

the same, and compelled to eat the bread of affliction. Best at twenty five cents a pound, and other odious in proportion, does not worry him. He takes the favors Providence so bountifully bestows upon him, and asks few of his fellows. While woe afflicts the rest of the world, he may snap his fingers in his face, as much as to say:—"Who cares for you?"

Nashua Telegraph.

Character of a gentleman.—A lawyer at a circuit town in Ireland, dropped a ten pound note under the table while playing at cards at an inn. He did not discover his loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room he was met by the waiter, who said, "I know what you want, sir, you have lost something." "Yes I have lost a ten pound note." "Well, sir, I have found it, and here it is." "Thanks my good lad, here's a sovereign for you." "No, sir, I want nothing for being honest; but" looking at him with a knowing grin, "wasn't it lucky none of the gentlemen found it."

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

A literary paper, the first in the country has been started at Richmond, called the Richmond Telescope.

A meeting of the citizens of Houston, was held on the 27th of April, for the purpose of arranging measures for the construction of a Rail Road.

Hon. L. P. Cooke has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Hon. Memucan Hunt, resigned.

Gen. Hamilton will go out in the Great Western, to negotiate a loan of \$5,000,000 for the Republic.

Raleigh Register.

DEATH OF A PATRIARCH!

We learn verbally, that the venerable General Lenoir, of Wilkes, died at his residence in that County, a few days since, in the 89th year of his age. As a soldier of the Revolution, he was connected with some of the most prominent events of our struggle for freedom, whilst as a citizen, he has always sustained the highest consideration.—We shall await with anxiety, a sketch of his long, eventful life, from the pen of some one competent to the task.—Ed.

Horrible Transaction.—The Natchez Free Trader states that in the Circuit Court of Cophiah county on the 10th inst. Alva Carpenter was put on trial, charged with the murder of Mr. Keller, late Judge of Probate of that county. The Jury after being absent a short time, returned a verdict of manslaughter. As the officer of the Court was on the eve of the prisoner back to jail, a sudden uproar took place, the lights were all put out, and Carpenter was stabbed in three or four places, one of his hands cut off, and he fell a corpse in the "hall of the Court." It is supposed that the persons who were engaged in this high-handed and horrible transaction, were relatives of Mr. Keller.

The constitution just framed in Florida, preparatory to that Territory's becoming a member of the Union, as a State, contains a provision which prohibits Presidents, Directors, Cashiers, and all other officers of Banking Companies, from holding the office of Governor, or member of the General Assembly, and until twelve months after ceasing to be so connected with any Banking Institution.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law prohibiting, under a heavy penalty, Sunday Travelling in that State, with any kind of vehicle, on any public road or Rail road. In emergent cases only, it is allowed, and must be certified to by a public officer.—Ed.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A native of Ireland, named Edward Downing, who had resided in this town for many years, died here some time ago, leaving property well worth the attention of his heirs in his native country. All inquiries respecting the existence and residence of such, have been thus far unavailing.—It is believed that Mr. Downing emigrated to this country about 25 years ago, from the north of Ireland. He had, a few years since, business transactions with citizens of Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, some of whom were his countrymen, and may therefore have knowledge of his relatives and their residence; if so, they will perform an acceptable service to those relatives by communicating to us such information as they possess.

Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor by giving this notice an insertion.—Newbern Spectator.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, May 27.

The great and continued derangement of the domestic exchanges, the fluctuating state of the currency, the timidity and anxiety of moneyed men, all indicate a yet unsettled state of the money market. A letter by Alexander Hamilton, of this city, son of the great man of that name, has been published, and is attracting much attention. After setting forth the present labyrinth in which our money affairs at present are, he proposes the creation of a State bank of issues, (for each State,) and the restriction of private banks to circulation discount, and deposits. "If corresponding banks," he adds, "should be established in the other States, they would afford a complete basis for the successful employment of a National Bank similarly restricted and organized."

