into nacted by the Senate and House of Beentatives of the United States of Amer-Fin Congress assembled, That the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the State of Iowa as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the the district of lowa; and a district court shall the bustle of the world around them. be held therein to consist of one judge, who a clerk for the said district, who shall reside oning on their voyages with much accuracy. and keep the records of the said court at the fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is by law entitled for similar services.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the district court the annual compensation of fifteen treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the United States; who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid annually by the U. to be made quarterly, at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That marshal shall be appointed for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are pretricts; and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

lieu of the propositions submitted to the Con- of science. There is no telling where disgress of the United States, by an ordinance covery is to stop in magnetism and in kin- more respect; or whose opinion, when thrown passed on the first day of November, eighteen dred developments of that wonderful current or into the scale with any proposition, will have hundred and forty-four, by the convention of medium. Many persons think the world will delegates at Iowa city, assembled for the pur- be revolutionized by means of light and heat pose of making a constitution for the State of and a moving power, derived from electro-Iowa, which are hereby rejected, the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, of cepted, under the authority conferred on the servations which are made. The magnonieframed the constitution of the said State, shall be obligatory upon the United States:

such section has been sold or otherwise disthe State for the use of schools.

Second. That the seventy-two sections of the use and support of such university, in

such manner as the legislature may prescribe. Third. That five entire sections of land, to be selected and located under the direction of nometer, an instrument for ascertaining the the Legislature, in legal divisions of not less radiation of the solar rays, and with rain than one quarter section, from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the said State, are hereby granted to the State for the purpose of completing trometer is also a favorite instrument at the to render him an instrument of honor and the public buildings of the said State, or for Observatory. Whenever the atmosphere is good to his country. His first steps augus the erection of public buildings at the seat of charged with much electricity, a set of bells is government of the said State, as the legislature

may determine and direct. Fourth. That all salt springs within the State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to the said State for its use; the same to be selected by the Legislature thereof, within one year after the admission of said State; and the same, when so selected, to be used on such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the Legislature of the said State shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this section, be granted to said State: And provided, also, That the General Assembly shall never lease or sell the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of

Fifth. That five per cent of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within the said State, which have been, or shall be sold by Congress, from and after the admission of said State, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be appropriated for cree. making public roads and canals within the said State, as the Legislature may direct : Provided, That the five foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the Legislature of the said State, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the convention which framed the constitution of the said State, shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevothat the said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regula-tions Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the U. States: and that in no case shall non-resident pro prictors be taxed higher than residents; and that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to he granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the State, whether for State, counthe township, or any other purpose, for the

Approved, March 3, 1845.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY. account of the Royal Observatory at Green-wich, England, taken chiefly from the annual hesitation in placing him before the people in report of Mr Airy, the Astronomer Royal. There is now a growing taste in the United States for scientific pursuits. We begin to learning the sentiments of the people in most meet with men who devote their whole life to of the counties in this district, there is but said State shall be one district, and be called study, and contentedly shut their eyes upon one opinion on the subject. Indeed, such is ciety.

shall reside in the said district, and be called fessors, and the fitting up of the astronomical ing that in most or the counties it has not a district judge. He shall hold, at the seat of institutions at Cincinnati and Washington been thought even necessary to hold meetings government of the said State, two sessions has opened to them new advantages for obof the said district court annually, on the first servation. The only difficulty with these esthings, have and exercise the same jurisdic- wich the commercial interests of England are tion and powers which were by law given to served with great care. The masters of vesthe judge of the Kentucky district, under an | sels going to sea regulate their time by the act entitled " An act to establish the judicial signal established by the Lords of the Admicourts of the United States. He shall appoint ralty, and are thus enabled to keep their reck-

If we had an Observatory somewhere in place of holding the same; and shall receive, this city or near it, we should derive similar for the services performed by him, the same advantages. We presume there is no one certain standard of time in our port to which the high trust which has been so often before, our mariners refer, or by which they can regu-

late their chronometers. Astronomical time is counted from one hour up to twenty-four, and not like civil time, presentative as Chairman of important comhundred dollars, to commence from the date of into two equal parts of twelve hours each. his appointment, to be paid quarterly at the Every day at Greenwich, the hour of one man of the Committee of Ways and Means o'clock, past meridiau. is indicated with precision. A writer, in commenting upon this, there shall be appointed in the said district, a says that about five minutes before the hour, person learned in the law, to act as attorney every ship captain in sight of the Observatory McKay, from talents, experience and habits seizes his telescope and directs his attention of untiring industry is, we had almost said, to a black ball, which may there be seen ris- infinitely better qualified to discharge its oner-States, two hundred dollars, as a full compen- ing on a staff at the north-west angle of the ous and responsible duties than any other sation for all extra services: the said payment building. The instant it begins to fall it is member of that Delogation. But if our readone o'clock. By daily observations they are ers could only visit Washington City, the easily enabled to regulate their watches and rate their chronometers.

