From the Raleigh Standard. BANKS AND BANKING IN NORTH REMARKABLE FACT IN NATURAL CAROLINA.

In a suit lately brought by the Elizabeth City Branch of the Bank of the State on a note where the loan had been made in Virginia Bank notes to a needy debtor, when they were at a discount of from five to seven per cent, (that is, they were worth from 93 to 95 cents justead of 100 cents to the dollar) and his note taken for the loan in the usual form, the plea of usury has been sustained by his father, brother, and a neighbor, with a been done relative to the project of attempting our Supreme Court, and the Bank has lost a small shoemaker's aul, ripped open ils eyes, to establish a Provisional Government and debt of several thousand dollars, and is liable, we apprehend, to lose many others, where the same nefarious practice has been adoptedthat of palming off their depreciated assetts, few minutes, when, to the surprise of all, it | Van Zandi, and other leading members, and as if for full value, on needy men. And it seems fairly deducible from the opinion delive shook itself as if to arrange its disordered | The Houston Telegraph of the 21st ult. ered in this case, that the loaning of Bank feathers and reappeared with two good sound savs that a party of about 70 Mexican soldiers notes payable at distant offices from the place where the loan is made and the money paid every degree the power of vision. This seem- about a fortnight ago. Capt. Hays received out-so as to subject the holder to considerable expense and trouble to make a demand for their payment and get them paid-is liable to the same objection; for the notes paid out by the Banks are not in fact worth 100 cents to the dollar, unless payable and paid when demanded, at the place where they are paid out, because they are not made payable, and mentioned this fact to several persons, who, The traders reported that they were under the will not be paid there.

We rejoice to see that our Supreme Court is composed of learned and independent tices that would be deemed by every one iniquitous and oppressive in an individual, to be equally so in a Banking corporation. Akin to this abominable practice of loaning out uncurrent and depreciated notes to needy borrowers, is one which most of the southern and many of the North Carolina Banks have, we understand, adopted of late - that of drawing their checks on each other, and giving certificates of deposite payable in current notes, and requiring depositors to check ou them in the same way. By this term current notes we suppose they mean something of less value than the constitutional currency; and they generally take pains, we are informed, to pay these current note checks and certificates of deposite in notes payable any where else but at the place where they are paid out. All this is certainly wrong in morals, and, we think, in good policy-for we are very certain that such practices would not be tolerated a single day in a strictly commercial community, but the Banks that resorted to such petty subterfuges would be scouted and discountenanced by every respectable Merfor they have privileges enough in all conscience to induce and require them to meet in good faith their obligations to the community. They have special partnership privileges, in being liable, should the Bank fail, (by fraud or otherwise) to pay only so far as they have subscribed to the Stock, though they may be worth thousands and millions besides, while the note holder or depositor must lose the notes he has on hand and the money he may have deposited with them. Again: They are authorized to issue their notes, which bear no interest, as money, for the notes of individuals bearing interest, and to take this interest by way of discount in advance; and yet not satisfied with all this, they must resort to pitiful efforts and practices to avoid an houest payment of their debts. We wish to see this shameful practice abolished at least in North Carolina; and if the business of Banking is not sufficiently profitable to induce capitalists to invest their money in fair Banking, let it be abandoned. If the Banks cannot pay, and do not intend to pay, let them say so, and cease to issue their notes as money; for no man, not in the most necessitous circumstances, would be willing to pay interest on \$1,000, when the paper he has received for it as money is worth only \$950 or \$990, or any other sum less than he purports to borrow and binds himself to pay, with interest. If the rate of interest is not high enough, let application be made to the Legis. lature to increase it; but in the name of all that is fair and houest, let the Banks abandon and abolish all these pitiful evasions of the

