

PUSEYISM.

In the year 1833, the late Rev. Dr. Rose, of King's College, the Rev. Mr. Porcival, Dr. Pusey, and two or three other clergymen, met in the house of the first named gentleman, when, talking over the progress of dissent and the unpopularity, and even practical neglect in which high church principles had fallen of late years, they came to a resolution to form themselves into a society, though without any formal organization, to use their utmost efforts to revive and bring into practical recognition the class of principles to which we have referred. The celebrated "Tracts for the Times," had their origin in the meeting in question. These tracts appeared at irregular intervals, and were published at prices, varying according to the quantity of matter, from twopence to sixpence. The tracts soon attracted general attention, from the startling doctrines they advanced; and as the tendency of all of them was to exalt the authority of the church, and increase the importance of the clergy by investing them with a special sacredness of character, the new class of opinions made rapid progress among them. Every successive tract became bolder and bolder in its tone, and approached nearer and nearer the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The principal writers were Dr. Pusey, the Rev. Mr. Newman, and two or three others. The series proceeded until it reached No. 90, which so openly and strenuously advocated the principles of the Catholic Church, that the Bishop of Oxford felt called upon to interpose his authority, and put an end to the further publication of the Tracts.

The last of the series, No. 90, created a deep sensation, especially as it was soon discovered that it had contributed to make several individuals go openly over to the Catholic Church. The doctrines now held by the Puseyites, who are sometimes called Tractarians, so closely resemble the doctrines of the Catholic Church, that there can hardly be said, on most points, to be any difference between them. Among the points to which the Puseyites attach special importance, is the assumption that all the clergy of the Church of England, in common with those of the Catholic Church, have descended in a direct line from the Apostles. This is what is called apostolical succession. They also maintain, that all children, baptized by the Established clergy, are regenerated when the water is sprinkled upon them; but they refuse to recognize the baptism of the ministers of other denominations as baptism at all. They hold that there is no hope of salvation for those who are without the pale of the Church. They renounce the Reformation, and look forward with eager desire to a union between the Church of England and the Catholic Church. They maintain that the Church has an authority above that of the State; and that the Sovereign and the Senate are bound to submit to the dictum of the Church. They lay but little stress on those doctrinal matters which the evangelical clergy in the Establishment regard as essential to salvation. They attach much greater importance to the writings of the Fathers than to the narratives of the inspired evangelists and the epistles of the apostles. They hold, indeed, that the Scriptures ought not to be read at all by the laity, unless accompanied by the exposition of their meaning to be found in the Book of Common Prayer. They virtually reject the atonement, and set aside as fanaticism what is regarded by other parties as the religion of the heart. They maintain that the bread and wine in the Sacrament are converted, when consecrated by the clergy, into the actual flesh and blood of Christ, and that the sacrament constitutes a kind of continuation of the atonement of Christ on the cross.

This is a tolerably fair synopsis of the doctrines of the "Puseyites." It will at once be perceived that they are in close approximation to the faith of the Catholic Church. And indeed it has always been matter of surprise to intelligent and well informed students of the history and creed of the two great rival churches of Christendom, why they should have been arrayed in hostile attitude. Their liturgy—cremations—creed, and religious observances are very nearly identical. The present movement certainly promises ere long to consummate a re-union.

MESMERISM.

From the "Tribune" Press. Mesmerism. *Savoyard Co. Ill.*, June 16, 1843. Mr. Hayward: As the public mind has been, under considerable excitement with regard to the subject of Mesmerism; and as some of your readers are persons in an intercourse with whom we have spent much of our lives, and are therefore, the better qualified to decide upon the credit to which our statement is entitled; we do not conceive that we shall be guilty of any intrusion in sending you for publication the following report of a case, which occurred under such circumstances, as preclude all fears of imposition; and of the truth of which the public may rest well assured.

