outrage of our city authorities has prompted in the breast of every man of generous feelings in this community.

It is unnecessary to detail the whole of this scandalous proceeding. Let it suffice that the Chairman of the Democratic Meeting, by sycophants. Col. Wm. R. Hailett, and Mr. Chas. Cullum, rant from the Recorder, for "riotous and disorderly conduct." That conduct was presiding and being at one of the most respectable meetings ever held in Mobile. The immediate injury done to individuals is not worthy of a thought. It is the disrespect for the people involved in the measure, that is to be condemned-it is the attempt at an outrage which has no precedent in any American community since Hartford sent forth those resolutions which have made it a contempt-a stigma in the eye of every republitan. It is not that several eminent citizens have been dragged before a public tribunal and treated like felous. This is not what is complained of. It is that a paltry Police Court-lead on by an individual notoriously unmindful of the law and the privileges of the citizens-has violated a right guaranteed in the Constitution of the Union and every State which composes it. It is not that respectable citizens have been arraigned before a criminal judge-it is that men, clothed in a little brief authority, should dare to send their tools to disperse a moiety of the whole community, assembled to express opinions on a political question-to peacefully give vent to those feelings of gratification which the occasion was so well calculated to inspire. Is this conduct to be taken as evidence of the motives that govern our opponents? Is this proceeding to be construed as a practical examplification of their sentiments regarding the rights and immunities of the people? We hope not -- we believe not, for heavy as the charges are that have urged against the opposition, we are sure that there is too much of the spirit of justice remaining among them to tolerate for a moment this monstrous outrage on the constitution of our common country.

Under the circumstances there was no immediate course left but for all who felt the insolent assurance of our Recorder, to meet in nobly done, and with an indignant spiritbut this is not all, justice cannot be satisfied until the officers engaged in this affair be dismissed from the public service! They have offended half of the community at least, and the other half owe this much deference to the opinions and claims of their fellow citizens. We speak not now in the spirit of party.party shall permit what may be termed the minority to suffer the wrong and insolence of the officers which that party may choose to execute their will. If this clain upon their justice be slighted-if this right be spurned, they may may safely count on but brief authority, and they cannot complain if the "ingredients of this poisoned chalice be commended to their own lips."

Read the following extracts:

The first are from a work published by John

From What Federalism was, Judge what it

"The people in all nations are naturally divided into two sorts, the GENTLEMEN and the SIMPLEMEN, a word which is here chosen to signify the COMMON PEOPLE. By the common people, we mean laborers, mechanics, and husbandmen in general, who pursue their occupations and industry without any knowledge in the liberal arts and sciences, or in any thing but their own trades and pursuits."-Vol. iii, page 368.

"Inequality of birth! let no man be surprised that this species of inequality is introduced here. The children of ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILIES have generally greater advantages of education, and earlier opportunities to be acquainted with public characters, and be informed of public offices, than those of meaner ones, or even those in middle life."-Vol. i, page 109. "The distinction of POOR and RICH are as

NECESSARY in States of considerable extent, (such as the United States,) as labor and good government-the POOR are destined to LA-BOR, and the RICH, by the advantages of education, independence and leisure, are qualified for superior stations."-Vol. i, page 160. "It is the true policy of the common people place the whole executive power in the hands

of one man."-Vol. i, page 406. "All political communities ought to be divided alo the few and the many-the first are the ich and the well born; the other the mass of the

people."-Hamilton. "The second branch of the Legislature ought be composed of mer, of great and established soperty-an aristocracy! men who, from pride, apport permanency. To make them completeindependent (of the people,) they must be hosen for life. Such an aristocratic body would keep down the turbulence of democracy."-Speech of Mr. Morris, a leading Feder-

"There never can be prosperous times in this Country, until a POOR MAN, as in England, s obliged to work for a sheep's head and a luck a day, and lie under a cart at night."-Schator Newbury, a Connecticut Federalist.

"All persons uttering or publishing, or causby to be attered or published, any false or scanhous matter of the President or Congress of he United States, shall be fined two thousand llars, and imprisoned two years."-John Adam's Sedition Law.

"It seems strange that the founders of the oustitution did not make some regulation of he right of suffrage, so as to secure to men of property their due weight and influence in soety; for it ought to be deemed a first princiin all free countries, that PROPERTY SHOULD GOVERN."-A member of the artford Convention.

