From the Old North State.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

A trial of a very interesting character took place at Perquimons Superior Court last week, Judge Battle presiding. It was the case of the State vs. Willis F. Riddick, for causing the death of his wife, by administering to her at different times small doses of *stricine*.

As the case has produced a good deal of excitement in the counties composing the District, we propose to give the substance of the principal witness against and for the prisoner.

At 2 o'clock on Wednesday, the prisoner was placed at the bar. He is about 35 years of age, and but for a certain sinister expression of countenance, would by a very fine looking man.

The principal witness for the prosecution was Dr Henderson, the attending physician. He testified that he was called in to see Mrs Riddick, on the Tuesday preceding her death —that he found her with considerable fever, and supposed her to be laboring under an attack of liver complaint; that he prescribed a dose calomel, to be carried off with a dose of oil in the morning; that he called the next afternoon, and found the medicine had had a most happy effect; he remarked that with a good night's rest she would be well in the morning, and prescribed a Dover powder, sent across the street and obtained the Dover powder; that Willis F. Riddick came into the room and complained of being sick, felt his pulse, and did not consider any thing the matter with him, but to satisfy him, prescribed a Dover powder for him, handed him the Dover powder for Mrs Riddick, with directions how to mix, and after going to his office sent the Dover powder for W. F. Riddick. That on calling the next (Thursday) morning, Mrs Riddick was much worse, immediately on entering the room she exclaimed, "Oh doctor, that medicine." He inquired what she meant —she replied that immediately after taking the Dover powder, she felt a horribly bitter taste in the mouth, great heat in the stomach, great restlessness, difficulty of breathing, &c.—that she tried to relieve herself of the bitter taste by drinking two glasses of lemonade, and finally molasses and water, without obtaining relief. Dr H. could not account for this action of the Dover powder as it was usually used as a sedative; that he made up for her four small papers of calomel, and left her comparatively quiet. At 2 o'clock on Friday morning was called to see Mrs Riddick, as she had got much worse—found her suffering very much, and on inquiring learned the disagreeable symptoms before noticed returned with great violence; thought the effect of the medicine so strange, and Mrs Riddick so much worse, determined to call in McIntosh; did so on his own responsibility, and after consultation, concluded that Mrs R. was then suffering under inflammation of the stomach, cupped her and afforded some relief, gave directions for the free use of cooling drinks, ordered an injection, and sent a negro woman for the purpose—that Willis F. Riddick objected to the negro attending to his directions, and (we think,) drove her from the house; that learning these facts prescribed instead rhubarb and magnesia; that this prescription produced effects similar to those before mentioned, and that afterwards on Mrs R's drinking a glass of lemonade, the nausea, vomiting, heat in the stomach, restlessness, spasms, &c. returned, that from this time Mrs R. got gradually worse, and the following Monday thought of foul play, and suspected the presence of stricnine. That after the death of Mrs Riddick, the stomach was examined, and found much inflamed, and its appearance such as repeated small doses of stricnine would produce. On the Sunday previous to her death, W. F. Riddick called Dr H. to him, and remarked that he feared there was no hope for him—his wife would die; Dr H. replied that if she died, he, (W. F. Riddick,) must charge it to his own brutality. We have given, we believe, the principal points of Dr Henderson's evidence, though it was much longer. During a rigid examination, Dr H. proved himself one of the most intelligent and self-possessed witnesses we have ever seen in a Court.

A large number of female witnesses were examined, from whom nothing definite was elicited—most of their evidence relating to conversations which took place while W. F. Riddick was absent. One or two witnesses were examined in relation to words used by W. F. Riddick in regard to his wife, which proved him void of affection or respect towards her. It was proved that Mr Riddick had in his possession a quantity of stricnine, stating that he had used it, and would use more.

