of which (Mr. Botts's) we publish below. The course recommended by these gentlemen is the one which we have been in favor of from the outset. Let the petitions be received, referred and reported upon, and the probability is that this vexing question would be quieted for some years to come; certainly it would separate this subject from the right of petition, to which many of our best men are devotedly attached. These have long been the views of Mr. Clay, as expressed in a masterly speech which we some time since laid before our readers. If Mr. Clay's advice had then been adopted, a great deal of discussion, bad feeling and expense would doubtless have been saved. At any rate we consider this experiment worth trying.

A CARD TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

Impelled by a deep conviction of constitutional obligation to separate from my Southern friends on the question of rescinding the 21st Rule of the House, and declining to assign my reasons in Congress, because I deprecated all discussion on that subject at this extraordinary session of Congress, convened for the purpose of relieving the Government and the country of their financial embarrassments, and because I was unwilling to avail myself of a privilege I was not disposed to extend to others. I feel that it may be due to those who feel an interest in my legislative action here briefly to assign the reasons that prompted me to vote in the affirmative.

In the first place, I hold the right of petition to be absolute, unlimited, and uncontrollable, (for, if a line is to be drawn, you will hardly find any two that would draw it at the same point.) a right guaranteed to the humblest citizen in the community, and that it necessarily carries with it the obligation to consider; and upon his consideration two questions arise: 1st. Have you the power to grant the prayer? and, 2dly, If you have the power, have you the disposition? And my answer to these particular petitions would be, that I have not the power, and if I had, I have not the disposition. My friends deny the right to receive the petitions, because, they say, we have no constitutional right to grant the prayer. If this doctrine be correct, upon what principle of propriety can those who deny the constitutional power of Congress to establish a bank or a protective tariff consent to receive petitions on either of those subjects? The unavoidable interruption that would ensue to the harmony of the Union from the admission of such a principle in government need not be exposed.

But, apart from the constitutional question, the most profound reflection that I am capable of giving to this question, has not only strengthened but riveted my former impressions upon my mind that the course of wisdom and of true policy to the South is to disconnect the question of the right of petition from that of abolition, and to dissipate the delusion that prevails at each extremity of the country, by ascertaining the exact strength of the abolitionists in Congress, and thereby settling the question at once and forever. Moreover, I am not disposed to indulge in timidity and apprehension at the body of a dead monster, that can only be re-animated by an injudicious course of policy by its own enemies. If left to themselves, the abolitionists are irretrievably dead.

I was satisfied before I came to Congress that we occupied a false position on this question, which was rendered more untenable at the last session by the adoption of the 21st Rule; and, while I was willing to surrender a great deal to the judgment of those whose interests are identified with my own, I could not consent to yield the deep, deliberate, and conscientious convictions of my own judgment, with a full view of the mischief that I thought would necessarily result from incorporating that with the other rules of the House.

Next winter, if it is thought desirable, I shall be prepared to go fully into this subject with those who differ with me, but at this time I was neither disposed to embark in the discussion myself nor indulge it in others.

Most respectfully,
JOHN M. BOTTS.

June 8, 1841.

It is stated in one of the Philadelphia papers, that the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States have entered a suit against Nicholas Bidle, esq. late President of that institution.

The articles noticed below by the Wilmington Chronicle, attracted our attention on their first appearance, but we were at a loss in what terms to speak of them. Such wanton attacks upon the dead; such impious sneers, almost amounting to blasphemy, will meet the unqualified disapprobation of every one who possesses the feelings of a man. Those who, by such vile attacks upon the memory of Charles Ogle, expect to do away the effect of his able speech, have very much mistaken the character of the American people. Their sympathy for the dead will enable them to overcome their prejudices, when they will do justice to his memory. They will then be able to see, that instead of being an "omnibus of lies," every item in his speech was sustained by official vouchers.

For the purpose of letting that portion of our readers who are not in the habit of meeting with Loco Foco newspapers see what kind of articles sometimes appear in them, we re-publish the two following, taken from opposition presses of this state. We are mortified to know that such had their origin in the state. A savage, no, not a savage, but a brutal yell over the grave of the dead! An impious sneer, that none but a fool could utter, on the President of the United States, for recommending the regarding of religious observances in view of the heavy judgment of Heaven, just visited upon the land. Certainly, the writers of these articles possess, within their own little sphere, the same kind of inverted ambition belonging to Garrison, the abolitionist, who declared on a late public occasion that he was truly glad to be the object of scorn.

Wilmington Chron.

From the Fayetteville North Carolinian of May 22.

"Charles Ogle, whose 'omnibus of lies' published in the Observer every day recollects, and which, Whigs themselves acknowledge (some of them we mean) were lies, but helped the election of Harrison more than any other humbug that was got up by the Tippecanoe boys—IS DEAD. He has gone, no doubt, to pay the forfeit of his perfidy. He has followed his General, in whose cause he manifested such dishonest zeal, while Martin Van Buren, the victim of his scorpion sting, lives to see the downfall of his enemies, and to show the world the triumph of virtue over vice.

