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operation of the tariff. It was well known that there were three classes of articles imported through our custom-houses—those paying duties *ad valorem*, those paying specific duties, and a large class which were entered free. This last class he would embrace in a tariff, and thus enlarge the number of dutiable articles.

There was another view of the question—a view, too, which could be carried. He hoped it would be for they were strong enough to carry it, if they would only co-operate and show their strength now. There were many men in the House willing to vote for a tariff greater than 20 per cent., and thus protect the manufacturers. Many were thus situated, and were willing to help the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Cushing] with his tariff, on the condition that they should get the land money for themselves.

The third was this: if the House should refuse to pass this bill, with the proviso by which the distribution act would be secured, it would prove that the free-trade, anti-protective interest had the ascendancy, and intended to adhere to their policy. He should regard the votes given on the question. As they voted on it, so would they show their hands.

Mr. Cushing, after a few remarks, observed that if he understood the gentleman from Kentucky correctly, his first object was to increase the duties above twenty per cent., and to provide what he considered proper protection, and also to repeal the 20 per cent. clause in the distribution bill—that is, to hold on to distribution and protection both. The gentleman's second proposition was equally important. He understood him to proclaim to the protection interest, inside of this House and out of it, that if they would not give him the repeal of the 20 per cent. clause—if they would not give him distribution, he would not give them duties above 20 per cent. [Mr. Underwood. That is right.]

Then the gentleman will not reduce the expenditures of the Government, and *tax tea and coffee*, in order to hold on to distribution. That was precisely what he held out to his constituents and others to be the policy to be pursued, not by the gentleman from Kentucky alone, but by the majority of the House; and the gentleman now avowed it. Now (said Mr. W.) we understand the votes that have been given at this session. Sink the navy, sink the army, sink protection, and every Government establishment—every industrial interest is to be sacrificed for one man's hobby—distribution. The people are to be taxed to distribute; the Government is to borrow to distribute; the navy, the right arm of our defence, the army, the left arm, are to be sacrificed; and those who have heretofore professed to be *par excellence* the friends of protection, are now to be its worst enemies. New England, Pennsylvania, and every manufacturing State, are to be told that they are to have no protection, unless they will give away the proceeds of the public lands. They have announced to them that the main difficulty in their way, now that protection—which is incidental to a revenue tariff, and a large revenue, too—is required for the wants of the Government—that the only bugbear in the way is the land distribution bill. This was avowed—honestly avowed—by the gentleman from Kentucky; and he would hold him to it.

Mr. Mill more than said, inasmuch as it was important to have speedy action upon this bill, he desired to offer a resolution for taking the bill out of committee within one half hour's time!

Here we have a specimen of Whig legislation. Faction No. 1, is opposed to distribution and in favor of a protective tariff; faction No. 2, is opposed to protection and in favor of distribution; the latter says to the first, you must vote for distribution or we will not vote for protection. Under this threat the two factions come together and pass their measures. Distribution creates the necessity for a high protective tariff, and this Tariff raises taxes from the people for distribution!

Of this Committee, Mr. Hoke was made Chairman; but before the investigations were fairly commenced, he was called home by sickness in his family, and did not return before the adjournment. Consequently, Mr. B. F. Moore of Halifax, (Whig) was made Chairman of the Committee, and a report was made on the 6th of August, 1842. [Mr. W.]

"Now the fact is, that all the questions were propounded by Mr. Hoke; all the testimony taken before he went home; and every step in the investigation taken that he wished. When he went home he sent the papers to Mr. Moore, with a request that he would write out the report."

"What a shameful deception is thus attempted by the Jeffersonians!"