The principal witness for the defence was the prisoner's own daughter, a beautiful, intelligent and interesting young lady of about 14 years. She testified that she attended her mother during her last illness; that she gave her the most of the medicine she took; she did not recollect giving the Dover powder; that the papers sent by Dr Henderson she received at the door herself; that her father did not touch them or have them in his possession; that she administered the two first doses herself, and Dr Henderson the third; described the effects produced on her mother; that from the time of receiving the powders until the arrival of Dr Henderson, (six hours,) she did not leave the room, nor did her father enter it, that she received the dose of rhubarb and magnesia, carried the note to her father, who read it, and told her how to administer it, that he neither gave the medicine, nor touched the paper containing it; that she made the lemonade spoken of, that possibly her mother might have put in the water, but she cut up the lemon and put in the sugar, that her father had nothing to do with it. We believe these to be the principal points of her evidence. The prosecuting Attorney produced a witness who testified that on the morning after the death of her mother, she had asked the daughter about this lemonade, who at first recollected nothing about it, but after asking the second time, said that possibly her mother and a black woman might have made it.

A number of physicians were called to testify to the character of Dover powders, stricnine, Dr Henderson's treatment, &c. They generally spoke of Dover powders as a harmless medicine, told of what it was composed, generally used as a sedative, but had been known to produce sickness of stomach, and vomiting, but nothing equal to the effects produced on Mrs Riddick. Dr Gatlin related a case under his charge, in which, after the patient was free from disease, he believed had been killed by a dose of Dover powders.

We learn that after an absence of 15 minutes, the Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The following passage is from a new work entitled "A journey from Naples to Jerusalem," written by Dawson Borrer, Esq.:

BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA.

"Tarrying a few minutes beneath a large lote tree, we, giving our horses to our followers to hold, proceeded on foot down a slope of considerable extent, leading to the very shores of the sea. The soil is here exceedingly rich, and we found one or two Arabs employing themselves in weeding beds of a kind of cucumber very much like vegetable marrow, which was thriving luxuriantly; the ground is, indeed, amazingly fertile on this declivity, and well irrigated by the waters from the fountain above. At the foot of this slope we came upon a bed of beach, and quietly stood upon the margin of the most extraordinary sea that man ever gazed upon. A line of dead and prickly rubbish, formed chiefly of thorney boughs of the lote tree, mingled with canestalks and other vegetable matter, extended along the margin of the water, thrown up by its sullen waves, and covered with incrustations of salt. Some of us had determined to bathe, that we might prove satisfactorily to ourselves the peculiar properties which, from the time of the Roman naturalist, have been asserted by some and denied by others as appertaining to these waters; but the dark and motionless extent before us, with curious lines of floating saline froth streaking its surface, at first rather made our hearts faint within us; neither did the thorny barrier along its edge look at all inviting to cross with naked feet. Three of us did at last, however, venture in, and I do not hesitate to assert that the gravity of the water has been but litte, if at all, exaggerated by former travellers. No sooner was I so far in that the water reached the middle of my body than I found the difficulty great in keeping my feet, and soon floated like a log of wood upon its surface, without the slightest exertion, each motion of the water moving me as it would any dead buoyant object, without creating any of that desire to kick and splash, which an inexperienced person feels in other seas when, as endeavoring to float, the heaving motion throws him off his balance. Science has now, indeed, unravelled the mysterious properties of the water, proving by the analysis of the fluid how great must of necessity be its specific gravity, when compared with other seas, this holding in solution such preponderating proportions of salt. Whilst I was floating on the surface a species of falcon flew from a neighboring precipice, wheeling over the water in its flight; a fact only worth mentioning because some have asserted that the noxious vapors arising from it cause the death of any bird venturing near. The nauseous taste of the water of this lake has been noticed by many travellers, neither is it probable that any one who has once tried it can forget the scalding bitter left upon his palate. The salt, indeed, is so intolerable, that it is impossible to avoid ejecting it almost as soon as it enters the mouth.

Leaving our peculiar bath, we hastily dressed, as if of being rubbed with red hot irons, invading my skin, rendered me perfectly miserable, whilst an incrustation of salt was on my body quite sufficient to destroy all comfort, without the acute smarting which it caused. Collecting a quantity of the small portions of the bitumen, which is thickly scattered amongst the gravel on the shore, and seeking for but not finding any shells or vestige of shell fish, we toiled up the ascent towards the fountain again to join our friends. But Mr Witts and I, tortured with the excruciating punishment we were suffering from our bath, were compelled to stop and lave ourselves with the fresh water of the stream."