The lunar tables constructed at the Observatory are in high repute all over the world. Arrangements are making by which the moon may be observed in her whole passage across scribed and allowed to marshals in other dis- the sky. It is said that the toil and patience of Representative cannot but be forcibly struck missioners to raise by lottery, \$6000 for the necessary to ensure accuracy are very great.

The importance of magnetism and meteorology to navigation, has of course led to Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in very careful observations in that department

To give some idea of the fidelity with guished positions occupied by her sons in the fered to the legislature of the State of lows, for which these English astronomers attend to their acceptance or rejection; which, if ac- their duties, we will mention some of the obsaid legislature, by the convention which ters, of polished steel, two feet in length, one inently forward, to sparkle in the high places iuch and a half in width, and one quarter of of the country. At one time it was her boast an inch in thickness, are observed every two that she had nine native born senators in Con-First. That section numbered sixteen in hours during the day and night, except Sun- gress. Now she has the President - she had every township of the public lands, and, where days, and the results are recorded. The wet and dry thermometers are also observed and Senate-two foreign ministers, Messrs. King as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to served four times a day. The barometer is rr. Paycher, and five senators, to wit: Win. examined every two hours; the magnetic dip William Allen, of Ohio; Thos. H. Benton, of is observed in the forenoon and afternoon of land set apart and reserved for the use and two days every week-once a month, on a In addition to these, we may mention that support of a university, by an act of Congress daylwhen it is observed by arrangement at the Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and Anapproved on the twentieth day of July, 1840. seats of science all over the world, the varia- drew Johnson, of Tennessee, members of the entitled "An act granting two townships of tions of the needle are noted every five min. late House, are both natives of the Old North. land for the use of a University in the Terri- utes during twenty-four hours. Within a few All democrats, except Mr. Mangum, who tory of Iowa," are hereby granted and con- years past Sir John Herschel has prepared a started in the faith, but gave out in the midst veyed to the State, to be appropriated solely to set of instructions as to the manner in which of the race. these observations are to be conducted.

A variety of other observations are constantly made, as, for example, with the actiguages, and anemometers or wind guages. These register of themselves the force, direction and duration of the wind. The elecmade to ring by its means, and the attendant called to observe the phenomenon.

One of the great results of this incessant labor is the Nautical Almanac, printed three distinguished so pre-eminently the hero of the years in advance of its date. The volume Hermittage, and which so properly belongs to for 1847 was published last year.

yearly printed in a quarto volume of a thousand pages, and copies are sent gratuitously to learned institutions every where .- N. Y. True

SUPREME COURT. Since our last report, opinions have been

delivered in the following cases: from Randolph; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dozier, from Camden; de-

Massey, from Rockingham; affirming the

By Nash, J., in the case of Heathman v. Hall, in Equity, from Rowan; directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Williams v. McCombe, in Equity, from Mecklenburg: of the Lot, and one-half the House only, and the limitation over as to real and personal estate is not too remote. Also, in Dunn v. cable without the consent of the United States, Moore, in Equity, from Sumpson directing the bill to be dismissed.

> chool, has been tiled at Dover for being a vagabond, railer, &c. A large number of North Carolina has he more sincere admirers, witnesses attended, and their evidence dis- or warmer friends, than in the old Lincoln closed a most horrid state of things among a District. We agree with the Standard that class of persons who are there called Millerites "no constituency ever had a more faithful reand believe the world will come to an end in presentative. - Through a long and useful puba few months. | The doctrine was found to be blasphemous, and the conduct of the men devoting his time and talent to republican and women shameful. The Elder, whose principles. In the canvass he has no supename is Dammon, was convicted and sent to rior, and in the Legislative hall but few equals. the house of correction.

" Truth gives wings to strength."

term of three years from and after the date of | THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN IN THIS DISTRICT-JAS, J. McKAY.

