

We are authorized to announce Samuel Whitaker Esq. as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate at the next General Assembly. The following is a list of the candidates in this county:  
For the Senate—Major Charles L. Hinton and Samuel Whitaker, Esq.  
For the Commons—Wesley Jones and Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esqrs. and Col. Allen Rogers, Jr.  
For Sheriff—Paschal R. Bart, Esq.  
For Superior Court Clerk—Wm. Sewell and Henry B. Hayes, Esqrs.

Supreme Court.—Since our last Jacob Thompson, of Caswell county, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts; and opinions have been delivered in the following cases:  
Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of Armstrong, Chairman of the County Court of Stokes, vs. Executor of Dalton, from Stokes, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial. Also, in the case of John J. Old and Betty Old vs. the heirs of Merritt Old, from Camden, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial. Also, in the case of James Smith and others vs. Isham Edwards, from Vermon, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of the Governor to the use of O'Leary and others vs. Isaac P. Freeman, from Bertie, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial. Also, in the case of H. & P. W. Hubbell vs. Thurston's adm'r, from Bertie, affirming the judgment below.

Final Decree was rendered, pursuant to the report of the commissioners, in the case of Coleman vs. Granger, from Lenoir.  
Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of the State vs. Bank of N. C. vs. Armstrong and others, from Cabarrus, reversing the judgment below and directing judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for the amount of the note.  
Also, in the case of Sarah Brooks vs. Spelman Britt, from Pitt, reversing the judgment below and awarding a new trial. Also, in the case of Richard Felton vs. Duncan M'Donald, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment of nonsuit rendered below. Also, in the case of the State vs. Norman Gillis, from Moore, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings and directing the court below to render sentence of death against the prisoner.

The Weather.—The extraordinary heat of the weather during the latter part of June and the first of July, of which we had a full share, has been noticed by the papers in almost every section of the country; and it will be seen by the subjoined extract of a letter from a gentleman in Franklin, Macon county, that even our friends in the mountains have not been exempt from the pressure. But, notwithstanding the severity of the heat, we have been abundantly blessed with health, and a seasonable succession of fertilizing showers, which have given a luxuriance to the growing crops that promises to the husbandman a rich reward for his labor.

Franklin, Macon co. July 23, 1834.  
We have had remarkably hot weather here for a few weeks past, the Mercury in the Thermometer ranging from 90 to 95 Deg. in the shade. On the 10th June, it rose to 93, at 2 o'clock, and on yesterday the 2d instant, it stood at 95, an early and hot day after 11 o'clock in the morning—the most intense heat ever experienced in this country at so early an hour. But a beautiful shower at the time dispelled the heat, and the day was about as common.

Riots in New York.—Accounts of the late dreadful riots in New York will be found in another part of today's paper. It will be seen that there has been a destruction of property which has no parallel in the annals of this country, and that the riots at one time assumed so alarming a character as to array the whole civil and military force of the city for their suppression. All these fearful tumults have proceeded from the madness and fanaticism of the Abolitionists.

Robt. Austin and Bonj. Tuth sold to be from Buncombe county, in this State, were recently arrested and committed to jail in Augusta, Ga. on a charge of passing counterfeit pieces in imitation of silver half dollars, bearing date 1829. There were several others in company, who made their escape.

A Mormon Battle.—We learn from Missouri, that a body of well armed Mormons, led by their great prophet Joe Smith, lately attempted to cross the river into Jackson county. A party of the citizens of Jackson county opposed their crossing, and a battle ensued, in which Joe Smith received a wound, of which he died a few days afterwards. The Mormons were obliged to retreat.

Deaths by Lightning.—A Boston paper states that during a thunder storm on the 10th instant, the lightning struck the Roman Catholic Chapel in Charlestown, in which a school was kept, and killed three boys from 13 to 15 years of age, and stunned several others.

evening, against the previously ascertained will of the people. When the populace found this out, they entered the Church in great numbers, took the latter forcibly from the pulpit, conveyed him to the jail, threatening to tear it down if the jailer did not receive him, locked him up, and then returned to the Church, broke the windows, tore down the pulpit and pews, and reduced the edifice to a shell.  
N. Y. Comm. Adv.