SINGULAR AND SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—A stranger who said he came from the State of Ohio, and who gave in his name as Milton Fowler, was found last Friday in the President's House under very suspicious and singular circumstances, such as naturally to create some alarm, and induce the belief that the man was laboring under mental derangement. He intruded himself into the private rooms, and was found walking about the house with an open clasp knife in his hand. Being asked by a gentleman what he was doing there, the stranger immediately asked the gentleman if he was the President, and being answered in the negative, the stranger remarked to the gentleman he had no right to question him, or words to that effect. An officer being sent for, the stranger was taken before Justice John D Clark and committed to jail for safe keeping and further examination. The man talked somewhat incoherently before the examining magistrate. About the person of the mysterious stranger were found two loaves of bread and two bottles of wine. Our statement of this singular affair is derived from the officer who took the stranger into custody. Milton Fowler, the person under commitment, says he is a native of Connecticut, and has resided of late in the State of Ohio.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

IOWA.—The people of this territory having rejected the new Constitution just submitted to them, new plans are put forth. Among others, the Dubuque Express proposes that the legislature just elected, and which assembles in May, shall take measures for calling a new Convention to devise another Constitution, with such boundaries as may be acceptable to Congress. Admitting that the boundaries of the State, as defined in the rejected Constitution, were too extensive the Express proposes that the Missouri river shall be insisted upon as a western boundary, and that a limit shall be adopted on the north which shall exclude Dubuque, Clayton, Delaware, and other counties from the proposed State. The country thus excluded, it is proposed, shall form a new Territory, to be called the Territory of Washington. The boundaries of Iowa will be so much reduced in this way as to relieve Congress from any objection on this score.

From the Raleigh Standard.

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY;

Or the man, according to his own description of "great firmness of purpose and strength of intellect."

The notoriety acquired by this gentleman as an unscrupulous whig partizan, and by his insulting and overbearing course during the exciting scenes which marked the organization of the Senate of North Carolina at its last session, joined to his overweening personal vanity, very justly exposes him to the censures of the democratic press. It has been charged by one of our correspondents that, during the late session, Gen. Dockery wrote an article for The Independent laudatory of himself. This charge has been promptly and stubbornly denied by his friends; and whether the matter itself be of suficient importance to justify this article, it is at least due from us to our very respectable correspondent, especially as we have all the facts at hand, to set them forth, and let the people judge for themselves.

Now let us, with all becoming olemnity, go into the facts, and see how they stand. *Firstly*: In the correspondence between Col. Wheeler and Gen Dockery, the orginals of which are in our possession, the former calls upon the latter to know whether "the article in question had been furnished" by him. In reply Gen Dockery alludes to certain charges preferred in said article against Col. Wheeler, and says he "conceives" he was "fully justified" in saying all he did "in the article." To this Col. Wheeler replies, and says, "in the article, &c. *written by yourself*"—to which the General *made no answer*. This is *proof* number one. *Secondly*: The Fayetteville Observer denies emphatically and in the broadest terms, that General Dockery wrote the article in question, and brings forward a correspondent, who says "Gen. Docery did not write one word of the article referred to," but that he, the correspondent, wrote it himself. This is *contradiction* number one. *Thirdly*: The Independent goes into the matter, and, by way of bringing the facts to light, makes the whole subject as dark as possible. He says "*Gen Dockery furnished Mr Stringer with some minutes* affecting the character of Col. Wheeler"—the same article. Here is *proof* number two. He says further that when the matter was in type he read it over, and directed "several paragraphs to be *taken out*;" but we do not hear that he directed any thing to be put in—so the *puff* was neither taken out nor put in by the Independent. The Independent also says the article was in the "hand-writing of the Reporter," and, on the contrary, the Observer's correspondent says he thinks the communication "*was sealed*" when taken from his hands. This is *contradiction* number two. But after all, the Independent comes fairly down upon his knucklebones and says, he does not know that General Dockery *did* write the words above quoted, ['great firmness of purpose and strength of intellect,'] and cannot say that he *did not*." This is a beautiful mixture of I *did* and I *did'nt*, and deserves to be styled *darkness visible*.