People were quite startled this morning upon learning that a little thing was coming into the harbor, puzzling observers to decide upon the character of the craft. It was soon, however, found out that this thing was a little iron steamer of only fifteen tons, which had come all the way from London. She is built entirely of iron, the pieces being riveted together, and is 71 feet long, while her breadth, at midships is only 16 feet. The steam-engine is in the stern. She used her sails only on the passage and has been forty-five days in coming. The voyage is considered an act of great temerity. Her name is Robert Stockton, and she is intended for the Delaware and Raritan Canal, I am told. She will attract great attention when her arrival is known throughout the city.

The rate of exchange on London is 100½. Stocks stand in statu quo.

New York, May 28.

Another packet-ship came in last night with Havre dates to May 2, and one day later from London. The ministerial crisis in France yet continues, to the serious detriment of all commercial and business operations. Failures continue to take place in different parts of France, and the crisis, so called, is indeed a crisis to trade. What is to be the end of this crisis it is difficult to foresee. Paris is quiet. There does not appear to be any sign of another three days.—The Prince de Joinville is appointed to the command of the frigate La Belle Paule. The Havre cotton market is very dull.

The commercial news from Europe is not satisfactory. American stocks yet go hard, very hard, except U. S. Bank. The cotton market has fallen to-day in this city, upon the European accounts, one-fourth of a cent. Hottinguer of Paris, it is stated in Wall street, has refused to accept Vincent Note's draft—a fact which will create some sensation in New Orleans.

A bill broker in Wall street, Mr. Schultz, a German or Hollander, who has been in this city but a few years as a dealer in foreign exchange, took arsenic on Friday, and died on Sunday.—He has been guilty of selling bills of exchange without handing over the proceeds to the owners. He is also suspected of drawing spurious bills. The amount of his defalcations is now set down at about \$30,000, but if he has drawn spurious bills it is now impossible to estimate the amount.

Some stocks have advanced to-day, especially U. S. Bank, which is now higher than ever, 110½.

MORE SUB-TREASURY TROUBLE.

The Louisville Post Office is in a bad way. The Post Master Mr. Campbell, is openly charged, by his clerks and others with peculating upon the public funds. His mode of operation is in some respects a novel one. It appears the Department has printed receipts, which being vouchers for the money drawn for public services, are required to be signed by every person to whom the money is paid. The Journal says, that "the clerks of the Louisville office and some of the outside dealers with the concern have been frequently requested to sign blank receipts which the Post Master afterwards filled with whatever amount he pleased, and the Department at Washington allowed the sums mentioned in the receipts. The clerks had their suspicions aroused, sent on to Washington, obtained copies of the vouchers transmitted in their names, and found that the receipts had been filled up with sums which they never received." These facts show a most rotten state of things in the establishment, and point to the Post Master as another mammoth peculator upon the funds of the Government. Time was when the discovery would have created

a sensation throughout the country, but this is no new thing in these days of Sub-Treasury rascality.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

A writer in the last *Star* gives the following cheering account of the Congressional canvass in the Halifax District. "If ever a candidate for popular favor merited success, Col. Long does; and if superior talents and unwavering devotion to Republican principles can ensure his election, he will as certainly give Jesse A. Bynum a recommendation the favorable consideration of the President.—Raleigh Register.

A gradual change has been going on in this District in favor of the Whig candidate, for the two last elections, a change which is onward, and cannot be checked. A few years back, Mr. Bynum was elected to Congress by nearly 800 majority over Col. Joyner; but at the next succeeding election, by a majority of about 390 votes over Col. Long; and at the last election, by only 72 majority. So that it only requires, a change of about 40 votes to secure Col. Long's election. As to the result of the last election in the county for members of the General Assembly, if it proves anything, it proves that the Whig party still retains its strength. For although the Whig ticket, as voted for, was not filled until within 8 days of the election, having undergone four different changes, first Moore, Ousby and Smith; then Maj. A vent in place of the latter; then Doct. Bond, and finally, S. H. Gee—notwithstanding all these mutations and delays, Moore was beaten by one vote, Ousby by 12, and Gee by about 20, and, moreover, mark this, Mr Editor, Wilcox, who has returned foremost upon the Van Buren ticket, fell short of the vote given to Mathews, the hindmost Whig at the preceding election, by 7 votes. I therefore venture to predict, Col. Long will retain his majority in Halifax; for, if there is a single voter in the County changed against Long, I know him not. In old Republican Bertie, we have gained many, and expect to gain more; in Martin, Col. Long will get a better vote than he did before; and as sure as the sun shines, we will carry Northampton.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

We begin to get a clearer view of the results of the late contest in this State, having heard enough to justify us in announcing the following Representatives to Congress:

Whig.