SELF MARRIAGE. - A couple had been living together, as man and wife in Philadel phia, for some time. The gentleman-perhaps becoming tired of the incumbrance-refused to support his reputed wife. She in stituted a suit to obtain her share of his worldly substance. The defence was, that they were not legally married. It appeared that no clergyman, or minister of the law, officiated at the marriage ceremony; but that the parties acknowledged themselves man and wife in the presence of witnesses. This Judge Sargent decided to be a logal marriage, and ordered the husband to give security for the payment of \$10 per week for the support of his wife. With this decision the husband refused to comply, and was imprisoned for contempt of the court. He was subsequently brought before the court, backed by an extraordinary combination of the legal talent, on an application for discharge. But all to no purpose; the Judge was inexorable.

law and of honorable dealing, and act in good

faith to the community among whom they are

located, and from whom their great and

special privileges are derived.

The decision is not new. The interpretation of the law was established in England many years ago, and a law providing for marriage in this form was adopted in South Carolina in 1709, "in order that none might be hindered in so necessary a work," from there being no ministers.

Texas Letters .- Persons in the United remember that it is necessary to pay the postthis be done, the letters are not forwarded.

DRAFTS ON THE MILITIA. - We understand, says the Georgetown Advocate, that the government intends occupying our fortifi. feather. catious along the seaboard, in the absence of the regulars, by drafts from our uniform militia. This will form a fine school for our ambitious and patriotic companies.

We have no doubt such will be the case, should there be actual war. But not in the present state of affairs, as there is no use for protecting the forts when there is no enemy. From the Charleston Courier. HISTORY.

Major Juo. Pillers, a farmer of great reto prevent its flying-its weight being too The accounts from Convention are meagre gradually relieved its head from its wing, discountenanced by Major Donelson. Judges, who do not hesitate to declare prac- down from the juside of a buzzard's wing Presideo. - Bee. was a cure for blindness in horses, and one man remarked that he cured a most inveterate case of approaching blindness to himself by it. He procured the down, spread it on a bandage applied it to his eyes, and recovered.

In corrobation of Major Pillers' statement, whose deposition is hereto subjoined, I can state my own experience on the subject. Travelling, some three years since, on the American bottom, I staid part of a day with a friend of mine, whose step-son had the day before taken a half grown buzzard-so soon as I saw the bird, the statement of Major Pillers came tresh upon my recollection, and as I had always been incredulous, I was determined to put it to the test of experiment, and accordingly mentioned the fact to the young gentleman who had the bird, and desired him to operate upon it. Having no sharp pointed instrument at hand, other than a common pin, with that he punctured one of the eyes, and all its lustre instantly disappea ed. The head was then placed under the wing of the bird, hen taken out, the eve had resumed its usual chant. And it is right that they should be, brilliancy, appearing as sound as the other, with not a speck upon it. In this experiment, it is true, the eye ball was not ripped openthat operation seeming too cruel to have my participation, but, as far as it goes, it serves to inspire belief in the statement of Major Pillers. And why should there not be a healing virtue in the down of a buzzard's wing? No man can say why not. Do we know whence those animal, mineral and vegetable substances, resorted to for the cure of all maladies, derive their healing powers? The fact that certain substances possess such qualities has been ascertained by experiment, and until that infallible test has disproved the efficacy of the down, no one can say it will not cure blindness. And why should not the Buz zard have the power to reproduce eyes? shall never be able to fathom. It is a mystery that an acorn can develope itself and become an oak; that an unsightly worm can, in a short time, become a most beautiful fly, in short, the whole world is but an open vol- sary for him any longer to continue to dis- ready marked out, and punish them as pirates. ume of mysteries, which all can wonder at, but few can unravel. It is true, too; that-

> "There are more things in Heaven and earth Than are dreampt of in our philosophy." We know that many insects and reptiles

have the power of casting their old skins every year, and appearing in an entirely new one; hat the common house spider gets a new skin and a set of legs every year; and that, if you plack off one of its legs, it will, in two or three days, have a new one in its place. The shedding the teeth and reproduction of remarkable, and would be so considered, were they not of daily occurrence. Upon sober consideration, it cannot be regarded more wonderful that a buzzard should have the power to reproduce its eyes, than a spider its skin and legs, a borse his teeth and hoofsour species their teeth and nails, or a deer autlers. They are all remarkable phenomena of animal philosophy; and cannot be accounted for on agy known principles.