On Thursday last, (says the New York Courier & Enquirer of the 16th instant,) one of the itinerating brethren of the Garrison school attempted to hold forth on the peculiar tenets of that precious band at one of the Presbyterian churches in Norwich, Connecticut, having previously delivered a discourse at the same place. The populace marched into the church accompanied by a band of music, proceeded up the broad aisle to the pulpit, whence they took the preacher, forced him off before them to the tune of the Rogue's march, and fairly drummed him over the town lines—promising him at the same time, if he ever ventured there again upon a similar errand, that they would clothe him with tar and feathers. It is quite time now, we think, for these wretched fanatics to come to the conclusion, that they must give over. When the people of old Connecticut so far forget their proverbial steadiness of habit as to talk of "tar and feathers," there is no room for mistake. The nuisance is no longer to be borne.

FOREIGN.

New York, July 10.—The packet ship North America, Capt. Dixey, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the morning of June 1.

New Ministry.—One of the most important items of English intelligence, furnished by this arrival, is the change in the British Ministry. The following is the arrangement, so far as ascertained with certainty.

The Earl of Carlisle to be Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Ellist, Secretary of War, to have a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Spring Rice, Colonial Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Francis Baring, (son of Sir Thomas Baring,) to succeed Mr. Spring Rice, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Moore O'Ferrall, an Irish Catholic, succeeds Mr. Baring as Junior Lord of the Treasury.

We perceive no clear accounts relative to the places Earl Grey and Lord Brougham are to hold under the reorganization, but infer that they are to retain the places they have heretofore held.

We learn that the change of administration has taken place in consequence of a difference of opinion respecting the revenue of the Irish Church, and respecting that question alone.

Highly important from Spain.—The ship Moro Castle, arrived at New York on the 14th inst. from Havana, brought a supplement to the Diario, containing late accounts from Spain. The information is very important—the capitulation of Miguel, who was to have embarked for some foreign court. But it appears he had since fallen into the hands of the Spanish troops in company with Carlos. The capture of these two hopefuls will no doubt restore peace to the countries which for some time have been agitated by the dissensions and strife of themselves and followers. The convocation of the Cortez had been ordered, and also the appointment of procuradors for the different provinces.

By the arrival of the Philadelphia, two days later, a full confirmation is given of the surrender of Don Miguel and Don Carlos to the troops of Danna Maria. The former was about to embark on board a British ship of the line, the Donagel.

The following are the latest accounts of the Cotton Market from Liverpool:  
Monday, 2d June.—Cotton in good demand, and 6000 bales sold at 1 1/8th advance on Saturday's prices—1000 taken by speculators.  
There was a fair demand on Tuesday 3d, and 3000 bales sold at full prices.

Richmond, July 15.  
Thomas C. Powell, keeper of the Eagle Hotel in this city, and late of Petersburg, absconded a few days ago, having forged, as we learn, the signature of his father, Mr. Edwin Powell, of his brother Mr. Wilson Powell, and of Messrs. William R. Johnson and Peterson Godwin to negotiable notes, which he got shaved in this city. The loss will probably fall on gentlemen very capable of sustaining injuries of the same sort.

We hear of the arrest of another individual charged with similar offences. Compiler.  
Deaths by Lightning.—A Boston paper states that during a thunder storm on the 10th instant, the lightning struck the Roman Catholic Chapel in Charlestown, in which a school was kept, and killed three boys from 13 to 15 years of age, and stunned several others.

to the second, against which several of their horses fell before they got through it. They then cleared the middle of the street and the infantry took possession of the church, the interior of which was already nearly demolished.  
Whilst this mob was spending its fury upon the churches in Laight street and Spring street, another mob assembled at the African church opposite the Opera House. They however retired after dashing a few stones at the windows.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a detachment of the mob proceeded from the Spring street church to Rev. Mr. Ludlow's dwelling house, in Thompson street, between Prince and Houston, broke in the windows and doors, but were prevented from going in by the arrival of cavalry. Mr. Ludlow and his family are out of town.