We are not yet satisfied that what the *Observer* is pleased to call "a gross misrepresentation," in the above paragraph, is any such thing. The investigation may have been concluded, so far as it was prosecuted, when Col. Hoke left the Legislature; but we are under the impression, from a conversation with him on the subject some time since, that he informed us the investigation was barely commenced as he intended to carry it out. But when the Whig Chairman, Mr. Moore, took the matter in hand, the investigation went no farther. But even admitting that the investigation was concluded by Mr. Hoke, it was not that we were commencing upon so much as the Report made by the Whig Chairman. The *Observer* knew this, but endeavored to get rid of the true issue, by catching up an unimportant matter about which there might be dispute. Why did not the *Observer* come out like a man and defend the Report of his brother Whig, Mr. Moore? Was the Editor afraid of that passage in it where the suspension of the Banks is justified, and the assertion made that the Banks "ought not to pay out specie for their notes, even if they had a dollar in specie for every dollar they had in circulation"? Was the *Observer* afraid or ashamed to endorse this genuine Whig doctrine of the supremacy of the Banks over the laws and the people? Come out, Mr. *Observer*, or swallow the charge of dodging the question at issue.

The reign of black-cockade Federalism of old brought the alien and sedition laws—the latter to gag the press and silence the freedom of speech—direct taxes, a bankrupt Government, and a bankrupt law: the reign of coon-skin Federalism has brought the gag into Congress to silence the freedom of debate, enormous tariff taxes, a bankrupt Government, and a bankrupt law. Our Republican forefathers hurled black-cockade Federalism from power the moment they could be reached by the ballot-box: are the present generation less Republican, less intelligent, or less patriotic, that they should not serve coon-skin Federalism in the same way?

Deaths among Congressmen.—The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Senator in Congress from the State of New Jersey, and late President of the Senate, died at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 26th ultimo.—And the Hon. William S. Hastings, member of the House from Massachusetts, died at Washington on the same day.

We learn from Washington that the President had signed the Apportionment Law. This looks like "throwing himself upon the Democratic party for support."

**CHARITY.**

Charity is a most ennobling virtue. It is a trait in the character of a true Christian which shines pre-eminently bright among all others. Indeed, without this virtue, pure and unadorned, the profession of religion is but empty hypocrisy. What, then, can be said of the conductor of a public journal, who, professing religion—nay, probably on the sabbath sitting around the Lord's Table, partaking of the Holy Sacrament, and then on Monday morning issuing his paper teeming with coarse personal abuse and malicious slanders of a neighbor—attempting to blacken the reputation of one who never did him a personal injury, and whose fair fame, perhaps, is all he has to bear him through the world? Can such a man be a Christian? And if he will act the hypocrite in so serious and sacred a matter as religion, what may be expected of him in morals or politics? The avowed infidel is far less dangerous than such a man.

We admire a bold, independent press—one that will openly approve, or as openly condemn, according to the dictates of reason under the guidance of principle. The bitterness of party conflicts in this country may naturally be expected to induce a corresponding bitterness and asperity in the tone and language of the party press—but there is—there can be, no excuse for political Editors descending from the field of political warfare, and, to gratify a personal pique, prostitute the press to the base purposes of personal detraction and slander. Every intelligent observer sees that the moral tone of the public press has been greatly lowered within a few years, and its influence gradually on the decline; and it is owing to this single fact of its prostitution as above stated. And these baleful influences have been more particularly produced by those Editors who profess great sanctity and extreme piety in private life, but who, as public journalists, disregard all the courtesies and decencies of social society and the laws of politeness that govern gentlemen, and deal in personal defamation and language more suited to the frequenters of a brothel or a crowd of rowdies. These are the men who are destroying the influence and usefulness of the public press and scattering moral pollution over the land. Wherever you see flourishing a press under the influence of such an Editor, there you will find the moral atmosphere tainted and religion on the decline. The press has been called "the tyrant's foe—the people's friend;" but this maxim would soon become a question, if all the presses in the country were controlled by such men as some Editors we could name.