The fact stated in the conclusion of the leposition, relative to the bald eagle, has not venture to say, arrested the attention of any one. Who would believe that the feathers of that bird caunot be plucked out? The idea of feathers and plucking are ever associated, vet you cannot get those of the bald engle without taking the skin with them-unless perhaps, through the agency of some chemical application, of which we "far west in the backwoods," know nothing. SIGMA.

DEPOSITION. "I, John Pillers, a citizen of Randolph county, Illinois, do depose and say, that I am the individual alluded to in the above comminication, that the facts stated therein, so far as I am concerned, are true in every particular. The experiment of ripping open the buzzard's eyes, during the time we kept it. from February until May, was repeated, I dare say, fifty times; and once, at a log rolling, ten times in one day. An old African cles preliminary to peace with Mexico, has for outrages committed upon British property terday morning on Lafayette square, was a convicted last week of the murder of Harrison, negro, belonging to Mr F. Valli, Sr., of St. been severely condemned. I received assu- by the revolutionary Peruvians lately in arms soul-stirring affair. The General and his by the revolutionary Peruvians lately in arms soul-stirring affair. Genevieve, named Joseph, (though suppos States writing to their friends in Texas should to be upwards of one hundred years old,) first told me of it, and I have tried it frequently age of their letters to New Orleans. Unless since, on different buzzards, with the same result. This same negro told me that the feathers could not be plucked out of a bald eagle. This is true. You may try it in any

JOHN PILLERS. Signed, Deposition taken before Sigued, JAMES HUGHES, J. P."

The United States Journal announces the death of the Hon. Buckner Thruston, au As. 3d-It was the only way by which the over- Bey Company's people. Every obstacle is sociate Judge of the Circuit Court of the U. ture from Mexico could be presented to the thrown in the way of American settlements States for the District of Columbia

The Galveston News of states that the

Mexican army at Matamoros is said to be 8,000 strong, and are engaged in fortifying spectability in this country, informed me that that city. Per contra the Civilian declared while he lived at his father's in Missouri, some that from the best information, the number of twenty years ago, a buzzard, (is not this bird troops at Matamoros does not exceed 1,500 the real vulture?) was taken alive, having gor- -that they are badly supported, and not more ged itself over a carcase to such a degree as efficient than Mexican soldiers usually are.

heavy for its wings; when he, together with and unsatisfactory. Nothing further had so that no part of the ball of either remained. annulling the present Constitution, prior to The head of the bird was then put under one the completion of the State. The plan had of its wings, in which position it remained a been strongly opposed by Messrs Henderson.

eyes, free from blemish, and possessing in approached within 16 miles of Castroville, ingly cruel experiment was repeated with the information of their movements, and went same bird on different occasions, in the pre- out to attack them; but they were apprised sence of different persons, fifty times, and al- of his approach by one of their spies, and haswave with the same result, and not the least tily decamped. It is supposed that they ininjury appeared to have been occasioned by tended to attack Castroville for the purpose of it. After the lapse of a few months this bird capturing a quantity of goods that had been flew away to its accustomed haunts. I have deposited there by some Mexican traders. though they had "never seen the like," ex- command of a man by the name of Platine: pressed no surprise or doubt of its truth, but that they belonged to a detachment of Cartrareplied that they had always heard that the dores, that has recently been stationed at the

> Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune. On Board the Steamer Undine, Ascending the Miss. River, Aug. 26.