About 11 o'clock, another mob attacked St. Philip's African Episcopal Church in Centre street, (Rev. Peter Williams, a colored man, pastor,) and demolished it almost entirely, including a fine organ. The furniture they took out and burned in the street.

The windows of the African Baptist church in Anthony street were broken to atoms.

The African school house in Orange street, which is also used as a Methodist meeting house, was totally demolished.

Several houses where colored people resided, in Orange and Mulberry streets, between Anthony and Walker, and about the Five Points, were greatly injured or totally destroyed. The mob compelled the occupants of the houses to set lights at the windows, and wherever colored people were seen, or no lights were shown, the work of destruction commenced. In one case, a colored woman advanced to the window with her light, when in an instant, some missile was sent, which knocked her down and extinguished the light.

Two houses in Anthony street were attacked, and the furniture brought out into the street and burned. One or two in Leonard street shared the same fate.

About 9 o'clock a detachment of the mob at the Five Points commenced an assault upon a small wooden building in Orange, near Bayard street, occupied as a Barber's shop, by a colored man named Davis; the front and interior of which they soon demolished. The black intrepidly kept possession of his premises, discharging a pistol three times at his assailants, the last of which unfortunately took effect, and severely wounded Elisha Spence in the leg, he was passing on the opposite side of the street on his way home. The rioters then joined the main body in Leonard street. A strong body of the watch shortly afterwards arrived at the spot, and succeeded, with little difficulty, in putting the rioters to flight, and dispersing a much more numerous body of spectators.

A watchman, by the name of Philip Marks, was badly wounded in the stomach by a paving stone, in a conflict with the mob, near Spring street church. He was carried to the watch house, and, to our inquiry if he was a good deal hurt, he replied "yes;" but we hope not dangerously. Capt Archer, of the 3d district watch, was considerably injured. It was reported that a person was killed by a watchman in the same engagement; but we trust it will prove to be an error.—Mr. Lawson, inspector of the First Ward, was badly wounded by a blow from a watchman inflicted through mistake. A good many other persons, on both sides, were more or less hurt. The conflict near Spring street church, before the arrival of the military was very obstinate.

Half-past three o'clock, A. M.  
The mob have disappeared, after fairly exhausting themselves by the work of destruction. All is now quiet throughout the city. Whether these scenes are to be repeated yet again, the event will decide.

New York, July 14.  
We are happy to say that the tranquility of the city remained undisturbed on Saturday and last night. A feeling seemed to pervade all classes on Saturday, that it was necessary an end should be put to these interruptions of the public peace which had marked the three previous days, and consequently the citizens generally evinced a laudable anxiety to co-operate with the authorities, in repressing such evidences of public sentiment as might manifest themselves in an unwarrantable manner. Every measure which prudence could dictate was adopted by the Mayor; the military were called out in imposing numbers, the citizens enrolled themselves at the office of the chief magistrate or in their respective wards, and in short, each member of the community appeared anxious to restore to its wonted harmony and quiet. We will not add that these demonstrations were absolutely necessary; sure we are, however, they were wise, and could not be neglected without a dire reflection on the part of the authorities and citizens, of the duty which the former owed to their constituents and the latter to themselves. All is now as peaceful as ever.—Courier & Enquirer.

Riot at Newark, N. J.—It seems that the Rev. Mr. Weeks, who has been recently inoculated with the amalgamation infection, introduced a colored man into his pulpit on Friday

ing themselves with brick-bats and other missiles, renewed the attack, driving the watchmen from the ground.—The alarm of fire was now sounded fears being entertained that the crowd, in their fury, might set fire to the building. The engines by this time arrived on the spot, and order was finally restored. At this time the crowd evinced a disposition to disperse. A few then walked over to Dr. Cox's, in Laight street, where, however, they committed no acts of violence, and, after a few threatening cries, retired to their homes.—lb.