Read what they said of the illustrious Jefferson, and the vite dang they poured upon Madion, when they were caned to preside over this

cause we did not wish to anticipate the public from him. Be resolute; act like the sons of and appropriation after appropriation, were liberty, of GOD, and your country—nerve your rushed through the Assembly in hot haste. A mendous excitement which the highhanded arms with vengeance against the despot who would wrest the inestimable germ of your independence from you-and you shall be conquer-

> "Give ear no longer to the syren voice demoeracy and Jeffersonian liberty. It is a cursed delusion, adopted by traitors and recommended

"Jefferson-the man who, with the DAGwere arrested yesterday morning, on a war- GER of popular confidence, first gave the stab to your liberties."

> "It (non intercourse) is cowardly; for it is a base attempt to bring on a war with Great Britain. It is FRENCH in every feature. It Canal and some other works, which, as they is intended as a measure of hostility against

> "There exists NO CAUSE of war with Great Britain. 'Great Britain, the bulwark of Great Britain, 'Great Britain, the bulwark of "to provide for carrying on the public works our holy religion-struggling for Ler salvation now in progress." Several other canals, and and fighting the battles of christendom against railroads innumerable are crowding their claims anti-christ and his host.""

"The war was founded on falsehood, declared without necessity, to aid the late tyrant of Europe in his views of aggrandizement." "As Mr. Madison has declared war, let Mr.

Madison carry it on." "Government cannot be kicked into a war .-We have no army deserving the name of one.-NEITHER MEN ARE TO BE HAD-NOR

MONEY TO PAY THEM. "Any federalist who lends money to Government, must go and shake hands with James Madison, and claim fellowship with Felix Grun-Let him no more call himself a Federalist and friend to his country! HE WILL BE

CALLED BY OTHERS INFAMOUS!!" "Each man who volunteers his services in such a war, or loans his money for its support, or by his conversation, his writings, or any mode of influence, encourages its prosecution; that man is an accomplice in the wickedness. loads his conscience with the blackest crimes, and brings the guilt of blood upon his own soul, and is, in the sight of God and his law, a MURDERER!"

"How will the supporters of this anti-christian warfare endure their sentence-endure the fire that forever burns-the worm which never dies-WHILE THE SMOKE OF THEIR TORMENT ASCENDS FOREVER AND

The Chinch Bug.

It is our duty to give hints now and then, drawn from public observation, for the benefit of so large and respectable a class as that of public assembly, and to place upon the city the farming portion of our community. The administration the brand of infamy-the bug is threatening a dreadful destruction of the charge of having permitted their prejudices to crops in the back country, and is also making overmaster their sense of justice-to permit its appearance in great numbers in the low the feelings of the animal to overcome the country. An intelligent farmer informs us that claims of law and equity. This has been this formidable insect, while making its horrid ravages in the wheat, oats, eve, corn, and even grass, will pass by, and leave untouched, the crop of peas and sweet potatoes. Our hint is, that all take care to plant largely of these two valuable articles this year.

They are peculiarly adapted to the soil of our flat sandy country, and no body plants Territory. There is a lottier sentiment involved in this enough of them. Let farmers look to this, as a Joint Resolution to authorize the adoption of transaction—it is whether or not a dominent means of ordinary prudence in case of the loss measures for the occupation and settlement of the corn and wheat crop. A man cannot starve with his cribs full of peas and his cellars full of "sweet Carolinians."

Original Poetry. See the song on our first page-we would gladly give further extracts from the body of Mr. E --- 's beautiful poem, with remarks upon their peculiar merits, but we affect not the task of the skilful critic, and the "log cabin" disorganizers ask too much of our time and space, for us to gratify to any extent our penchant for literary matters. We take leave en passent to say, however, that the author of Babylon must give us a new edition of his work. His genius is a young bird of the eagle family, with strong wing and unblinking eve. Let him take a higher and a broader flight, on the same subject, and in a new edition. His theme is a magnificent one, and although his poem as it now is, has merits of the very highest order, (and-every body should buy and read it,) yet the author, from haste, or the timidity of early youth, as a man and writer, has evidently not given himself elbow-room, he has not let his vigorous fancy to every white male inhabitant of said Territake its wonted flight. What is not apt to be tory, of the age of eighteen years and upsaid truly, of any modern hastily written work, especially when that work is a poem, and American too, we say, without fear or doubt, of Babylon,-it is too short. Let the author "lengthen his cords;" his "stakes" are plenty "strong" to hold cords of any length.