Here, then, we have it. Gen Dokery *admits* over his own signature, that he wrote the article in question. The Observer, who is presumed to know more about it than the General does, denies that the General wrote any such. He wrote it. Mr Loring, who published the article, says Gen Dockery furnished his Reporter with "*some minutes*;" that he, the Editor, took out several paragraphs, but put none in; and finally, he says he does not know whether the General *puffed* himself or not.!

We have stated the facts, and now leave the constituents of Gen. Dockery to draw their own conclusions. If the General *did not* puff himself, and the negative can be ascertained, somebody ought to make him an apology; but if he *did*, why then we think he ought to be run for Congress in the Richmond District. Wherefore? Why, good sir, look at the advantages of having such a candidate. The whig Editors might absolutely *lie* upon their oars. Puffs could travel from Richmond, or from any point at which the General might touch, to Raleigh, to Fayetteville, and to Greensborough, until the whole District kindled, and glowed, and flashed with the praises of the whig candidate. But enough of this. We leave the General, not exactly

"Leaning dejected on his club of conquest,"

but to his repose upon his own "*firmness of purpose and strength of intellect.*"

THE INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE by the steamer Caledonia was published last evening at this office. The present ministry of Great Britain, anxious to retain their places and avert the disastrous overthrow with which they are menaced by a powerful opposition, propose a war with the United States for the possession of the Oregon Territory.—They attempted to bully us out of the annexation of Texas, and now resort to the same empty vaporing on the Oregon question, not only with a view to the manufacture of political capital at home, but with the hope of yet preventing annexation by operating upon the fears of the people of Texas. War, under any circumstances, is a calamity. But a war for the maintenance of right is not only justifiable but honorable, and should it be necessary to resort to the dread alternative, England will find in the United States an antagonist neither powerless nor contemptible.

It is the height of madness for England to talk of a war in which all Europe would be involved, and in which five millions of her domestic slaves, or factory operatives, with other millions of oppressed men in another part of the United Kingdom would be active participants. Is she prepared for domestic insurrection at home? for the severance of her colonies? for Irish independence? for Scotch nationality? for the repudiation of her national debt and universal bankruptcy? If she is prepared for all these events, then she may war with the United States. A war for Oregon would be popular with the people of the United States, and the British ministry may find, when it is too late, that in proposing this alternative, they have committed an error which must result calamitously for that arrogant despoiler of nations over whose destinies they now preside.—*New York Sun.*

From the Albany Argus.

OUR CLAIM TO OREGON.

Great Britain claims, without reservation, all the territory north of the Columbia river, and with an equal right to navigate that river. It is said that she has offered to make that river the boundary between the two governments. This claim, if allowed by the United States, would take full one half of the Oregon —perhaps more. To this, our country will never accede. During the discussions in the papers and in Congress, our title to the 49th parallel was considered valid and unquestionable.

The American title rests upon the strong and acknowledged right of discovery. Capt. Gray, of Boston, in the year 1792, in the ship Columbia, entered for the first time the great river of Oregon, which he named after his ship, the Columbia, and to this day it bears that and no other name. This is of some moment, as there is a law of nations which reads thus: "The nation which discovers and enters the mouth of a river, by implication discovers the whole country watered by it." In virtue of this discovery, the Columbia valley belongs to the United States as against England. As if to perfect our title, it is not denied that the Lewis and Clark and Wallamette rivers, its tributaries, which spread through all Oregon, were first explored by Americans by the expedition sent out by the American Congress at the suggestion of Jefferson, under Captains Lewis and Clark. There was a minuteness and a fullness in their discoveries which give the highest authenticity to a title founded upon prior discovery.

Oregon is also ours by purchase (in 1819) from Spain, undeniably the first discoverer and occupant of the coast, even as far north as the 55th parallel. In 1819, Spain, for a consideration of $5,000,000, ceded to the United States Florida, and also all her rights, title and claim to all territory on the Pacific coast north of the 42d parallel of latitude.