Although with the "Chronicle," we cannot say that we are specifically authorized to state" that Gen. McKay will be the candidate, We have recently met with an interesting of the Democratic party in this District, for a tained, and we have had an opportunity of the perfect understanding with the party in In astronomy we have some very able pro- this matter, and such is the unanimity of feelfor the purpose of taking the sense of the people as to who would be their next Representative. The length of time which Gen. McKay has served the people of the 6th District-the ability which he has always displayed throughout the whole term of his servicethe fidelity and perseverance with which he has discharged the duties of Representative, not only of his immediate constituents, but of the people of the Union, all point to him as a man pre-eminently qualified to fill, with honor to himself and advantage to his constituents and which will most assuredly again be conferred upon him. For years he has occupied the most laborious posts in the House of Remittees, the last of them being that of Chair and we mean no disparagements to the other distinguished members of the Delegation from North Carolina when we say that Gen. theatre of his labours, it is there that they would learn from his brother members of Congress, the value which the other great men of the Union place upon his services and his abilities. There is no man who stands higher. The reader of the debates in the House with the marked respect and attention with which every thing he says and does is treated. more eloquent than Gen. McKay, but certainly none whose speeches are listened to with

> more weight .- Wilmington Journal. PRESIDENT POLK-HIS CABINET .- Well North Carolina be proud of the distineyes of the Union. The pure ore is hers, but it has been left heretofore, in a great measure, to others to cast it into shape, and set it prom-(until very recently) the President of the Missouri; and Jesse Speight, of Mississippi.

And well may North Carolinians feel proud of their President-for their President he is. as his admirable inaugural will prove. He was born upon the birth-spot of American iudependence, educated at our university, and imbued at the outset with those great republican doctrines which have made him what he is, and which are yet destined, in our opinion well for him. He keeps his own secrets, displays no small share of prudence and discretion, and gives proofs, even now, of that independence and decision of character which the chief magistrate of a great and free people. The whole mass of observations, indeed, is His cabinet is of a stamp to suit the whole country. There is no half-heartedness about these men-they are republicans all over, de voted to the country, and will, we doubt not, discharge their arduous duties to the satisfaction of both President and people. - Ral. Standard.

Poor Mino. - One of these rare birds from By RUFFIN, C. J., in Wall v. Hoskins, the East Indies, is now amusing the Philadel phians. - This specimen is rather large, with black glossy feathers, and has been taught to claring there was no error in the trial of the talk with great facility and distinctness. Its articulation is as perfect as that of a man, and By DANIEL, J., in Gardner v. Worth, from all who hear it are astonished. For instance, Stokes; affirming the judgment below. Also, it will sing out "Polk and Dallas," and then in Stetzer v. Butler. from Davie; affirming crow in the most interesting style imaginable, the judgment below. Also, in Barkham v. or if asked "what'll you drink?" will reply in a gruff voice, "bottle of wine." Besides this, judgment below. Also, in gentry v. Hamil- he is an amateur fireman, and knows how to ton, in Equity, from Ashe; affirming the de- cry "fire! fire! fire!" or "water," as well as any one else. He is visited by a great many spectators, who seem to derive infinite a-

musement from his loquacious propensities. We had one equally celebrated in this city some years ago, which appeared almost to act declaring J. McC. was entitled to the whole as clerk for its proprietor. When any person entered the shop, Mino would cry out to his master, who frequented a back room very much, "Uncle John some one in the store

GEN. SAUNDERS .- Our readers will be sorry to learn that this indomitable champion MILLERISM. - An Elder, of the Millerite of popular rights, declines being a caudidate lic life he has remained a consistent democrat, The State will feel the loss of his services."-Lincoln Courier.

" Justice is queen of the Virtues."

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY. RELATING TO FAYET TEVILLE.

An act was passed establishing a tobacco ware house, and authorizes County Court to appoint two Inspectors. Soon after another act was passed establishing another tobacco ware house, and appointing inspectors owing such a character. So tar as we have ascer- to the growing increase of the tobacco trade An act of 1794, directed the Commissioners to lay off the town in coven wards. Another act incorporated the Fayetteville Library So-

> Lodge No. S. An act of 1799 established a Seminary of Learning in the town of Fayetteville, and

appointed John Hay, Robert Hay, Farqua

Campbell, Robert Donaldson, John Dickson, John Sibley, John Winslow, and Saml. D. Purviance, trustees.

An act of 1804 partially changed the mode electing Commissioners to the present mode viz: to be a Commissioner from each ward, and gave the Commissioners; power to fill any vacancies in their own Board.