"A GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian founds a long article on the proceedings of the Bank Investigating Committee of our last Legislature, on the following well known misstatement of fact:

"Of this Committee, Mr. Hoke was made Chairman; but before the investigations were fairly commenced, he was called home by sickness in his family, and did not return before the adjournment. Consequently, Mr. B. F. Moore of Halifax, (Whig) was made Chairman of the Committee, and a report was made on the 6th of August, 1842. [Mr. W.]

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**THE ISSUE MADE UP.**

The approaching August elections will decide which the people of North Carolina are in favor of—a protective tariff, or the old Republican doctrine of free trade and light taxes. All the Whig papers of the State, without an exception so far as we have seen, are openly advocating a protective tariff. They say it is one of their party measures, which, together with an "old fashioned National Bank," such as the Biddle concern, is to restore prosperity to the country. Are the people ready to follow the lead of these Tariffites? Are they willing to be loaded down with taxes to increase the private gains of a few wealthy manufacturers? If they are, let them support the Whig leaders, and they will soon have taxes upon taxes to their hearts' content.

The Democrats are opposed to this protective system; because they believe—1st. That it is unconstitutional. Congress has power under the Constitution to "lay duties and collect revenue for the support of Government." Any act of Congress, therefore, going beyond this grant of power—to wit: laying duties, not only to raise revenue for support of Government, but also to protect domestic manufactures, or increase the profits of manufacturers, is an infraction of the Constitution, an invasion of the rights of the mass of the people, and ought not to be tolerated.

2d. Even admitting that Congress had the constitutional power to lay protective duties, the Democrats maintain that it is not right to tax one class of citizens to increase the wealth of another class—to tax the great body of the people, the laborers and producers, more than is actually necessary to support the Government, merely that a few wealthy manufacturers may grow more wealthy and fare more sumptuously.

In short, the Whigs go for taxes on the people to build up monopolies and increase the monied power of the few rich: while the Democrats go for free trade, for equal privileges to every citizen, for light taxes, just sufficient to support the Government economically administered, and for knocking off all burdens upon the labor, enterprise and industry of the country. Let the people recollect these facts when they go to the polls to vote in August.

Nailed to the Counter.—The Federal papers of this State have been busy in circulating a charge against Mr. HENRY, to the amount, that while acting as Commissioner for the settlement of claims under the Spanish Treaty, he made an enormous charge upon Government, and then had the draft in which he was paid protested, and thus pocketed \$300, which was paid from the public Treasury. This was the charge; and a friend of Mr. HENRY in Washington seeing it, applied at the proper Department and got a certificate from the disbursing officer, stating that Mr. HENRY had never received a farthing more than his salary, which was fixed by law. He also learned that Mr. HENRY never received damages on a protested draft. The draft was protested, and then being receivable in payment of dues to Government, Mr. H. sold it for a premium, which he had a right to do. Government paid none of the premium. Yet the Federal papers, after scattering the charge far and wide over the State, have not the magnanimity, a single one of them, to make the correction when the proof is positive as to the falsity of the charge. Shame—shame upon such unfairness and illiberality!

The Difference.—There is an essential difference between the Whigs—the prominent leaders of the party, we mean—of the present day, and the Whigs of '76. Those of '76, fought for liberty and their country against British aristocracy and oppression: The Whig leaders of the present day are laboring for Great Britain, her aristocracy and bankers, against their own country. This is the difference between the two sets of Whigs, and we think it a very important one.

Mecklenburg Stock.—We understand Mr. Lewis DINKINS of this County, has a Durham calf which, at two months old, weighed 267 pounds—having increased in weight at the rate of nearly 100 pounds per month. This calf is the produce of stock owned by Mr. D. He also has a pair of twin calves, of the same stock, which, at 8 months old, weighed each the sum of 400 pounds. We think these specimens of Mecklenburg stock will be hard to beat. Mr. DINKINS deserves great credit and the thanks of every farmer for his enterprising endeavors to improve the breed of stock in our community. We have no doubt our farmers generally would find it greatly to their advantage to pursue a similar course, not only in the article of Cattle, but also of Hogs, Sheep, &c.