Henry A. Wise, John W. Jones
John T. Hill, Joel Holeman,
John M. Batts, F. E. Rives,
Chas. F. Mercer, G. C. Dringooole,
Wm. L. Goggin, Linn Banks,
John Talliaferro, Walter Coles,
R. M. T. Hunter, Wm. Lucas,
Conservative, Robt. Craig,
James Garland, G. B. Samuel,
G. W. Hopkins.

Three Districts remain to be heard from, being those represented in the last Congress by Mr. Beigne, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Johnson. If the Whigs be defeated in all these Districts, they will still be gainers, upon the whole; for, whilst the Virginia Whigs began the last Congress with only six members against fifteen friendly to the Administration, the Whig and Conservative strength from Virginia in the present Congress will, even in that event be as nine to the Administration's twelve.

National Intelligencer.

New Glasgow, Va. }
May 26, 1839. }

The Twelfth Congressional District of Virginia, to the Powers at Washington, greeting:

Your "honest and beloved Gordon,"

is no more! His political death happened, suddenly, on the 23d instant, supposed to have been brought on by too long exposure to the popular storm which commenced about 11 o'clock on that day, and raged most furiously until sunset.

To the Editor of the Globe, particularly.

You will perceive from the following statement that your call for Major Garland's sacrifice, has not been made in vain;

Albemarle, Garland's majority is 145
Nelson, do. do. 302
Amherst, do. do. 209
*Louisa, 1st day, do. 60
*Fluvanna, do. do. 142

[*Polls kept open three days.]
Being only a majority of 858 votes so far. His final majority, it is believed, will fall not far short of 1,000! Thus, with all the powers of the Administration in Washington, Richmond, and his district, combined against him, the Richmond Enquirer admitting sundry furious attacks upon him, and not one

in his defence, Major Garland has achieved the most glorious triumphs on record.

Nor does the triumph of principle and morality stop there. In Nelson, Mr. Massie (Whig is elected by 148 majority over Mr. Whitehead. In Amherst Col. Cabell has been re-elected over the Ajax Talem of the party, Dr. Powell by 159 majority. In Campbell, Buckingham, and Rockbridge, the Whigs have succeeded by overwhelming majorities. In the Campbell Congressional district, Witcher (Whig) will run Coles to the throat-latch, if he does not beat him. In the Buckingham district Hill (Whig) is elected.

Yours, &c.

THE CITIZEN.

ASHEBORO' N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1839.

GEN. GRAY'S LETTER.

Mr. Fisher takes care to give this letter to his readers of the Western Carolinian without the accompanying remarks, originally connected with it.—He would have the reader to believe that Gen. Gray has been erroneously represented as taking a part against his election. In this Mr. F. attempts the grossest imposition not only on Gen. Gray, but also on his readers of the Carolinian. For no man knows better than Mr. Fisher that Gen. Gray is decidedly opposed to his election.

Mr. Fisher says that himself and Gen. Gray have "always been, not only political, but personal friends." Now we have no doubt as to the personal friendship of Gen. Gray for Mr. Fisher; for he, (Gen. G.) is we believe the personal enemy of no man. But that they have always been "political friends" is a false assertion; and Mr. Fisher dare not repeat it,—unless he makes out that *political friendship* means something different from unison of sentiment.—Mr. Fisher cannot deny but that he once idolized old Andrew Jackson, blindly devoting himself, body and soul, to Jackson's interest, Jackson's policy—every thing that Jackson did, was right, was best, with Mr. Fisher. Gen. Gray never did this. On the contrary, he warned us against the destructive measures of Jackson's Administration. And a majority, a large majority of the people in this Congressional District have long since seen and deplored their error. We regret—bitterly regret, that the precautionary admonitions of Gen. Gray and other sober minded sagacious men, were so long unheeded. They regret that they listened to such men as Charles Fisher, in preference to those patriotic consistent, thoughtful old men, whose weight of character ought to have entitled them to superior confidence.