From the New York Sun.

Debt! Debt! Debt! We have said some hard things of Pennsy! vania; we have soundly berated her impudence in launching so deeply into debt; we have unsparingly condemned her gigantic credit system which has led to gigantic frauds and unbounded ruin; we have denounced her suspension policy, her corruption of the currency, and her immorainfractions of solema contracts. All this we have said, but "more in sorrow than in anger." It pained us to see a once proud and noble State disgraced, her credit lost, and her fair fame tarnished. We knew she contained within herself the power to rise from her fallen state, if she would have the courage to put it forth in a enemy, the opinion seems to be a prevalent noble effort worthy of herself. To this course alist, in the Convention that framed the Constiwe urged her with all our feeble power of argument, hoping that she would be induced to take a firm stand, levy the tax which is her only resort, and regain her lost rank among the proudest of her sisters. It was, however, labor lost .-The incubus of her debt weighed her down to such a degree, that she had no spirit left to make an effort for extricating hersell, and her Legislature adjourned under circumstances which showed too plainly that still deeper degradation was contemplated-that if taxation was to be the only mode of paying her debt or the interest upon it, the probability was, it would remain unpaid till dooms day.

But we have no more to say to Pennsylvania; ndeed, we lear that what we have already said will yet come back to us with additional force. Our own State appears bent upon seeking a "lower deep," and it is more than probable from present indications that we shall in,a few years reach a point where even prostrate Pennsylvania will look down upon us. Her debt is but thir:y-five millions: ours will be double that a-

The die is cast; the decree has already gone forth; the Canal Board have issued a volumnious and most plausible apology, which appears "You have reposed confidence in a bow to have banished every doubt in the councils of ARD, [Jefferson] and leaned on a broken staff the State, and opened the way for a glorious ong. Let every man stretch out his hand, career of extravagance. No sooner was the taken there, in order to point out the person and put this accursed thing, the EMBARGO, "able State paper" published than bill after bill, spoken of.

million of dollars was looked upon as a sum quite too trifling to talk about; any thing less than ten millions was hardly worth a moment's no-tice. The Erie Canal is to be enlarged at an expense which will not be a dollar less than thirty millions -- it may be forty; the New York and Erie Rail Road Company are to have a loan upon such conditions as will enable them to get about as much money out of the State as they please and do what they please with it .--We shall be much disappointed if the State escape from this concern with a loss of less than tion was obtained by the scouts.

fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. Then there are only to cost the trifling sum of a few million each, are really not worth considering separately, and so are put together in one sweeping bill upon the Legislature, all prepared with reports of most disinterested engineers, to show that each particular road is the most important for "developing resources," and the most easily constructed of any one in the wide world. And by adopting the reasoning of the canal board, all these projects by which the State is to be cut up into one vast checker-board by intersecting canals and railroads, can be shown to have peculiar claims on public credit. The process s very simple-"easy as lying." You have only to show that during a certain period business increased upon some of these thoroughfares at a certain rate, then from this basis go on with your calculation in geometrical progression through all time to come, and you can demonstrate to a positive certainty that every single project will produce a large income, paying for tself within a very short time, and that it is for the highest interest of the State and the people to abandon every thing else-quit production, leave the plough, the axe, the hammer and all the implements of industry, in order to build rail roads for the purposes of "developing our resources." All this can be shown, as it has already in some measure been shown, in the report of the Canal Board "by a cold and severe

ed into her present difficulties. But we know that it is useless to waste words upon the subject; the discussion is made; the Rubicon is crossed. New York is at all events to be plunged into a debt, the interest of which will, within a few years, be payed by a tax upon the people, or else the State will be disgraced by repudiating the debt altogether-we will not undertake to say which. We have firmly believed that the State would not refuse to pay its debts at any sacrifice; but that was when we supposed the madness of further issues of stock would not be hazarded. Recent events have shaken our confidence.

analysis of figures." The Star well remarks

that the same results were shown in advance to

encourage the extravagant expenditures upon

the Chenango and other canals, and that by the

same kind of reasoning Pennsylvania had been

From the Globe.

Occupation of Overon. The following joint resolution was recently reported to the Senate by Mr. LINN, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Oregon

of the Territory of Oregon.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title of the United States to the Territory of Oregon is certain and will not be abandoned.