No changes, eh!—A prominent Whig from Stanley County was in this Town a few days since; and in speaking on the subject of the approaching elections, said—He thought the vote between Henry and Morehead would be nearly the same as that between Saunders and Morehead;—though some changes had taken place. He knew eleven who had deserted Whiggery and would vote the Democratic ticket this year—he did not think the change would be greater than this. What does the Raleigh Register think of this? No changes, eh! When you can get a Whig leader to admit that he knows of eleven changes against his party, the actual number may readily be set down at ten times that number; and where would this place Whiggery in this State?

President Tyler has written a letter to the Editor of a Cincinnati paper, in which he gives the leaders of the Federal Whig party in Congress the following severe rebuke:

"Personal abuse of myself has entered largely into the discussions in and out of Congress. This any man, who may be in this office, may be ready to expect; but I should be most ready to compromise with my most bitter assailants in Congress by seeing conceded to them any portion they may choose of every day, for the display of their unsurpassed eloquence in abuse of me, if the residue of their time could be given to the public good. Is this great end to be sacrificed to gratify a small clique of noising politicians, who think that their petty schemes of hatred or ambition are of more consequence than the consideration of measures designed for general relief?"

**The Weathers.**—For the past ten days, we have been visited almost daily with heavy rains. Previously, the crops had suffered from drought; but now our farmers cannot complain, unless it is that latterly they have had too much rain. There is danger, we fear, that some of our farmers may have their wheat and oats crops much damaged, as there is a large portion yet standing in the fields.

Oh, Whiggery!—The Western Carolinian says that Mr. Lord, one of the Whig candidates for the Legislature in Rowan, comes out in his speeches before the people against nearly all the measures adopted by his party at the Extra Session. What a party! Their leaders at Congress pass laws: their leaders in this State in solemn Convention (of which Mr. Lord himself was a member) proclaim their approval of them, and then when they go before the people for office, renounce them as no party measures! They surely think the people are fools.

The Cabinet.—The northern newspapers are filled with rumors of approaching changes in the Cabinet. The most credible statement on the subject is to this amount: The President has determined to veto the provisional Tariff repealing that proviso in the Distribution Law by which its operations are suspended if the duties are raised above 20 per cent. And that, despairing of administering the Government successfully with his present Cabinet about him, the President is determined to throw himself upon the Democratic party for support by forming in part a new Cabinet—Mr. Stevenson of Virginia, to be Secretary of State in place of Mr. Webster; Ex-Gov. Marcy of New York, Secretary of War in place of Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Cushing of Mass., Secretary of the Navy in place of Mr. Upshur, who goes out as Minister to France to succeed Gen. Cass.

Counting chickens too soon.—The Raleigh Register already claims a majority of Federalists in the next Legislature; and the Editor even goes on to name the Counties from which this majority is to come. To make it out, he claims the whole ticket in Halifax, Orange, Rowan, Stokes, Yancey, and Surry, with other heretofore doubtful Counties. If such expectations form the reliance of Whiggery for a majority in the Legislature, woe be unto them.

The Democratic Convention which met at Millidgeville on the 20th ultimo, nominated the following ticket to represent Georgia in the next Congress, to wit: Edward J. Black, Mark A. Cooper, Hugh A. Harralson, John B. Lamar, John Miller, John H. Lumpkin, Howell Cobb, and William H. Stiles. The committee also adopted the following strong and patriotic Resolutions:

"Whereas the preceding action of Congress, in relation to the proposed modification of the tariff, distinctly avows the protective policy in express violation of the compromise act, which the party in power promised to the South in 1840, to maintain inviolate, and whereas, no good reason exists for a departure from the provisions of that act, but on the contrary, the strongest obligation to observe it; and whereas, in order to create an apparent necessity to increase the duty on imports, they have passed an act to distribute the proceeds of the public land among the States, in express violation, both of the constitution of the United States, and the several deeds of cession, by which those lands were ceded to the general government; and whereas, from recent demonstrations, we are led to believe, that the distribution act was passed, not only with a view to create an apparent necessity for increased duties, but also as the commencement of a system of legislation, designed to conciliate British capitalists, by an assumption of State debts:

"Be it therefore resolved, That we regard any increase of duties on imports, at this time, uncalled for, and oppressive, and that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, under any circumstances, but more particularly for the purposes above alluded to, is subversive of the intention for which those lands were ceded, and positively a violation of the constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, That the purpose of concentrating the decided opposition, which undoubtedly exists in this State, as in the south generally, to such a system of legislation, we recommend to the people of Georgia, to call forthwith, in their respective counties, meetings of the anti-tariff party, regardless of former political distinctions, and that such measures be adopted at those meetings, as may be best calculated to unite the people of this State in opposition to a common oppression."

RHODE ISLAND.

The General Assembly is now in session at Newport. It is supposed that measures will be taken to submit another Constitution to the people.

The Providence Journal of the 20th, says: "An unsuccessful attempt was made last Saturday night to take the field pieces in the possession of the Warren artillery. Four horses with harnesses, were sent down from this city understood to have come from Hiddin's stable in the evening; and about midnight information was received that from 15 to 25 men had left the city in the direction of Warren. Expresses were instantly despatched by different roads, and arrived at Warren soon after the marauding party. They had broken open two buildings, in search of the guns; one an engine house, and the other a house in which a horse is kept—when the alarm was given by sounding a bugle. In ten minutes, fifty men with muskets were assembled, and in ten more, the alarm having been given by one of the church bells, about 200 arrived, all armed and ready. Owing to the darkness, the assailants escaped."

THE GAG WITH A VENGEANCE.

The twelve line tariff bill underwent an essential change in the Senate. The change was to strike out a proviso inserted by the House, which prevented the postponement of the distribution itself of the proceeds of the public lands, or the payment of them, and to insert another proviso instead of that, which, when it was proposed, postponed the payment, but when in reality, as Mr. Woodbury explained, postponed the distribution itself; and hence the right to it by the States during July. When this amendment (which, in either view, introduced a new regulation) went down to the House, nobody was permitted even to explain it, much less discuss it; and, in a body boasting to be deliberative, the gag was at once applied by the Whigs, and the amendment adopted, without allowing a single person to speak.—Globe.

\$25 more for that horse.—Governor Morehead in 1840 promised if Harrison was made President, that a horse then selling for \$75 should soon bring \$100. Do the sheriffs and constables get \$25 more per head for the horses they are constantly selling, or do they get \$25—yes \$50 less? We call the Whiggery to the bar for a straight answer to the question. Have you told the truth, or have you not?—Western Carolinian.

**Remarkable Sickness.**—Died, in Worcester, May 24, Mr. Samuel Harrington, aged 58 years; and on the same day, Nancy, his wife, aged 56 years. The circumstances attending the death of these two persons, are very remarkable in their character; and we have endeavored to collect them with some accuracy. Mr. Harrington was the undertaker, or sexton of the town. On the 23d of April, thirty-five days previous to his death, he buried a person, who died of erysipelas—a very bad and malignant case. While adjusting the head of the corpse in the coffin he got some of the matter from the deceased person into a slight cut in the ball of one of his thumbs made with glass a few days previous. Shortly afterwards, he experienced a sensation of heat and smarting in the wound. Very soon, erysipelas distinctly manifested itself about the cut. The wound began to inflame and the hand to swell—the swelling extending up the arm to the shoulder—and the patient in the mean time suffering great pain; and the arm soon commenced discharging profusely, and continued so to discharge to the time of his death; when nearly the whole of the cellular membrane of the arm had sloughed away through large openings in the skin. Mrs. Harrington took care of her husband till the 9th of May, when she was confined to her bed by sickness. She had at first a slight fever. In the course of two or three days, a disease, similar to that with which her husband was affected, manifested itself on one of her ankles, and soon involved the whole of the lower part of that limb; and about the same time there was similar manifestations of disease upon her wrist, which soon involved nearly the whole of the arm to the elbow. While suffering under the disease, she died. In the case of Mrs. Harrington, no fractures of the skin were discovered on the places, where the disease first manifested itself.