During the last spring Doctor Boykin was in Mobile, where he embraced an opportunity of witnessing some experiments in Mesmerism: And here it may not be amiss to state, that the Doctor was a disbeliever in the many statements which he had heard of the influence of Mesmerism, thinking the most of their exhibitions might be the result of places previously arranged and adroitly executed for deception. He acknowledges, however, that his skepticism was considerably weakened by the case which he witnessed in Mobile; but did not yield it his entire assent. After his return home he was informed by his family, that his son William, a boy of about 14 years of age, and his daughter had Mesmerised a negro child about three years of age. A short time after he called upon William to Mesmerise a servant girl in the house of about 10

years of age. He soon engaged in the execution of his father's request, and in a few minutes she was in a state of mesmeric sleep. As we had no cause to fear an imposition, of course we did not adopt the precaution of blindfolding, but so well were we assured that she was truly and soundly asleep, that we did not conceive it necessary. After it was discovered that she was asleep, some objects were given to William with directions to ask her what he held in his hand. She frequently answered, "I don't know." And here it may be proper to recollect, that it is very likely William did not, promptly and specifically, confine his mind to the object; for she would sometimes say she did not know, and soon after answer correctly. It is probable that what of concentration in William might have been the cause of her failure, whenever it occurred. A pocket-knife was given to him, and being asked what it was? she, in a short time, answered correctly, and told whose it was. She did the same with a handkerchief.

She soon fell into a state of sleep so profound, that she could scarcely be got to talk except to answer when called, which she did to all. In this state cold water was sprinkled into her face, and Dr. Boykin punctured her with a pin, which he is very confident she must have felt, in an natural state of sleep, to which she seemed to be perfectly insensible. But after William's proceeding, as directed by his father, she came to a state in which she again gave answers to questions put to her. William held in his hand a knife, asking her what it was? At first she showed an exertion to speak, but did not audibly; soon however she correctly answered, "master's knife."—A China representation of a dog was given him of the mantelpiece, and when asked what he held? she answered, she "did not know, but something her master gave him from the mantelpiece." She was then asked its color, and correctly answered white. A comb was given to William being a little white at one end, but mostly black. He asked her what he held? she answered, she did not know. He asked her its color? she answered white. He then concealed from his view the white, and she answered black, and told what it was. A snuff box was brought from another room, she told whose and what it was. When asked, she told who were in the room, leaving out a small boy; and being asked if there was any one else, she answered correctly, telling who it was, pointing to him? William took from his pocket his knife, and she readily told him what it was. He returned it with the intention of taking out his nails; at the same time something else was given, which she incorrectly said was marble. He held a pitcher in his hand, standing behind her, and when asked, she told him what it was. At one time, while holding a book he asked her what it was? She said, she did not know. He asked her (while he was turning over the leaves) what color it was? She said white—he shut it—she answered black, telling immediately what it was.

Such was the result of this case, that although not one of us were before believers, we are forced from conviction to yield our assent to the truth of Mesmerism. Truly indeed are we "astonished and wonderfully made!"

JAS. L. COTTON, EDWIN DANCY, BENJN BOYKIN.

Democratic Meeting



IN WAKE.

At a large and very respectable meeting of the Democracy of Wake county, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 4th inst., on motion, Nathaniel G. Rand, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Perrin Busbee, Esq., appointed Secretary.

After some remarks from Mr. Busbee, in explanation of the object and purposes of the Meeting, one motion of James D. Newsom, Esq., the following gentlemen were named by the Chairman as a Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, Messrs J. D. Newsom, G. H. Wilder, Burwell Temple, Jas. M. Fleming, and Anderson K. Clements.

[While the Committee were out, preparing their resolutions, the Hon. William H. Haywood being present, was called upon to address the meeting. He apologized on account of his bodily indisposition, (which was apparent to all,) for not making "a speech," but consented to give the meeting a "colloquial chat," which, for about half an hour he did, in that style and temper which are so peculiarly his own, and which every man present will doubtless remember as long as he remembers any thing of the course of the whig party from 1840 to 1843.]