The only circumstance calculated to weaken the perfectness of the United States' title, is the well known Nootka Sound contest (in 1789) which terminated in a convention between England and Spain, in the year 1790, some twenty years before our purchase from Spain, and with which conditions our title is undoubtedly clogged. The terms of that convention have been the source of infinite dispute. After an examination of the terms of the treaty—the debates in the English Parliament when the treaty was laid before that body —the contemporaneous action in relation to the surrender of the English possessions on Nootka Sound, which had been seized by Spain—which surrender, by the way, an English historian, Belsham, insists was never made—the whole convention seems to be resolved into a joint occupancy on the part of Englishmen and Spaniards for commercial purposes. Such a one now exists and has existed for twenty-seven years between Great Britain and the United States in relation to the very same territory. Yet we doubt whether any American considers that we yielded in the least our ultimate title to the Oregon, by that joint occupancy. Applying the same principle to the convention between England and Spain, and the conviction will arise that the title was left in abeyance to be determined by subsequent agreement. The following is a clear summary of the [illegible]

1. Discovery of the mouth of Columbia river by Capt. Gray, of Boston, giving the name of his vessel to the river.

2. The discovery of the head of the same river by Lewis and Clark, under the authority of the United States.

3. The settlement of Astoria under the auspices of Mr Astor, an American naturalized citizen.

4. The treaty of 1803 with the French republic.

5. The treaty of Spain of 1819, acquiring all rights of Spain to land north of 42 degrees beyond the Rocky Mountains.

6. The Nootka Sound contest (1789) between England and Spain.

7. The treaty of Utrecht (1763) between France and England, settling boundaries—this settlement becoming ours, as the successor of France in that part of her dominions.

8. The treaty of Ghent (1815) restoring Astoria to the United States as American property.

9. American citizens were once in sole possession of the Columbia river region.

Even should the Nootka Sound convention be considered a cession of title and sovereignty to England on the part of Spain, it only applies to the places named therein, and those are situate north of the 49th parallel of latitude. It is well remarked, "Not an inch of soil in the valley of the Columbia and its tributaries, were included in the provisions of the convention of 1790." South of Nootka Sound all parties in this country concur that our title is "clear and unquestionable." And there is not the remotest probability that our people will ever consent to surrender an acre.

Though this question is evidently surrounded with complicated difficulties and embarrassments, growing too, in no small degree out of the joint occupancy, we have the hope that it will be settled peaceably, honorably and satisfactorily, under the auspices of our President and his able Secretary of State.

A gentleman of Baton Rouge, La., has invented an office or parlor stove with a gasometer attached, by means of which enough gas can be extracted in day time to make light as brilliant as day, without the aid of oil or candle. The gasometer can be placed in the same room, or at any suitable distance, by the means of tubes or conductors. The plan is very simple, and in the opinion of those who have seen the plan, cannot fail to succeed.

The Secretary of the Navy is about to make a tour of the different Navy Yards.

CHARGE TO NEW GRENADA.—We understand that this appointment has been tendered the Hon. B. A. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—The news was received in town last evening that John Lorimer Graham has been removed from the office of Postmaster, and that Ex-Mayor Morris has been appointed.

MEXICO.—The New Orleans Bee of the 22d, says, the Voz del Pueblo of the 5th instant, contains a considerable portion of the memorial addressed to the Chamber of Deputies by Don Luis Cuevas, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of annexation of Texas. We have been struck on its perusal, by the comparative moderation of its tone, and by the ingenious array of argument in favor of the peculiar views put forth. He frankly admits that a war with Texas presents peculiar difficulties which merit grave consideration, before the Republic determines upon a series of barren sacrifices.

The population of Texas, he argues, is entirely foreign; they have no sympathy with the Mexicans, and their political, social and religious principles are entirely opposite those of Mexico. To attempt to anhihilate such a people, or induce them to abandon their territory, would be less than absurd. To believe that Texas could continue united to Mexico would be an inexcusable error. No power within the scope of Mexico could accomplish such a labor.