After the confinement of the mother by sickness, a daughter took care of the father. On the 15th of May, she experienced a sensation of heat and smarting, similar to that first experienced by her father, in a slight scratch, which she discovered near the first joint, on the inside of one of her fingers. The disease extended itself, as did her father's, to the arm; but by the timely application of efficient remedies, the progress of the disease is apparently arrested; and she is believed now to be out of danger.

Whether this disease is contagious, that is, whether it may be communicated by touch or inoculation, or whether it is infectious, that is, whether it may be communicated by being in, or breathing the air exposed to the influence of the disease, or whether it is both contagious and infectious are questions upon which physicians have entertained opposite opinions. While doctors are disagreeing and endeavoring to maintain favorite theories, those who have not the light of medical science to guide them, will be very likely on such facts as these, to come to the conclusion that, the disease may be communicated by inoculation, at least. And if this opinion should so far prevail, as to exercise a proper caution, while taking care of those affected with the disease, no mischief can result from it even if the opinion should not be well founded.—Worcester Argus.

The Duel.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived in the cars this afternoon from Philadelphia, that the duel between Messrs. Marshall and Webb took place this morning, at half past four o'clock, about a mile and a half from Marcus Hook, on the line between Pennsylvania and Delaware. They exchanged two shots. On the first fire neither was injured. On the second fire Col. Webb was struck in the leg, below the knee, which prevented any further proceedings. Mr. Marshall returned to this city in the cars. The wound of Col. Webb is said not to be dangerous, though very painful.

Baltimore Patriot.

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held last Monday on the body of Harman Earnheart, late of this town, which was found in Grant's Creek. The deceased had been subject to periodical fits of insanity, and was deranged when he left home last week, since which time he has been missing. He started on Friday morning, and was not heard of until his dead body was found. He was attempting to cross the Creek, no doubt, when drowned.

Western Carolinian.

Emigration from the United States.—A very extensive emigration has taken place this season from the neighboring Republic into Canada, of persons natives of Great Britain, but who had resided for some years in that country. Several thousands of these people have arrived in Canada west since the opening of navigation.—Kingston Chronicle.

Married.

On the 21st ultimo, in Concord, N. C., by the Rev. Elijah Morrison, Mr. William F. Taylor, of Petersburg, Va., to Miss Eleanor M. Alderman, of Concord.


The Annual Examination of

THE Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy, will be held at the Presbyterian Church on the 25th and 26th inst.

The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils and all other friends of the Institution, are very respectfully solicited to attend.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,  
Principal.

July 4th, 1842.  
The Journal, will please insert the above 3 weeks.



Independent Grays.

YOU are hereby notified to parade at the usual parade ground, on Saturday, the 9th inst. Armed and equipped according to the Constitution of the Company, for the purpose of drill.

July 4, 1842. JOHN RIGLER, O. S.

Davidson College.

THE Annual Commencement of Davidson College will be on Thursday, the 28th of July, and the examination of the under graduates will be held on the three days preceding the Commencement. The Trustees of the College will meet according to the Constitution on Wednesday the 27th.

June 26, 1842. 69.

To the Churches within the bounds OF THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD.

AT the last stated meeting of the PRESBYTERY OF Concord, held at Steel Creek Church, it was Resolved, That the second Saturday of July next, be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in view of the low state of religion in all our Churches.

STEPHEN FRONTIS,  
Stated Clerk.

June 24, 1842. 68.

LAST CALL—No Mistake!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are again informed that the payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY,  
Clerk.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 68.