After Mr Haywood had concluded, Mr Wilder, on behalf of the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

- 1. Resolved unanimously, That the principles of the Democratic party are the true conservative principles of our republican system of government.
2. Resolved, That the democrats of North Carolina, are urged to assemble in their respective counties and neighborhoods, and prepare, by concert and harmony in the party, to secure the election of a democratic President and Vice President of the United States, and a democratic Governor of North Carolina at the next election.
3. Resolved, That the democrats of Wake county do hereby invite the democrats of the State to elect delegates to a State Convention to be assembled in this City at such time as may be designated by a Committee appointed for that purpose; and that the Convention, when assembled, shall consider and determine upon the course of North Carolina in reference to her vote in the democratic convention to be held in Baltimore for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States;

nominate delegates to that Convention for the State at large; declare the views and opinions of the democracy of this State upon the mode of representation and of voting for the State in that convention, or in their discretion, refer that point to the decision of a National Convention; nominate a candidate for Governor of the State at the next election; and adopt such other measures as may be best calculated to unite the democratic party, and advance the cause of sound democratic principles in the State and country.

4. Resolved, That the distinguished men whose names have been put before the people as candidates for the democratic nomination to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are, each and all, entitled to our confidence and admiration; and without expressing the preferences we may feel for the one or the other of them, we are of opinion that the State delegates to the Baltimore Convention ought to be instructed readily to acquiesce, and heartily to co-operate, with a majority of the body to which they go as representatives of this State.

5. Resolved, That no one should be regarded by democrats as legitimate candidates for President or Vice President, who do not receive the nomination of the Baltimore Convention.

6. Resolved, That no person should be supported as a candidate for Governor, whose nomination is not sanctioned by a State democratic Convention to be held for that purpose.

7. Resolved, That this meeting recommend the following plan for electing delegates to the Baltimore convention from North Carolina:

- 1. That each Congressional district choose one or more delegates to the said convention, as they may see fit.
2. That the State convention nominate two additional delegates for the STATE at large.
3. That if the State convention should, at their meeting, determine that one delegate, and only one, ought to be sent from each Congressional District, then, and in that case, the persons who have been chosen as delegates shall meet and elect from amongst themselves, one to represent said District: It being our opinion that these disputed points about representation and voting in the National Convention, should be left to the unbiased determination of the State convention.
8. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a corresponding committee of twelve, who shall send these proceedings to each county of the State—solicit the co-operation of democrats therein—invite a correspondence with other county committees—ascertain public opinion in regard to the best time for the assembling of a State convention—and then to publish and make known a day for said Convention to meet, and perform the general duties of an executive committee until the State convention shall appoint a central democratic committee.

9. Resolved, That as soon as convenient, after the other counties of this Congressional District have expressed their sanction of these resolutions, there shall be a meeting of the democrats of Wake county, convened by notice to be issued by the corresponding committee, to proceed in executing the same; and it is respectfully suggested that each county in this Congressional District shall nominate twice the number of persons the county elects to the House of Commons, as District delegates, who shall meet together and appoint the delegates to the Baltimore convention; yet we are not unwilling to acquiesce in any other mode that may be made acceptable to a majority of the counties in this Congressional district.

Under the eighth resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen members of the corresponding committee:

Messrs. Louis D. Henry, G. H. Wilder, Alpheus Jones, Perrin Busbee, William W. White, Richard P. Finch, Benj. Marriott, Joshua Rogers, William R. Poole, John M. Fleming, James M. Mangum; and on motion of Mr. Fleming, the name of Nathaniel G. Rand, Esq., Chairman of the meeting, was added.

On motion, the Chairman of the meeting was requested to appoint a democratic committee of vigilance for each captain's district in Wake county.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the efficient and attentive manner in which they had discharged their duties.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be published in the democratic papers of this City, with a request to the other democratic papers in the State to copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned. N. G. RAND, Chair'n. PERRIN BUSBEE, Secretary.