The difficulties attending a recognition of Texan independence (we continue to give Senor Cuevas' views) are very serious, connected as is such a question with the integrity, and with previously expressed determination to wage war on that refractory province. But these two extremes are fortunately not the only points to be considered.—The pertinacity with which the United States Government pursures its object is well known, and there can be but little doubt that this re-union will ultimately take place; under these circumstances the recognization of the Independence of Texas may be viewed as a grave alternative; and it merits attention, because it may enable Mexico to prevent annexation—to frustrate the incorporation within her own domain, of American territory.

The memorial, therefore, suggests a Negotiation with Texas, and though it does not say what is to be the fruit of such negotiation, the whole scope and tenor of the reasoning lead to the inevitable conclusion, that the independence of the young republic is to be the subject of diplomatic intercourse.

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM THE WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

It may gratify some of our readers to see a list of the names of those who have represented this District in the Congress of the United States from the time the State entered into the Union. We have, therefore, compiled one, which is hereto annexed, with the time of service of each Representative.

When North Carolina acceded to the Union in 1790, she was by the Constitution of the United States entitled to five Representatives until an enumeration of the inhabitants should take place, when, in common with the other States, she was to have one Representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants.

REPRESENTATIVES.

		IN.	OUT.
Tim. Bloodworth,*	of N. Han'r.	1790.	'91
Wm. B. Grove,	Cumberland,	'91	'93
James Gillespie,	Bladen,	'93	'99
Wm. H. Hill,	N. Hanover,	'99	1803
James Gillespie,	Bladen,	'03	'05
Thomas Kenan,	Duplin,	'05	'11
Wm. R. King, †	Sampson,	'11	'16
Charles Hooks,	Duplin,	'16	'17
James Owen, (then	Bladen,)	'17	'19
Charles Hooks,	Duplin,	'19	'25
Gabriel Holmes,‡	Sampson,	'25	'29
Edw. B. Dudley,‖	N. Hanover,	'29	'31
James J. McKay,	Bladen,	'31	'45

It is observable that Bladen county has furnished Representatives for twenty-four years of the fifty-three since its formation.

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*Mr Bloodworth was a member of the Congress of the Confederation in 1786 and '87. In 1795 he was elected U. S. Senator and served a full term of six years.

William Hooper and Cornelius Harnett, both also of Wilmington, were members of the General Congress previous to the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the first from 1774 to '77, the last from '77 to '80.

†Now Minister from the United States to France.

‡Afterwards Governor, elected by the Legislature.

‖Elected Governor by the people in 1836, the first under the new Constitution.

BLACK TONGUE.—We learn that on Saturday last, Mr Henry Dicken, of this county, died with this dreadful disease—and that Mr Larkey Savage and wife, living near Mr Dicken, died with the same disease a few days previous. Mr Dicken was in the 45th year of his age, and had been married only about two months. This distressing disease is creating consternation in various parts of the country. In Northampton and Halifax counties we learn several deaths have occurred.—*Tarboro. Press.*

INFIDEL CONVENTION.—Yesterday the Infidels held three public meetings. At the Coliseum, in the evening, the audience amounted to six or seven hundred. Mr Owen, the socialist, was the principal speaker. He stated to his hearers *in limine*, that the world was a great lunatic asylum. Many similar assertions were made during the evening. Mrs Rose succeeded Mr O. on the platform. We did not perceive any signs of enthusiasm in the audience during Mr Owen's address.

It is said that by planting tansey around the roots of peach trees, the peach worm will be effectually driven off.

WHAT NEXT?—Electro magnetic clocks, which never require winding, have been invented in England by a Mr Braine.

GENERAL JACKSON'S PAPERS.—The Globe says a letter has been received by Mr Blair from General Jackson, informing the latter that he has left all his papers to him, and requests him to use them in vindicating his character should it be assailed.

A lady at Lowell proposes to open a school to teach young ladies "crewell work"—as though they did not already understand it perfectly.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

RESPONSE MEETING.

At a meeting of a portion of the democratic party, held at the Court House, on Monday the 5th inst., for the purpose of responding to the nomination of James C. Dobbin, Esq., on motion of Capt. Gee, Geo. S. Hodges, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. H. Bayne was appointed Secretary.