All golden goods are never enjoyed by the possessors; so it proves with the Whigs. Gen Harrison was elevated by trickery, humbuggery, and falsehood—means too foul to ensure enjoyment—and Ogle, who strove so hard in his cause, has been called off, (if we may judge from what little we know of him,) by delirium tremens or something akin, to answer, no doubt, a life of sin. What lesson to poor, misguided, deluded, wretched men! Had Charles Ogle thought half as much about his God, or strove half as hard to elevate his own soul to heaven, as he did to elevate General Harrison to

the Presidency, he might perhaps have lived an example to the rest of mankind, instead of a warning to the knowe."

From the Raleigh Standard, of May 26

"GREAT NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT"
"Night of the nation weep!"
Charles Ogle, esq. of "spoon" notoriety is no more! We learn from the Philadelphia papers that he died at his residence in Somerset county, on the 17th inst. It is thought the re-acton of his "kitchen developments" occasioned his death.

Will President Tyler allow a "Christian People to be overtaken by so great a public calamity" and not feel it incumbent upon him to set apart a day for Fasting and Prayer? When you recollect, Mr. Tyler, that it is the "distinguished" Charles Ogle that this nation has lost, we trust you will consider it a "bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction," and that you will therefore, "act in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the 'whig' community"—in recommending "some fourth of July" as a day to be observed in "Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services" as Charles Ogle's "whig" brethren "may deem suitable for the occasion." And, "may they all, with one accord, join in humble and reverential prayer to Him, in whose hands they are, and invoke Him to inspire them with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under these frowns of His Providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our Government," by saving its people from the great-st of all "national bereavements"—the establishing of a National Bank!

THE MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. William Jones, Mr. BENJAMIN ROGERS, jr., of Wake county, to Miss MARTHA L. PATTERSON, daughter of Mr. Mann Patterson, deceased, of this county.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
17 Thursday,	4 47	13	13	13
18 Friday,	4 47	13	13	13
19 Saturday,	4 47	13	13	13
20 Sunday,	4 47	13	13	13
21 Monday,	4 47	13	13	13
22 Tuesday,	4 47	13	13	13
23 Wednesday,	4 47	13	13	13

Received this Day, and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hysou Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Coperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candies, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Corde, Plough-lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, JR. & CO.
June 18.

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Fairfield Academy.

THE Fall Session of this School, (situated on the north-west of Hillsborough,) will commence on the 15th of July and close on the 15th of December.

Scholarship can be had in the neighborhood, at from \$5 to \$7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.

The Raleigh Register and Sun will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

HILLSBOROUGH

English Male Academy.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday the 21st instant.

The following branches of education will be thoroughly taught, and at the following prices, viz:

1st. Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$6 00 per session of five months.

2d. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Composition, \$8 00 per session.

A reasonable extra charge will be made for those who study Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

The French Language will be taught by a native, at the rate of five dollars per session, and only to those that have entered the academy as regular students.

J. ODEND'HALL.

For further information apply to the following gentlemen, Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, viz: Dr. Ed. Strudwick, John Berry, James M. Palmer, O. F. Long, Lemuel Lynch, Wm. H. Brown, and John Jones.

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THE Fall Session will begin on the 15th of July, and end on the last day of November.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

Assisted by Messrs. R. W. HUGHES, and E. J. MURPHY, one of whom will conduct the English Department.

The Principal begs leave to remind his patrons of the great importance of having their sons at school from the first to the last day of the session.

June 9. 55-3y.

The Raleigh Register, Star, and Standard, Wilmington Chronicle, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Washington Whig, and Danville Reporter, will insert once a week for three weeks.

Notice.

ON the first Monday in September next, at the Poor House, the Court of Wardens will elect a Superintendent of the Poor for Orange County, for one year from the first of October 1841.

ED. STRUDWICK, Sec'y.

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the House on the south-west corner of Hillsborough street, in the city of Raleigh, opposite the State Capitol, (formerly kept as a Tavern,) as a HOTEL and HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for the accommodation of travellers and others, under the name and title of

"The People's House."

The undersigned has had considerable experience as an Inn keeper, both in this state and at the North, and flatters himself that he can please those who shall honor him with their custom. His charges shall be in conformity with the times and the prices of provisions. He has been at much expense in repairing and refitting the same, and therefore earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. It is usual in such announcements, to make large promises to the public, which are in many instances never realized—the subscriber will make none, for to those who have known him as a Public House keeper, it is unnecessary; and to those who do not, he would respectfully say, come and try, and judge for yourselves.

The public's humble servant,
JOHN ZIEGFENFUSS.

N. B. Gentles regular boarders, with or without rooms, can be accommodated at THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE, on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, May 26. 55-3w.

Five Cents Reward.

ANY AWARD from the subscriber on the 25th of May last, a bound boy by the name of JAMES HINTON, about thirteen years of age. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

DAVID CRAIG.
76-1w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C. Jackson }
Lucinda Jackson } Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, C. S. C.
Price adv. \$7 00. 55-3m.

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Orange, I shall offer for sale, on Friday the 15th day of June next, at the late residence of James M. Adams, dec'd. one likely Negro Girl, about twelve years of age; also a likely Negro Boy, about sixteen years of age. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES M. ADAMS, Adm'r.
May 25. 74-5w.