MR CLAY'S REPLY

To the Whig Caucus Committee, inviting him to come to North Carolina.

Any one who has read the correspondence between Messrs. Moore, Barringer, and others (authors of the late caucus address,) and Henry Clay, as published in last Friday's Register, will no doubt agree with us, that the great statesman of Kentucky must have been sorely puzzled to make a suitable reply to the adulatory letter of the distinguished committee.

It will be observed that the entertainers do not invite him afresh; but only "remind him of his contemplated visit," and now "claim" of him the performance of his promise "to come to Raleigh"—as if Henry Clay were to be held bound by any other than that sort of whig promises which are now becoming so proverbially pie-crusty.

The facetious old gentleman must have almost split his sides at the very idea of such a joke as he has played upon us. Verily he must have said to himself, "what green ones these North Carolina whigs are!—Pledges? why didn't I pledge my reputation as a statesman, to adhere to the Tariff Compromise? Yet that did not prevent me from taking the lead to break it; and then quit the Senate to lead calmly on, and on the dupes fasten burdens on the backs of their constituents for my sake. Didn't I pledge my 1840 veracity

that fifteen millions would suffice to carry on this Government? and yet I was the first to propose a tax of 24 millions, as the requisite amount for a whig administration. It is little short of the folly of children for one who can get such pledges as these—still to treasure an idle promise made to the impotency of these very hospitable whig politicians, to go and help them eat a Heifer at Raleigh.

"Charles!" says Mr. Clay, "bring me my pen and ink, and help me to reply to this North Carolina committee. What shall I write, my man!—Ah! I have it;—I'll say I feel *gratitude* for the honor that honest old State has conferred upon me—eh?"

"But they voted against you in 1824," rejoins Charles.

"That was kind!" says Mr. Clay. "They repeated the favor in 1828 by voting against President Adams and denouncing you for bargain and corruption!" says Charles. "That was kind again!" answers Mr. Clay.

"And they confirmed this sentence against you in person when you were a candidate in 1832," continues Charles.

"That was very kind too!" rejoins the old gentleman.

In 1834, they expunged your censures against old Jackson and instructed your man, Willie P., to go home for Jackson and less for you; and even Van Buren got their vote for Vice President, after you had in '32, vetoed his appointment as Minister to England," adds Charles.

"Another specimen of North Carolina kindness to me!" replied the old gentleman.

Judge White too was stabbed by them through your sides, and because he was suspected of being your friend, was rejected from their support, quoth Charles.

"Another mark of their kindness!" responds the great statesman.

In 1840, these whigs sent delegates to Harrisburg, to nominate you for President, but they preferred another one more available, and elected 'Tip and Ty' to the chief seats in the land," says Charles.

"Excessively kind!" rejoins Mr. Clay; and now they're got into a minority at home, these dear friends are claiming of me the performance of promises to go and see them! Charles! Charles! what can I say in answer to such a coaxing letter?

"Just come it over them by a little note, massa Clay!" "Right! right! I'll tell them of my gratitude—say that my gratitude to the State is too strong to have allowed me to forget my engagement to visit them—another pen, Charles!—and if they believe it, the committee can get up their parade, and invite the Patchogue Democrat (Webster,) too, to help eat Mr. B's cake!"

"Good!" rejoins Charles, and accordingly the letter is indited in due form, the box completed; (and despatched just in time to be published for a designed effect on the eve of our August elections.)

"Upon honor," said Mr. Clay to himself, "the thought was a bright one. My man Charles is no fool if he is black. *Political gratitude is the anxious expectation of favors to come; and Heaven knows it is the only sort of gratitude Henry Clay owes to North Carolina!*" "Is thy servant a dog?" to remember with thankfulness the disgraceful kicks which that honest State has bestowed upon him heretofore?

Depend upon it, there is no little of the Coon in all this. Oh, whiggery! whiggery!

SPIDERS DISCHARGED FROM THE EYE.