New York, July 11.  
Riots continued.—It was expected that as soon as the mob had destroyed the furniture of Lewis Tappan and were dispersed, that some other object would present itself, and means would be adopted to keep up the excitement. Plunder is one object among a certain class; mischief, idleness, and curiosity are the motives of another. Every ailer hastens to a scene of confusion as a mere looker on, but finally is induced to take a part in the contest; hot weather begets hot blood—and scenes of great mischief and ruin result from sudden excitement. The mob last evening assembled for mischievous purposes at dusk, and proceeded to Chatham street chapel, which they found closed. The cry then was "to Dr. Cox;" and about 200 looters ran off to the church, at the corner of Laight and Varick streets, and broke all the windows. They then proceeded to the doctor's house, in Charlton near Prince street, who with his family were absent, probably apprehending an attack, and before they could force the doors, a squadron of horse arrived with a large body of watchmen, and the street was cleared; the mob then endeavored to force a passage in "the cut from King street, but were repulsed, and a hot warfare with brickbats and stones was kept up, and several watchmen were injured; and about one o'clock the mob dispersed, breaking the windows of Zion Church belonging to the Africans, as they passed.—lb.

From the Journal of Commerce July 12.  
Dreadful Riots.—The worst anticipations of the day have been realized. For five hours our city has been the prey of an infuriated mob, or rather mobs, who have been carrying destruction before them in every direction. All the efforts of the Watch and of the Military, as they were conducted, have not availed to stay the work of desolation, nor scarcely to retard its progress. Probably not less than one thousand troops have been on duty, including two squadrons of cavalry, but so general was the impression among the mob of the illegality of firing upon them without the presence of the Governor, that they were rather disposed to laugh than to tremble, at their approach. If this impression is erroneous, it ought to be immediately removed. Affairs have come to such a pitch, that severe measures must be adopted, or our government is at an end.

Mr. Tappan's store was attacked at half-past nine last evening by a number of boys and men, who fired volleys of stones and broke the upper windows, but did not attempt to force the doors. The mob were suspicious that here were things behind the doors to which they did not wish to be introduced. As it was, they put themselves out of the pale of law, and may thank a better spirit than their own that they were not treated as they deserved.

On the first appearance of the watch they scattered, and, after standing about in squads for some time, dispersed, and before 11 o'clock, had all withdrawn to other scenes of action. The missiles, only in one instance, were sufficiently powerful to break the window shutters.

Between ten and eleven, a large mob assembled at Dr. Cox's Church in Laight street, and smashed in the doors and windows, and demolished the interior of the building. From the church they proceeded to Charlton street, where he resides, but a strong detachment of watchmen were placed in line across the east end of the street, and prevented all ingress to it. After remaining some time about Charlton street, the mob proceeded to Spring street, and attacked the Rev. Mr. Ludlow's church, the doors and windows of which they began to batter in, when a small party of watchmen arrived and put a momentary stop to their proceedings, and took one or two of the ringleaders into custody. Their companions, however, soon liberated them, beat the watchmen off, and maltreated some of them. They then recommenced the work of destruction, broke in the doors, shattered the windows to atoms, and entered the church. In a short time, they broke up the interior of it, destroying whatever they could. The Session House adjoining shared the same fate. A small party of horse now arrived, who appeared deterred from acting on account of the immense disparity of numbers, as the mob then amounted to several thousands, and galloped off without attempting to interfere. In order to prevent their return, the mob erected a strong barrier, composed of carts and pieces of timber, across the street at each side of the church. About half-past eleven, a strong detachment of cavalry and infantry arrived on the ground, and the cavalry charged at full gallop against the first barrier, which gave way, and they passed on

locked up the Church. Previous to this however, a regular light took place in the interior of the Chapel, the lamps were broken to pieces, many of the chairs and seats suffered a similar fate, and the house presented the appearance of a battle field, where hostile armies had been engaged. Six or eight of the blacks were arrested and carried to the watch house, and a riot for a long time reigned in the street.