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take immediate measures to have the boundaries of the United States on the Pacific frontier ascertained and fixed, and in the mean time he take such measures as may be necessary to protect the persons and property of our citizens residing or trading in the Territory of

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to, be erected at suitable places and distances a line of military posts from Fort Leavenworth to the Rocky Mountains, for the better protection and encouragement of the Indian trade and for the preservation of peace between the whites and

That as soon as the boundaries of the Oregon Territory are indisputably determined, one thousand acres of land shall be granted ward, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, or to his heir or heirs at-law, if such there be.

That the President is hereby authorized to appoint an additional Indian agent, whose duty it shall be (under his direction and control) to superintend the interests of the United States with any agency now established by

That the sum of dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

St. Augustine, April 17.

Gen. Taylor is concentrating 300 men at Fort Fanning on the Suwannee, for an examination of Wahoo Swamp.

From every thing which we learn, from gentlemen who have recently been among the one, that they are short of powder. Among Intelligencer. That editor is perfectly acquainted camps which they were forced to vacate, leaving every thing behind them, their horns were invariably found empty; and from the fact that Wild Cat did not fire upon the troops when re-crossing the We-ki-wa, these views seem to be strengthened. Now is a favorable moment to push up the feeling of insecurity, created among them by the late visit to the: planting grounds; and while their resources of amnunition are depreciating, cripple them in their efforts at resistance. Delay may be dangerous; for who shall say, that before this moon is over, they will not successfully ambuscade a baggage train, and receive new supplies to keep up their bloodthristy operations.

There is a rumor that the Indian, made prisoner some time sincs on the Wacassassa, took his captors to a place used as a depot by Tiger-Tail, and that several articles belonging to the late Mr. Dallam, murdered at Caloosahatchie, were identified by their marks. | CORPORATIONS.-Northampton Republican. The prisoner also informed them that the Indians were supplied with powder by a Spaniard at Tampa Bay, and he was accordingly

Six Mile Post .- As two of the soldiers of | can have their own way. We venture to say that | on their own resources. In reviewing his life thoug this station were engaged in hunting, last Monday, they were fired on when near a hammock, with a rifle. The fire was returned by one whilst the other reserved his charge until the discharged piece was reloaded, and then left for their post. Communication was had by express to the different forts, as well as by a discharge of cannon, and Capt. Fulas by a discharge of cannon, and Capt. Ful-ton's troop were immediately saddled up, when an order was received for a detail of 15 men to repair to Fort Peyton. Lieut.

A poor laborer called upon a whig manufacturer in this place, for employment, a few days since, and was "PERSONALLY," by him, informed that he could not work unless he embraced the whig creed, 15 men to repair to Fort Peyton. Lieut. Hardee took the detachment, and, at daylight, "ALL PROPER INFLUENCE to DRAW HIM was ready for the orders of the commanding to the right side." -- Political Reformer. officer of this district. No positive informa-

The officers and command of Fort Fulton exhibit great alacrity and promptitude of movement, and are imbued with a zeal which is truly refreshing.

Truth sounds no worse though oft it meets the ear." The end of Sir Nicholas Biddle. Knight of the PROMISING Order of Financial Humbug, Now squinting, fumbling and trembling at the New

York MAY-bug. Not a whisper was heard, not a clerk was there, As the Presidents met in a hurry; Not a man in the town I believe, was aware Of the cause of their terrible flurry.

In private they met, in the dead of the night, For the work they were doing was dirty; Like cowardly thieves, they avoided the light, And they knew they deserved nine and thirty.

Safe'y they've play'd us their slippery tricks, Which the reople have found to their sorrow, For their customers got less coppers than kicks, When for specie they asked on the morrow. But half of their dirty work is done,

And the honest ones think of resuming, When the Chestnut-street palace fires a gun, To check all such impious presuming. The Edict went forth "for the general good,"
That the pressure should still be made greater,

Till the people distressed and craving for food, Should submit to the "Great Regulator." Deeper and deeper they'd sink us down, And flood us with rags and shin-plasters, Till abject and base word shrink from the frown

Of our pen-and-ink two-penny masters. Lightly they talk of our silver and gold, And our "ignorant popular passion;"
But Calboun and Van Buren will "lay them all cold

Little we reck of their gibes and their sneers, And their taunts at our humble condition; We never, as they have, appealed to man's tears But by reason maintain our position

An Acrostic. May truth and justice vindicate thy fame, And whelm thine enemics in deepest shame; Round honor'd brows shall glory's jewels shine, Triumphant garlands in defiance twine: Illustrious worth its onward course shall bear, Ne'er fading chaplets shall you ever wear.