A committee of four, appointed for the purpose, namely, Messrs Sion Harrington, Robt Wooten, Neill Smith, and Dan'l Baker, Esq, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, at a Democratic Convention, composed of delegates from the several counties forming the Fifth Congressional District, held at Mrs Barclay's in the county of Cumberland, on the 3d Friday in April last, for the purpose of selecting a democratic candidate for Congress in said District, the name of our respected and talented fellow citizen JAMES C. DOBBIN, was unanimously presented for the support of the democratic party, therefore,

Resolved, That we, on behalf of the democracy of Cumberland county, express the high gratification they feel at the honor conferred upon them by the Convention, in selecting one of their fellow-county-men as the candidate for this responsible and honorable station.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination, and take pleasure in expressing our confidence in the patriotism, integrity and talents of JAMES C. DOBBIN.

Resolved, That the democrats of Cumberland will warmly and unitedly support the nominee, and earnestly and confidently rely upon their democratic brethren in the other counties of the District, to join them in using all honorable means to effect his election.

After passing the usual order for the publication of the proceedings &c., the meeting adjourned.

GEO. S. HODGES, Ch'm.
WM. H. BAYNE, Sec'y.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

At a meeting of the democrats of Pasquotank county, held at the Republican school house on the 14th of April, 1845, Robt. Morgan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. D. Pritchard, Esq., appointed Secretary. On motion of Col. Jas. C. Scott, Dr Charles E. Ballard rose and stated the object of the meeting.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed the following persons to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz: Col. Jas. C. Scott, E. L. Whitehurst, Esq., E. L. Stephens, and Dr C. E. Ballard.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting appoint five delegates to represent this County in the District Convention to be held at Gatesville, on Monday the 19th of May, 1845, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent the 9th Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we will lay aside all personal preferences and support the nominee of the Convention.

Resolved, That we most earnestly solicit our democratic friends in the other counties of the District, to hold meetings for the purpose of sending delegates to said Convention and that we furthermore solicit their concurrence with us in regard to the time and place.

Under the first resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates: Dr C E Ballard, Wm F Martin, J D Stokely, Daniel Sawyer and James Barber.

On motion of E L Stephens, the name of Col. Jas C Scott was added to the delegation.

On motion, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy thereof forwarded to each of the Editors of the Old North State, North Carolinian, Standard and Old Dominion.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ROBERT MORGAN, Ch'n.
WM. D. PRITCHARD, Sec'y.

THE PINE.

There was a poet once did sing
Of the old poplar tree that stood by the spring;
And the cypress and myrtle have been made divine,
So I'll sing of thee, my friend, Old Pine.
Son of the forest—his head he rears
Above his brothers, and nought he fears;
Tho wintry blasts are passing by,
And lingering leave their whispering sigh.

Son of the forest—thy form is rough,
And the coat thou wearest, true, 'tis tough;
But who'd dislike thee because of thy skin,
Was their heart, like thine, so fair within?
The farmer would not; for like to thee,
Though his coat be rough, what he doeth he,
For a heart that's noble and free from pride,
You'll find at the farmer's fireside.

Son of the forest: for long ages past
Thy head's been exposed to the wintry blast,
And though the tempests were rude and keen,
They have not changed thee—thou still art green;
And green thou'lt be till thou'rt laid low
By the lightning's stroke or the woodman's blow—
Still whisper the requiems of ages to come,
As they pass thee by in thy woodland home.

I love thee, old friend, and with respect,
I view thy form as it stands erect,
And list with pleasure to every sigh
Thou lendest the breeze as it passes by.
Live on old friend—for years to come
Reign the pride and the boast of thy forest home;
And when at last your life shall fade,
May you sink to rest in the quiet shade. L.

EASTERN ANECDOTE.—As a woman was walking, a man looked at her and followed her.

"Why do you follow me?" asked the woman.

"Because I have fallen in love with you!" was the reply.

"Why are you in love with me!" said the woman. "My sister is handsomer; she is coming after me; go and make love to her."

The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face; being greatly displeased, he turned to the first woman and said—

"Why did you tell me a falsehood?"

"Neither did you speak the truth," replied the woman, "for if you were really in love with me, why did you leave me to look upon my sister?"