As Mr. Lewis Tappan was returning to his house, the mob supposing him to be in some measure instrumental in producing the disorder, followed him with violent language, and stones were also hurled at his house. The scene was one of deep and dark disgrace, and many an innocent white man suffered to appease the negro wrath.  
Evening Star.

New York, July 10.  
Riots.—We regret to state that sundry disgraceful riots have occurred in the city, the particulars of which are as follows:

It being generally understood that a meeting of the abolitionists would take place, at the Chatham street Chapel, a crowd collected around the entrance, awaiting the appearance of the "colored gentlemen," who, however, wisely preferred staying at home, not wishing to expose themselves to the fury of the outraged feelings of those who were congregated on the spot, for the purpose of preventing any longer those meetings which are now becoming disgraceful to our city. For some time the crowd remained perfectly orderly, discussing in small parties, the absorbing subject of their attention. In the mean while, some person had clambered over the gates of the chapel, which were opened from the inside, a rush was then made up the entry into the chapel, which they immediately lighted up, and then organized a meeting. By this time, the mayor, with his staff of office, arrived upon the spot, attended by the district attorney, and a number of officers, who took their station near the pulpit, in which were three or four, who had been called to preside over the meeting. A young man then addressed the persons in the chapel, and concluded by making a motion to retire, to be on the spot at the next meeting of the abolitionists. This was greeted by acclamations; and they all retired peaceably, and in good order, to the streets, when a cry was raised, "to the Bowers," "to the Bowers," others vociferating, "to Tappan's," and some "to Cox's."

The greater part, however, repaired to the house of Mr. Lewis Tappan, in Rose street, throwing a stone or two as they passed; they then passed up to the Bowers, where an immense crowd had assembled to prevent the appearance of Mr. Farren, who had been charged (which he, however, had denied in large bills posted throughout the city in the course of the day) with speaking disrespectfully of the Yankees.—On the appearance of the large reinforcement which now appeared upon the ground, a rush was made for the theatre doors, which were carried by a coup de main, the doorkeeper laid sprawling, and in less than three minutes the house was packed from pit to gallery, the stage covered, and the performers, unable to proceed, were driven from the stage by yells, whistles, cat-calls, and innumerable cries, to which no sound ever uttered by human voice can be compared.—Then commenced a cry of "Farren! Farren!" amidst the hummings of "My long-tailed blue," the jumping of "Jim Crow," and the double shuffle of "I am a saucy nigger." Mr. Farren, however, did not appear; but the manager, Mr. Hamblin, came forward, waving in each hand the American flag; this however had not the desired effect, and a call for "Forest, the American Forest," who then came forward, delivered a few words, and was respectfully listened to, stating that he had arrived in town that afternoon, and appeared before them without any knowledge of the excitement existing against Mr. Farren, which was received with rounds of applause. The discharge of Mr. Farren was demanded, and Mr. Forrest then appeared, and stated that Mr. Farren would be discharged. This was received with three distinct rounds of applause.—This scene of uproar and confusion continued for some time, without, however, evincing any disposition to injure or destroy the property in the house. A few panes of glass in the rear were broken. A strong detachment of watchmen, with their proper officers, had now arrived, and divided themselves into two bodies, one taking possession of the steps, to prevent the ingress of those without, the other body entering the house, for the purpose of ejecting those within. This was easily accomplished by 11 o'clock, when the house was closed, suffering no injury save the total demolition of the doors. After remaining outside for a while, a general cry was made, "to Tappan's." This spread like wild fire among the crowd, they marched down in a body to the dwelling of Mr. Lewis Tappan, in Rose street, when a regular attack was made. The doors were levelled, the glasses broken, and the furniture and bedding hurled into the street; where they were collected into a vast heap, and made into a bonfire. A body of watchmen had arrived by this time, and charged the mob, who retreated some distance, and again

here. When Laurens was a prisoner in the tower of London, the Marchioness de Lafayette wrote a touching letter in his behalf to the Count de Vergennes, recounting his deeds of humanity and benevolence to the Marquis, and soliciting the aid of the French Court to procure his release. Lafayette remained at Bethlehem about two months, till his wound was sufficiently healed to enable him to join the army, and a few days afterwards he was placed at the head of a division.