Virtue and talents will and must prevail, Applauding millions shall thy triumph hail; No motley mixture of a pie-bald crew, ast the bright honors which to thee are du Unfaltering, then, thy glorious march shall be, Reposing on the people's majesty: Enjoy the honors which thy worth has won, Number'd with Jackson and great Washington.

From the New Era.

Democratic Song. Freemen hear your country's call, Roll the Democratic ball, Let your voice be heard by all The foes of Liberty. Now's the day and now's the hour. See they struggle hard for power: But in vain the Federal's roar Against Democracy.

Who will be a Whigling slave, Who would not his country save, Who a monarch soon would have Let him turn and flee. Who Columbia's glory love, Who for Freedom, Freemen prove; Onward to the battle move, Let us all be free.

From all shaving banking laws, From the Broker's greedy jaws, The Treasury Bill with specie clause Soon shall set us free. Van Buren then shall lead the van, To carry out the glorious plan. Approved by every honest man Who loves his liberty.

An Independent Politician. The following is the leading editorial article vesterday's National Intelligencer:

AN INDEPENDENT POLITICIAN .-- JOHN McEL. VAINE, Esq. a leading member of the Administraion party in Ohio, late a Van Buren candidate for Congress and a member of the Van Buren Central Committee, has for reasons which he frankly avows in an address, through the Columbus papers, pub-licly renounced his support of Mr. Van Buren, and declared himself in favor of the election of his old commander and tellow-soldier, Gen. Harrison, whom he prefers and supports, "because (says he) I know him, and know him to be a brave man, a true patriot, and a capable statesman," and because of have been dissatisfied with the course of measures pursued by the Administration."

Within the last sixty days-we are assured by Democrat of distinction, himself, "a member of the Van Buren Central Committee"--Mr. John McEtvaine was an ardent, strenuous, and efficient advocate of the Democratic cause, and the zealous friend of the President. But the banks have obtained judgment against him for upwards of \$27,000. And all of a sudden "the independent politician' has made the proclamation which we now find quo ted with exultation by the Editor of the National with the state of independence which such circumstances produce .- Washington Globe.

Facts to be Remembered, 1. John M. Morehead voted to allow to ree negroes the right of suffrage.

2. He voted against the bill to prevent the migration of free negroes into this State. 3. He voted against the bill to prevent the education of slaves and free negroes.

4. He voted against the bill to restrain trading with slaves. 5. He voted against the bill for draining

Mattamuskeet Lake. 6. He voted against annual sessions of the Legislature.

Washington N. C. Republican.

Tyranny.—A factory Agent in this town has iven notice to his workmen that they MUST sign PLEDGE to support Harrison for the Preside cy! Two or three Whigs have already spurned the COLLAR and bid defiance to the SOULLESS

Why Mr. Republican, that is nothing at all in omparison with what has been done in this town. After the late election, a certain blustering whig, HORSE WHIPPED A HIRED MAN, because he had ventured to vote the Democratic Tickets! ! there are many other instances of TYRANNY, which if they could be brought to light would make the blood chili in the very veins of Republicans.

Dover (N.2H.) Gazette.

"Every DOUBTFUL MAN I should be seen PERSONALLY, and ALL PROFER IN-FLUENCE used to DRAW HIM to the right ide."-Whig Secret Circular for 1840.

Washington Irving's Literary Pursuits .-The Mirror says it always takes up the Knickerbocker with high enjoyment, being sure always to meet, among its large and eminent list of contributors, the finished writings of Washington Irving, whose "calm and sunny thoughts," indicating a heart at ease with the world, bespeak the character of the man; and allusion is made to the effect upon health and life of literary pursuits. Mr. Irving is on the shady side of time, and has even seen years on the outward side of half a century; but no one who should meet him in society, or in the street, would take him to be farther advanced in life than forty-five or forty-eight years. With an elastic step, erect figure, and a countenance glowing with health, good humor, and pleasant thoughts, one finds it almost impossible to believe, that he has looked upon the scenes which (judging from a recent paragraph from a letter of his in a New Jersey paper, concerning his birth place) he must have seen. Moreover there is no flagging of the mind-no weakening of the intellect. His thoughts are as natural and fresh-his descriptions of nature as vivid -his pictures of character as life-like and happy as in the days of the Sketch Book and Tales of a Traveller. In short, he enjoys high health, both of mind and body. Temperance, and a "calm and sunny spirit," are a foundation of perpetual youth.