An act of 1805 empowered the Commissioners to elect a Magistrate of Police in case of vacancy. Commissioners to appoint a

director of Patrol, &c. An act of 1806, appointed John Hogg, John McMillan, John Eccles, David Anderson and Robt. Cochran, managers of a Lottery called the Stone Bridge Lottery, the proceeds of which were to build a stone bridge over Cross Creek, near the mill (now known tery. As the money was paid in for the

An act of 1811, says that the Commissioners, acting in their corporate capacity, shall not buy any property without the consent of five of the seven, nor sell without the consent of the whole number.

Another act of 1811 authorized the Compurpose of conducting water from Haymount our streets a few years since for the back to the different parts of the town. It is true there are others in that body perhaps Au act of 1813 incorporated the "Fayetteville Orphan Asylum," for the education of Petersburg, and those for Richmond, Auson poor children.

An act of 1817 establishes a Flour Warehouse in Fayetteville; and fixed the in spec- ton, every merchant in town knows that ontor's fees and fees for storage.

Fear, and to ask and receive tolls.

steamboats for seven years, provided he kept | relation to the reduction of postage, and I li United States. one or more boats running during that time. insure our country friends will be back to see etteville Library Company.

Corps, out of two companies then existing, ing. had the privilege of increasing it to a regiment; to have ten musters in the year; comnissioned officers to pay eight dollars fine or non attendance at musters; privates four from militia duty.

An act of 1820 authorized the Commissioners to erect an Arsenal.

Another act of 1820 incorporated Wm. Nichels and others as the Fayetteville Water Works Company. An act of 1827 incorporated the Cotton

Plant Steamboat Company for 21 years from the 1st of January, 1828. An act was passed about the same time,

incorporating the Henrietta steamboat Company for the same length of time.

This completes the Acts of Assembly which as where an act is merely amendatory of auother act, or is an act for the better regulation of the town; without any very important or interesting provisions.

The new slave trade, carried on under the atronage of the British Government, seems o flourish apace not only among the islands of the West Indies, but on the mainland possessions of England. A considerable portion, we observe of a late Jamaica journal, is whether the legislative assembly acted wisely in limiting the number of "Hill Coolies," that is, (bond laborers from India,) to be introduced into Jamaica by way of experiment, to two thousand; while another issue of the same paper notices, with much relish, the arrival at British Guiana of an "immigration transport," chartered by half a dozen gentlemen of Sierra Leone, with a cargo of 34S "emigrants." The introduction of the "Hill Coolies" into Jamaica, would, in fact, seem to be but the shifting the scene of the slave trade from Africa to India; and the filling up at Sierra Leone of "emigration transports" with a human cargo, only another name for loading "slave" schooners-the change of scene and the change of name being alike for of a powerful State, a traffic which, under other circumstances, is held to be piracy, and hunted down by the consent of the world .-N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

NEGROES OF MISSISSIPPI. - Just preceding the first of January last, there was a great slaves into that State should be prohibited from and after January 1, 1845.

The London Times says that "the claim of Great Britain to the whole territory in dispute [in Oregon] is just-substantially ment of our town. and historically, as well as geographically complete-as much a part of the British Empire as Canada"!!

It may be so, but the case is to be tried yet.

Communications.

For the Carolinian.

MR BAYNE: My communication in your last paper had the desired effect in one particular at least-that of calling the attention of the public to the enormous burthens under which we are compelled to labor in the article of freights. "A boat owner" has attempted a reply in this week's Observer, but has signally failed in showing that the present rates of freight are not enormously high. I was aware that the present rates were established in An act of 1798, incorporated the Phœnix March, 1835, but they do not materially differ from the charges prior to that time-even since '35, what changes have taken place in every department of business! What a reduction in the profits of every man's vocation. Then the profits of the merchant were double what they are now-then the farmer was getting three times what he now gets for his cotton, and far more for every other article of produce. Are the profits of "a boat owner" only to remain unchanged? He says that onethird of the freights go to the Navigation Company. A slight mistake, as the average tolls is only about 18 per cent. I am aware that the Cape Fear Navigation Company enjoy privileges that should never have been given to any Corporation; and their Charter is a disgrace to our Statute Book; and yet, after all this, I still contend that freights are from 25 to 50 per cent. too high, which I can easily illustrate: The freight of a sack of salt from Wilmington is 30 cts.; for about that sum I can send one across the A:lantic; 'tis twice as Eccles'). The managers were to raise the amount charged from New York to Wiltwo thousand four hundred dollars by the Lot- mington, or from Charleston to Wilmington. The same thing will appear in almost every tickets, they were to deposit it in Bank, and other article. A barrel of apples or potatoes, after the drawing of the Lottery, to pay the costing 75 cts. to \$1 in Wilmington, is chargprizes, and with the balance proceed to build 50 cents for carriage here. Molasses is the bridge. This act also provided that no charged almost 2 cts. per gallon; 20 cts. per person should vote for Town Commissioners hundred for lighter, and 17; ets. for heavier who had not paid all public county and town goods is the freight. For about double this amount I can get goods carried by the waggons to Salisbury or Greensboro', 100 miles west of this. In addition to all these heavy charges, let the river get a little low, and 25 per cent., 15 per cent., or 10 per cent. is charged according to distance, for lighterage; and a very convenient charge that, too.