NEW YORK RIOTS.

From the Public American Sentinel.  
The friends of the immediate abolition of slavery, in the city of New York, had made arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July at the Chatham Street Chapel, and had invited David Paul Brown, Esq. of this city, to deliver an oration on the occasion.

From the following paragraph from the Evening Star, it appears that they were not so far from proceeding:—The Chapel was very much crowded, and the managers designedly mingled the blacks and whites, placing ladies of color along side of clergymen, and arranging them in such a manner, as to resemble the keys of a piano forte, alternately black and white—"a streak of fat and a streak of lean." The heat of the day, and the crowded state of the Chapel, set at forth odious unity to be endured by the faithful in the cause.

The Declaration of American Independence was read, and listened to with respectful attention. Mr. Lewis Tappan then rose to read the Constitution of the Society, when groans, hisses, screeching of shoes, thumping of canes, and violent coughing ensued. The gentlemen of color were quite indignant at the interruption, and several of them, in a more farther violence, and the pious gentleman could not enlighten his auditors by developing the objects of the institution.

David Paul Brown, Esq. a neat natty little gentleman, rose and bowed, and rose and bowed, and attempted to proceed, amidst the most unequivocal marks of disapprobation, and positive indications that they would not bear a word that he had to say, and he sat down quite perplexed and disappointed. Lewis Tappan sent off for the police, and the Mayor, with a host of peace-makers at his heels, make their appearance. But all was tranquil, peaceable and orderly, only they would not suffer the proceedings of the meeting to be heard.—So the Society for the immediate emancipation of the blacks went home to dinner, and David Paul Brown, Esq. set off for New London.

New York, July 8.

Another Black Riot.—Chatham street Chapel has again been the scene of battle between the blacks & whites. The former are now becoming insolent, led on by a set of deluded fanatics, whose mad career should now be stopped by the interference of the strong arm of the law. The baneful effects of their interposition is not alone confined to the narrow limits of this city, but is now rapidly spreading and approaching the grand dividing line of the southern states; and should it once pass that line, we may expect to see a flame kindled which would only be quenched by the most prompt, energetic, and sanguinary measures. Will the citizens of this city longer submit to have their brethren attacked by the abetted mobs of negroes; their cars harshly assailed with the vile and debased proposition of a general amalgamation of color? If they will not, let them fearlessly assert their determination, and show, though slow to move, when once aroused, their wrath will come with redoubled force.—The facts of the case are these:

The New York Sacred Music Society, of which Justice Lowndes of the Police Court is President, and Dr. Rockwell, Vice President, have obtained a lease of the Chapel for 350 dollars a year, to be used by them every Monday and Thursday nights, for the purpose of practicing and improving themselves in sacred harmony. The Society were to meet last night in the Chapel, and when they came, found it pre-occupied by a large congregation of blacks of both sexes; the use of it having been hired to them by some person for 12 dollars, who had no authority to do so, in order to hear a sermon from a colored man named Hughes. Finding themselves excluded from their own leased premises, by the blacks who had assembled and filled the Church, it was deemed advisable to inform the blacks that they had no right to remain.

For this purpose, Dr. Rockwell went among them, and in the mildest manner, stated the facts above enumerated, but without avail, as the blacks obstinately refused to remove. Others of the Society also made similar representations in relation to their rights, but the blacks still persisted in keeping possession of the Chapel.

But this was not all; the anger of the negroes in consequence of the request to remove, was aroused, and they struck Dr. Rockwell, Mr. Clark, and others with canes loaded with leaden bullets on the head, knocked some down and injured others severely. The alarm was raised, and crowds assembled, the watch called, and entering the Chapel, expelled the whole congregation of whites and blacks, and