Congressional.-We regret to learn that the Hon. F. W. Pickens, who returned home from Washington, a short time since, in order to recruit his strength, continues so indisposed, as to render his return to Congress this session uncertain; and that he has written to the Speaker of the House, advising the appointment of a Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, in his place. We learn also that the trying climate of our national capital, had rendered the Hon. R. B. Rhett seriously ill, but we add, with pleasure, that he is on the recovery, or perhaps, by this time, entirely recovered.—Charleston Courier.

Making a Nose .- An account is given in late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, of a case in which a portion of the skin of the left fore arm was transferred to the nose. The object of the operation was to repair the tip and left side of a nose which had been accidentally removed.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th of April last, a negro men by the name of JACOB. He is a tall, well made telferred to the nose. The object of the opera-Instead of taking the piece designed for a patch, from the forehead, as commonly practised by Taliacotianists, it was thought better in this particular instance to resort to the arm, and is very fond of ardent spirits. The said boy some years past, worked in Wilmington, in scar. The operation, which was performed by Dr. W. Warren of Boston, was attended by complete success, and the patient immediately started for his home in the State of Maine. Charleston Courier.

A Long Sleep .- The following is an extract from a letter received from Yorkshire:-"A remarkable circumstance now astonishes the people in this place. There is at present in the neighborhood of Huddersfield a man who has been sleeping for the last thirty-one weeks. Shots have been fired in the room in which he sleeps, and it was also suggested to open some of his veins, which was done; but every effort failed in rousing him, and yet his breath and pluse are going quite regular. It is said that the same individual has had two similar dozes before now; the first lasted for two months, and the second for five months." Charleston Courier.

Maternal Alarm.

Fear seized her soul. The mother saw her child Upon the rock that overhung the water, And shricked to it, in hurried accents wild, Come down, you slut! you know you had n't oughter

DIED.

In Duplin County on the 18th of April, Col. Jas. Wright in his eighty-fifth year. Few men of such acknowledged worth, of such varied and extensive information political and historical, have lived so long, without embarking in public life. * Hsi course after the close of our Revolutionary struggle, i which he took an active and decided part in favo of liberty, was character z d by great industry and unremitted attention to agricultural pursuits. Few had studied more or understood better the political institutions of his country, having fought for liberty, he knew well its value and none were more jealous of the encroachments of power, its delegation for the benefit of a few at the expense of many, he ever deprecated and bo'dly denounced; always dis; osed to confine legislation within parrow limits disposed to confine legis arion within ed, except so leaving the people free and unrestrained, except so leaving the people free and unrestrained, except so far as was necessary for their own protection. He frequently spoke of the exils of too much legislation, as without remedy, apart from more profound knowledge and distinguished attainments. He was a great advocate, for the diffusion of knowledge, believing, that the right of suffrage, and our Repubhean form of government, called aloud for universal education. In his life and conversation, were exemplified, the sincer ty of his professions. His manners were plain, easy and unaffected, of stern and uncompromising integrity; a rigid economist, living well, but within his income, and never forgetting when he contracted a debt that the day of payment would soon come. He was one of the old school and of that school there are but few survivors, identified as they are with the days "that tried men's sou's' they will not soon be forgotten. He was admired by many and respected by most of his acquaintances; possessing an original and powerful mind with uncommon strength of memory, perhaps no man living was more independent in his thoughts and actions; having made up an opinion, he adhered to it with unshaken firmness, betraying neither fears nor weakness. As a parent he was ten-der and affectionate, remarkable however for throw-

*One out of many incidents of his fortitude (related by a cotemporary) we will give. In an engagement, the whigs commanded by Col. W. Dickson the horse of Col. D. was killed and he about to fall in the hands of the enemy, it was seen by Col. Wright, who accompanied by two other daring spirits with drawn swords cut their way through and bore him off, Col. D. having received a wound, the command devolved upon the dec'd. who immediately rallied his men, few in number when compared with the enemy, charged upon them and gained a most signal victory. This is a sample of federalism, when the Fedralists ing his children in proportion to his means much

a rigid censor of his own actions and weaknesses He dwelt on them, with deep sensibility and penitential sorrow, his errors were of the head not of the heart; no day passed without his reading and contemplating the truths contained in Holy Writ.