What has become of all the goods that lined country? Gone to other places and into other hands-those for Stokes, Guilford, &c., to Stanly, &c., to Cheraw. These are melan An act of 1814 incorporated the "Thalian | choly facts, too true for our interests. Look to Cheraw and Petersburg, and you find reductions; between New York and Wilmingly one-half of former rates are charged. Another act of 1818 incorporated the Fay- us. But there are men in town paying five times more freight than me; if they are will-An act of 1819, organized an Artillery ing to submit, why, I must, however unwill-A MERCHANT.

Mr Editor : I have seen vous number

the 22d of March, containing a notice addressed to the Fayetteville merchants respecting the rates of freight on the Cape Fear dollars; eight years service to exempt a man River. The writer signs himself "A Merchant," and states the rates are now what they were twenty years ago. This is a gross mistake. I have been boating for the last 18 years, and when I commenced, freights were the post hitherto so ably filled by Judge Saunabundant at 121 cents a foot for measurement | ders, we approve of a Convention of Delegoods; salt 40 cts per sack; cotton \$1 a bale gates from the Counties composing this Condown the river, then 75 cents, and every thing down in proportion. Freights then came down to 16 cents a foot after the old Cape Fear Steamboat Company was sold out. This was in 1827. The rates then continued at 10 ets a foot steady, other articles in proportion. Rates continuing as they were, I we find in Mr McIver's book, in relation to built the John Walker, and H G Nelson and Fayetteville. Some acts we have not noticed; Capt. Rush running the Henriett:; there was a plenty for us both to do; no interference with the rates until Capt. Crusoe got the man- ton. agement of the Heurietta, opposition then began to wax strong, and the rates were reduced to 8 cts a foot, every thing else in proportion-so they have continued to this day. Cotton 40 cts a bale, 10 cts toll, and 25 cts on every hogshead up or down. Does A Merchant know this toll business? But your writer says the Cheraw merchants are now enabled to far outstrip us in the sale of heavy occupied in the discussion of the question necessary articles for the country—such as salt, &c. I have sold a cargo of coarse Torks Island salt lately in Fayetteville at 35 cents a bushel. Does a merchant want it cheaper than that? I sell no more at that. But the great thing after all is that Fayetteville cant exist without these rates of freight are reduced-and the present boat owners are getting rich and fat too. I dont think there is much fat on any of us. It is a good business, no doubt, well attended to; but inv health is bad and I would like to sell out to Mr Merchant; and then he can reduce the rates to what he pleases. I will sign a bond never embark in the business again. I have the best line of boats on the river-three new ones, Wm. B. Menres Steamer, Odd Fellow house boat, and Ready Money, will sell low. the purpose of legalizing, under the patronage About the Pee Dee rates I will let you know soon. I was boating there seven years back, and received 16 cents a foot, and one dollar a bale for cotton, and every thing else in proportion. Since then they have had very bad luck-have lost two fine steamers by snagging. Consisting of superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,

In 1839 or '40 there was a Committee of and a large assortment of Prints, Balzorines and rush by movers to Mississippi, many of whom drove day and night to reach there before that time, lest if they failed to do so, they would be deprived of their slaves; the Constitution of bly than on any river in the South—that we did more work for less money than any where else. This account can be found in Mr Hale's files.

> I have given you an account of things as they have been and still are, and will be very glad to see any steps taken for the improve-

> Mr Bayne-I like to see a man put his to know who he is.

> > DOYLE O'HANLON.