And Mr. Fisher cannot deny but that he has been a notorious—an open-mouthed nullifier. Gen. Gray never embraced this foul heresy. On the contrary, he warned and admonished us against its disorganizing effects.—Told us it would succeed just as we see it has done. Yet Mr. Fisher pretends Gen. Gray is his political friend. Poor Mr. Fisher! we intend not to deal too harshly with him. He is in a close place. He must be permitted to prevericate a little.

We beg Gen. Gray's pardon for having made this free use of his name.—We felt compelled to do so, as we could not otherwise set the matter right, after what Mr. Fisher had exultingly said.

MR. FISHER AT MOCKSVILLE.

This gentleman has a great deal to say in his last Carolinian about the attention the people of Davie paid to his speech on Tuesday of Court at Mocksville. He says in substance that they took more interest in his speech, than they did in the proceedings of the Whig meeting subsequently held in the Court-House. This may be true. If the people of Davie stand affected towards Mr. F. as we understand they do, from various authentic sources, we are not

surprised that they listened with attention; and that for the same reason, the parishioner slept in his pew, to the sermons of his own minister, but all attention whenever a stranger preached. On being asked by his parson why he did so, replied, "when you preach, always know that every thing is right but I cannot trust a stranger with much confidence, I always think it safest to watch him."

We have some acquaintance with Davie; and unless we are greatly mistaken in the population of that County, there exists no where a more high minded, independent, straight-forward, open consistent and patriotic race of citizens than those of Davie. And we have direct information—express and positive—that they, generally, cannot and will not support Mr. Fisher. They believe, other rational men believe, that the candidate who will not come out fairly and openly, and express his political views on all-important subjects, but labor to stifle discussion by unmeaning gabble and nonsensical noise,—is not to be trusted.

Among many items of undoubted testimony, we insert the following extract of a letter, which we now is from a source entitled to the highest credit.

Davie Co., N. C., June 3d, 1839.

I have just read the Dialogue in the Citizen of last Friday, between the Whig and Col. — about Mr. Fisher's speech at Lexington. I heard him at Mocksville; and he must have repeated the very same speech there. For what few friends he has in this County, are equally at a loss, with the Colonel of Davidson, in attempting to give an account of his political views, as contained in his speech. I never did see a set of men more pushed for trumps, than the Fisher men are about here. General dissatisfaction prevails, especially since he made his speech at Mocksville. Unless he comes out speedily in some way, to give the people an understanding of his course of policy he may as well back out. And even if he were now to avow himself, it would be regarded as forced, out of him; and I think would not restore him to confidence. The universal cry is,—"why is it, that Mr. Fisher has so long and so studiously kept us in the dark as to his political sentiments on all the prominent and vitally important measures to be agitated in the next Congress?" There is something mysterious, indeed suspicious,—say the people generally, in the conduct of this man; which if traced to its source, would, I have no doubt, be found to originate in unworthy motives, either in himself or in those who are endeavoring to use him as a tool.

WHIG MEETING IN SALISBURY.

A writer in the last Carolinian, (Mr. Fisher we presume; for it is understood he writes both the Editorials and the communications of correspondents, for that paper,) endeavors to turn the Whig meeting at Salisbury on the 25th ult into ridicule. He calls it a "failure," &c. &c.

"You laugh! The story well applied. Will make you laugh on 'other side'."

This version of the affair is not at all surprising. The gentleman, finding himself in bad odor at home, among his neighbors of Salisbury, seeks to destroy the influence of their opposition by ridiculing those movements, which he has so much reason to dread; and which he does awfully dread, or he would not have resorted to the miserable, the pitiful shifts he did, to frustrate the meeting altogether. This "Independent Whig" (as he calls himself) forgot to tell how ineffectual his own management was to prevent the meeting from going into effect. He forgot also to say how much labor he himself had lost in and about Salisbury, trying to get up nullification meetings. We should like to know whether he intends to hold himself out to the people of the District as an "Independent Whig." And then hear him explain the meaning of his cognomen.—Does the term independent, when applied to Whiggery, signify a Whig that has no dependence on the people? Or is it to be understood as a course of policy self-made, self-existent—and entirely independent of consistency and principle?