We extract the following from a statement in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," furnished by Dr. Lopez, of Mobile, Ala.

"I was requested on the 5th of February, 1840, to visit a young lady, from whose mother I received the following statement:—The patient had left the city of Charleston, S. C., (at which place I then was) to visit a friend who resided in the country. On the night of the 29th of January, while conversing in bed, she was sensible that some object had fallen from the ceiling of the apartment, upon her cheek, just below the inferior lid. This caused her to apply the hand briskly and forcibly, in order to brush off what she supposed to be some one of the many insects so common in country houses, upon which, the friend with whom she slept observed that, as the room was much infested with spiders, it was probable that the object which had fallen was one of them. In the course of the night, she was awakened by a feeling of intense pain in her left eye, which continued at intervals until morning, when, upon examination, the eye was discovered to be highly inflamed and lachrymose. Ordinary domestic means were applied, and during the morning, feeling an intense degree of itching and irritation, she rubbed the lids together upon the ball, and removed two fragments, which were readily recognized as the dismembered parts of a spider. Her alarm, in consequence, became very great and was much heightened when the same thing was repeated in the afternoon. She left for home and arrived in Charleston on the 2d of February. During the voyage, her mind was much perturbed, and under considerable excitement from the event; and when I paid my first visit, on the 5th, the date mentioned in the early part of my statement, the following was her condition: The right eye unaffected; the left turbid, inflamed, and weeping; and there had been removed from it that morning, a spider, imbedded in a mucous covering. It was entire, with the exception of two legs. The two preceding days before I had seen her three others had been removed, and were now exhibited to me. I immediately submitted the eye to as close an examination as the irritable condition of the parts permitted, without being able to discover the minutest portion of any foreign substance. In order, however, to combat the pain and inflammation, I ordered leeches, saline-antimonial medicines, and evaporating lotions. I thereforward visited her daily until the 19th, and at every visit, I removed either an entire or dismembered spider from the same eye. The total number of spiders removed from the commencement, was between 40 and 50. During the progress of this very singular case the treatment was regulated according to the greater or less degree of local or general disturbance. The

patient was restored to good health, and continued so uninterruptedly to the date of my leaving Carolina, in November, 1840."

Dr. Lopez gives the following explanation of the means by which the spiders obtained their "local habitation" in the eye of the patient:

This that only suggestion left for my adoption is this that from all the preceding history of my patient, there existed a want of nervous integrity, so operating upon the mind as to produce the form of disease which I have distinguished as hysteric monomania; and I am induced to think that the various types of mental irregularities, which an unbalanced nervous system is so familiarly known to produce, sustain the belief. \* \* \* At the incipency of the case, I do not for an instant doubt the presence of those fragments of spiders, and perhaps one or two entire, but my opinion is, that subsequently, terror, superinduced upon the idiosyncrasy described, dethroned the judgment; hallucination usurped its seat; a morbid concatenation was excited, and the patient, under the control of this influence, was urged irresistibly to introduce them from day to day, until the morbid series was exhausted. I cannot express myself more forcibly than by adopting the language of Mr. Olivier, addressed to the Court in Paris, in behalf of a young girl arraigned for the murder of an infant. She confessed to have given it ten pills to swallow from time to time. M. Olivier said, "he was inclined to attribute the present act to one of those unaccountable perverse impulses which are not unfrequent in certain females."

A FAN FOR FANNING, AND A TOUCHSTONE TO TRYON, CONTAINING

An Impartial Account of the Rise and Progress of the so much talked of Regulation in NORTH CAROLINA.

No. IV.

Men seldom give up any natural perfect right, without some degree of reluctance; but, of two evils choose the least is so plain, and easy a truth to human nature, that her feelings dictate an attention to it. Thus it was with the people in North Carolina; they were fully possessed of an absolute right of instructing their representatives; they were sensible of it; but they saw that they could not at this time exercise their right. And they choosed to suspend an attempt of enforcing it. One reason that operated much against them, was they could not get an Attorney in all Orange county, that would appear for them against extortioners; this supposes that there was a combination of some sort, or that Fanning's influence was very great.