Original Papers.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

Hardyman co., Tenn., Jan'y 29, 1844. This is indeed a delightful region of country, producing corn and cotton in abundance. The people in this section plant about two thirds of their open land in cotton and one. third in corn. The land is high and level. easy cultivated, clear of rock; the soil is remarkably firm, when dry in summer almost like ashes. Several gentlemen and myself rode out yesterday exploring the country. We got down in the upper edge of Mississippi; there I saw some of the finest farms I ever saw. The land is as rich as heart could wish, as level almost as the floor. The farms are generally square, containing a quarter section, a half section, &c. This land is in the Chickasaw purchase-it has not been inhabited by the whites more than ten years; and yet many men have made independent fortunes in that time. I endeavor to view the country with an impartial eye, weighing the advantages with the disadvantages, and yet I am inclined to decide in favor of this country. I have found many old acquaintances and friends here. Indeed, I can never forget the kindness shewn me For, as soon as it is known that I am a Carolinian, every door is thrown open and I receive a hearty welcome. I admire the hospitality of this people -society is good in this section-very little profaulty or drunkness. As I came to this neighborhood I called on K Martin, L Mc-Kinnon, and Kinneth McKenzie, in the northern part of McNairy county-all well and doing tolerable well. They have land producing corn, wheat, and oats in abundance -but it is not a cotton growing section. Mc Nairy county in general is a poor county. I have visited Col. Mask, John Dockery, Thosmas Bowdown, Wm Usher, Mastin and James Pankey, all well and doing a large business. John Dockery made 150 bales of cotton weighing 500 lbs. per bale. I had the good fortune to meet Mr Nathan T Bowdown in this country, a gentleman from Richmond, with whom I was acquainted. He will go with me to any place in this section - he has been riding with me four days, and we expect in a few days to go down into Mississippi. Tell the girls that I have been greatly helped along by the kindness and courtesy of the Tennessee ladies. They are kind, handsome, and intelligent, able to converse inteligibly on any subject that may be introduced.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

On the 23d inst., a portion of the Democra-An act of 181S empowered James Seawell What's the remedy? Drive away all boats cy of Moore county held a meeting in Carand his associates to build a bridge over Cape costing five times more than they are worth— thage for the purpose of choosing delegates to get boats of the most recent construction-au represent their county in a District Convon-Another act of 1818 gave to James Sea- iron one, say-costing 1-5 and doing twice tion, to be held for the purpose of selecting a well and his associates the sole and exclusive the service-let "A boat owner" act upon the suitable person to be run on the Democratic privilege of navagating the Cape Fear with principle that Congress recently adopted in Ticket for a sent in the next Congress of the

Wm. D. Harrington, Esq, being called to the Chair and having explained the object of

the meeting, it was,

Resolved, That this meeting has learned with extreme regret, that the Hon. R. M. Saunders has declined a re-election to Conmore, that the democracy of not only this District and this State, but also of the whole Union owe him much for the very able and fearless manner in which he supported their principles before the people during the last Presidential contest and on the floor of the last Congress.

Resolved, That for the purpose of filling gressional District, to meet at Raleigh, which we prefer, or at Mrs Barclay's, should a unajority of the counties choose the latter, on the

third Friday in April next. Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to represent this coun-

ty in said Convention, viz: District No. 1. Neill Cameron, Jr., and

H C Armstrong. No. 2. Adam Wadsworth and John J. Als-

No. 3 Ivor D Patterson and Wm Barrett. No. 4. Chas Harrington and Alfred Cliver. No. 5. Daniel M. McIntosh and Joseph

No. 6. Allen Morison and Duncan Ken-

No. 7. Duncan Shaw, and Jno M D Rav. No. 8. Jonathan Cagle and Matthew Sham-

No. 9. Daniel McNeill, Esq., and Matthew

On motion, the following gentlemen were added to the above, viz: Wm D Harrington, D W Wilson, and J Morison.

Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the North Carolinian and North Carolina Standard for publication.

On which the meeting adjourned. WM. D. HARRINGTON, Ch'n. Ivor D. PATTERSON, Becr's. David W. Wilson,

NEW SPRING & SUMMER

HE subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Vesting; Drap-de-ta, Gambroons and Linen; Silk Hose and half Hose; Silk Handkerchiefs; superior Needles and Pins ; bleached and brown Shirtings ; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades; Straw, Florence, and Lawn Bonnetts; Bonnet and cap Rib-hone; Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats; also fashionable Beaver Hats.

ALSO. 3000 pairs SHOES & BOOTS, assorted; and a great many other articles in the dry Goods line, too tedious to mention. As the above own name to these good pieces of information, to know who he is.

I am you ob't serv't,

Goods were purchased at reduced prices, we will sell very low. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine our Goods and prices.

G. & H. MeMILLAN

March 29, 1845.