They were relied on as the Ark of safety, as a health wastien to his soul, realizing the ments. healing unction to his soul, realizing the ments, death and sufferings of the Saviour, he confidently looked to him for pardon, peace and reconciliation. "Twas thus he met the stern messenger with perfect composure, and died in the confident hope that his peace was made.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYET	TEVILLE.	4.1
Brandy, peach,	\$ 0 40 a \$00	54
" apple,		42
Bacon,	00 71 a 00	
Beeswax,		25
Butter,	15 α	22
Bale Rope.	The second secon	10
Cotton Yarn,	18 a	24
Coffee,		13
Cotton,	00 6 α 00	
Cotton Bagging,		20
Corn,	60 a	65
Candles, F. F.	00 17 a 00	100000
Flaxseed,	0 90 a	33 A
Flour,	4 4	5
Feathers,	The second secon	40
Lard,	8 a	9
Salt, per bushel,	80 a	94
Sack,	21 4	20
Tobacco, leaf	4 a	. 5
Bale Rope,	8 a	10
Wheat,		80
Whiskey,	35 a	371
Wool,	17 a	20
Iron, bar,	51 a	1000
Molasses,	33 a	34
Nails, cut,	7 a	7
Sugar, brown,	8 a 00	12
" lump,	16 a 00	00
" loaf,	18 a 00	20

" loaf,	18 a 00	20
WILMING	TON.	1
Bacon,	\$00 8 a \$00	9
Butter,	16 a	25
Beeswax, scarce,	22 a	24
Bale Rope, dull,	6 a	8
Brandy, apple,	55 a	00
Corn, per bushel,	70 a	80
Coffee,	11 a	13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	6 a	7
Cotton Bagging, dull,	20 a	140
Flour, per bbl.	4 50 a B	50
Gin, American,	55 a	-
. Lime, cask,		75
Molasses,	30 a	35
Pitch, at the Stills,	2 00 a 2	25
Rice, per 100 lbs.	2 75 a 3	00
Rum, N. E.	40 a	45
Rosin, scarce,	1 50 a	00
Sugar, brown,	8. a	- 2
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.	1 75 a 1	80
Turpentine, hard	half p	rice
Tar, per bbl.	1 05 a	
Pitch do	1 75 a 2	00
Rosin, do	a 1	50
Flooring boards, M.	8 50 a 9	50
Wide do do	5 50 a 6	50

TEN DOLLARS

Reward. low, about six feet in height, and very dark complected, with more than otherwise, a pleas-ant countenance. He plays well on the fiddle, different employments, and between that place and Fayetteville, on the steam and pole boats. He is well known in them both, and will, I have no doubt, be lurking in them, and their vicinity occasionally, again. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend him and deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I can get him again.

JOHN H. BUTLER.

Sampson County, May 4, 1840. 63-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Sampson County. In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

William Dawson and Wife Mary, and others,

Charles Butler and others.

(Petition for sale of Land.) T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Charles Butler, James Maxwell and Wife Molsey, Neill McLeod and Wife Elizabeth and John Butler, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the North Carolinian, a paper printed and published in Fayetteville, that the said detendants do appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Clinton, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, to plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken

pro confesso, and heard exparte as to them, Witness, Patrick Murphy, Clerk and Master for the Court of Equity, for the County of Sampson, at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1840, and in the 64th year of American Independence. PATRICK MURPHY, C. & M. E.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land,

with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Hobses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students. Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 63-ts.

NOTICE.

HE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of James Wright dec'd at April Term of the County Court of Duplin, do hereby notify all persons having any claims or demands against his testator, or his estate, to bring them forward authenticated as the Law directs, within the time prescribed by acts of Assembly, in that case made and provided, or this notice will be plead in Bar to a recovery. Those indebted are requested to make payment.

J. WRIGHT, Executor.

April 22, 1840.

MOTICE.

UNCAN LAMONT, son of Duncan Lamont, who removed from the Parish of Cowal, Argyleshire, Scotland, to America, about eighty years ago, leaving three sisters in that kingdom, will find it to his interest to apply to Col. David Gillis, of this county, or to this office, for information from Scotland of much importance to him,

The name of Lamont is often pronounced

Fayetteville, April 10th, 1840.