Thus the people saw their money taken from them and they must not know for what; nor can they know by what laws they are governed; obliged to sit down tamely, and bear the insolence of officers, and the gripings and oppression of Sheriffs, under-Sheriffs, Vestry-Men, Tax-gatherers, &c. &c. Had Col. Fanning been a wise man, he would have profited by the conduct of the people, and would, as he might have done, have taken this opportunity to fix himself in the good opinion of his electors; but his idiosyncrasy, were too sublime to suffer such an indignity as had been offered by them who believed him not omniscient; for this seems their crime, as they say, "no man in the county is known of more than one tenth of his inhabitants," and such representative would find himself at a great loss if deprived of an opportunity of consulting his constituents—therefore Fanning, not contented with having put a stop to the people, and having robbed them of a perfect natural right, his "discreet and steady" soul, as G. T. calls him, breathed vengeance, destruction and poverty to these insolent men that dared to suspect him, and attempt to call him to an account. The consequence of which was, "that the bomb Sheriffs now grew more and more insulting, taking unusual distresses for levies: taking double, treble, or four times the value; and bearing all they took off to Town, 30, 40, and 60 miles; treating the people with remarkable coarseness, taking by-paths, and other ways than those they had promised to go in; so that those who followed, with design to redeem their goods, could never overtake them."

These goods thus taken, were all sold in town at under rates; and this became a constant trade, so that the people of the town, officers, &c., who gloried in the spoils of the honest planter, depended on these sales to raise their fortunes—and from the Dutch folks, and such as were ignorant, they took fourpence, sixpence, and a shilling, in their tax, more than from such as knew more of the nature of Taxation; and they, the tax-gatherers, never returned any overplus.

It has been said, "The People knew not by what Laws?" they were governed. This may seem strange to them who have it in their power to consult Lawyers, and Law-Books when they please. What has been said respecting the Manner in which these People were treated by the Lawyers shows that they had nothing favourable to expect from that quarter. And the following fact will show how industrious certain characters were, to prevent a knowledge of the law from spreading among the people. Some months after all was still, on the part of the people, there happened to come out a new collection of the Laws in one book; two farmers took a copy of the fees out of it, for recording deeds of conveyance; and carried said copy with them to Court, August, 1767. They offered the customary fees for recording and proving their deeds, that were taken in other counties, though what they offered exceeded the lawful due; at the same time offered to pay more, if any of them, the officers, could show any law for more.

This was done in Court; upon which the man was asked, how long it was since he had commenced law? The man, not chusing to be laughed by law, and not will, persisted in desiring to know by what law he was refused having his business done, when he offered more than the legal fee. Upon which the right worshipful court threatened him, for standing, as they said, in contempt of the court, which obliged him to withdraw. Here is one instance of the unaccountable conduct of the civil court in Orange county, mentioned in a former number of this paper.

The person who had got this law-book, being half owner of it, had it at Court, and it was handed about among the people; which the other owner knowing of, and being one of the Court, and on the bench at the time, came immediately out of the Court, and calling his partner in the book to one side, earnestly desired him to keep the knowledge of the book being handed about among the people, a secret from the rest of the court. The other replies, I have given such a caution to every one ready to them to whom I lent the book, for I see how matters stand among you. By which he meant that an honest man could hardly live among them. The reason of the above caution was, the magistrate, who was part owner of the book, knew that Fanning and the rest of the Court could tell who lent the book to the people; because they knew who had and who had not these books; these being but a very few of them suffered to go into the country, and these only into the hands of them who were known by the Justs. Though they were sometimes mistaken, yet they caught the mistake as soon as possible; therefore it was that the magistrate, part owner of the above-mentioned book, was for his kind offices, turned out of commission. And this accounts for what was said before of Fanning's influence with the Governor. It shows also how very careful the civil officers were to make the law a secret; and this may account for what the people say of a Mason Club, whose system is secrecy.

About this time, an act of Assembly passed, to render the business of tax-gathering as easy as possible; in consequence of which the Sheriff of Orange county advertised as follows, viz: "Whereas, by a late Act of Assembly, the Sheriffs of the several counties in this Province, are obliged to attend at five different places in their county, at least two days at each place, at some time between the first day of January and the first day of March, in order to receive the public county and parish taxes; I hereby inform the county of Orange, that I intend to comply with my duty in attending according to law, at times and places hereafter to be advertised; and that every man who fails paying their dues, at these times and places, is, by the same law, obliged to pay me two shillings and eight pence extraordinary; which sum I shall demand, without respect to persons.

And should any person imagine, that it is sufficient if they have the money ready, when I or my deputy comes for it, I advise them to be provided with two shillings and eight pence for the visit.

From their humble servant, TYREE HARRISS.

SUPREME COURT.—The arguments of counsel have closed, and the Judges have begun to deliver their opinions.—Independent

GASTON, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in McLaughlin v. Neill from the bench, affirming the judgment. In State v. Underwood, Marsh & Co. v. Parks from Randolph, directing a new trial. Hinslow v. Branson from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Grady v. Moore, in Equity from Cherokee, declaring that there is no error in the decree. Crawford v. Shaver in Equity from Rowan, affirming the decree below. Dalton v. Sealer in Equity from Rockingham dismissing the bill. Hopton's Executor, v. Lane, in Equity from Wayne, directing a decree for plaintiff, and a reference to ascertain the value of the respective bequests, &c.

DANIEL, Judge, Bennett Sherred from Martin; affirming the judgment below. Swan v. Stallard from Stokes, directing a new trial. Graham v. Holt from Orange, affirming the judgment below. Jones v. Williams in Equity from Rockingham, affirming the decree below. Wesson v. Stephens in Equity from Rockingham, directing a decree for plaintiff. Love v. Lee in Equity from Caswell, directing a decree for plaintiff. Trustees of the University v. McNair in Equity from Edgecomb, directing a decree for plaintiffs.

From the Warrenton Reporter.

Mr. Verell: Permit me to relate a circumstance through your paper, which appears to be almost unexceptionable, but true. Mr. Dudley Neel, while at his work on my plantation, to-day, discovered a snake and her young, and after killing the old one, and finding it to be about three feet in length, he then set about counting the young ones, and found them to be sixty-four in number, seven inches in length, they were hardly fellows and showed a great disposition to bite. I can vouch for the truth of it, as I was an eye-witness.

WM. MORGAN POWELL.

Warrenton county, N. C. July 19, 1843.

We understand says the Charlotte Jeffersonian, that a sad accident occurred at Davidson College on the 26th ult., which must have considerably marred the festivities of Commencement. While some of the young men of the College were making arrangements to set off a fire balloon, a pan of spirits of turpentine caught fire, and in the hurry of throwing the turpentine out to extinguish the flame, nearly the whole contents of the pan was thrown on Marshall Kennedy a son of the late M. T. C. Kennedy, of this county, and the fire communicating immediately to his clothes he was so badly burnt that he expired about 12 o'clock the next day. Several others were burnt, but none seriously injured. This should be a warning to others.

The New York Express of the 11th inst., says—"The news from England has had some influence on the flour market, which has advanced full 121 cents. The price in England, however, does not warrant any shipments from this country. Although the cotton market has improved in Liverpool, still are prices too high for shipment; and there have been no sales in consequence of the advices."

MESSENGER.—The special session of the Legislature closed on the 26th ult. Several bills of some importance were finally matured and received the Executive sanction. Among these, is the bill, providing for the election of a Vice Chancellor in November—the bill amendatory to the revenue laws now in force, and a bill authorizing proceedings against the banks by writ of quo warranto.