We left Corpus Christi on the 18th inst. All is quiet at the United States Encamp. Gen. Taylor had succeeded in temoving all the troops of the 3d and 4th regiments of Lufautry and a large proportion of the public stores to Corpus Christi, where his head-quarters are at present established. breastwork of earth had been thrown up and nearly completed: A few pieces of orduance, procured in the town, were brought into requisition. No certain information concerning the advance of the Mexicans had been received; but it was rumored that Arista was assembling a large force at Matamoros and along the Rio Grande. The U.S. Dragoons. under the command of Col Twiggs, had crossed the Colorado, and were on their way to Corpus Christi-all well. A company of Mexican traders were expected in the next where it remained a few minutes only, and day. The location of the encampment is sabreeze. The health of the camp was good.

ed : schooner Rosella, Shipman, was preparing for sea, to leave in a lew days; steamer Moundoth, repairing at St. Joseph's Island. The wreck of the schr Swallow, on Aransas Bar, had been stripped of her masts, sails, rigging, &c., and some of her cargo saved.

The latest news which we see from Austin their labors would close on the 23d.

The Houston Telegraph of the 20th conof State, to the Hon. Ashbel Smith; inform-There are many mysteries in nature that we ling him of the rejection by the Senate of the preliminary propositions to negotiate a treaty that, under such circumstances, it is unnecescharge the duties of Minister to the European Governments.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. New York, Aug. 29, 1845. There is said; on good authority, to be letter in the city, from Mexico-written by a man who would be very likely to be into state bar of Aransas, she struck, and on the follow secrets there-to the effect that war is to be ing day was fast going to pieces. Captain declared by Mexico in due form, and that Miner, with his crew, reached the land in thereupon the British and French Ministers safety, saving his papers, a part of the clothare to offer to "mediate," which will, of course suspend hostilities until its results are the nails in the human species are certainly known, if it is accepted, as, it is supposed by Bay of Aransas on the 7th inst., having been many, it will be. This seems to be a very plausible story, and, from the character of my

information, I am inclined to believe it.

The Hou. Ashbel Smith, late Minister from l'exas to England, has addressed a letter to the Galveston Civilian, explaining his conduct in regard to the question of annexation, and teplying to many charges that have been made in relation to that measure, in which he avers that the insinuations that he opposed annexation, or that he went to Europe to concert or to co-operate in any European Government to prevent the consumnation of that measure, are utterly false. To illustrate his views on the subject, he says :

State, accompanied with what I conceived a honor. strong argument against its acceptance, based on the grave objections to European interference in American affairs, on any pretext whatever. This despatch of mine is in the retaining all his military honors and emuluarchives of Texas. The proposition has never been renewed on either side. President Jones, then Secretary of State under General Houston, entirely approved my conrances on which I could rely, that the Mexi- against Gen. Castilla.

a matter as this, of peace or the renewal of hostilities; and finally, it was of great importance in the event of any untoward circum- papers, comments and strictures on the course stance preventing the accomplishment of an

"Was the administration of Texas authorized, of itself, to reject, ul'imately, this friend- authority, and in many cases mixed up with ly overture? Was it not bound to submit this matter to the people? There are facts in my possession which I shall at a proper time make thus stoop to pander to the appeiltes of disapknown to the people of Texas, to convince pointed politicians, or, indeed, allude in any them of the extreme importance of our coming way to internal politics, in a matter where our to a pacific arrangement with Mexico at the own and a foreign nation are at issue. "On period of signing the articles with Senor country -our whole country-our own coun-Cuevas, though that arrangement was tempo- try " should be the motto of every patriot, and rary. The individuals who, in 1842, supplied we have little more confidence in the man Mexico with facilities for procuring vessels who would wield a pen to draw down obloquy of war to attack Texas, and whose machina- on his government, through the public press, tions were then baffled by my activity, were when we are at issue with a foreign for, than ready in 1845 to advance means to equip the Mexican Navy for the purpose of waging ac- sword and do battle in the ranks of the enemy. tive war against Texas, with the same ultimate design as formerly upon one of our institutions. Are we sure, I would ask, that quette ical regulations on the subject, and that some Northern or Western Senators might they may have been violated by Gen. Gaines have been found in the American Congress we do not pretend to contradici-but we do friendly to peaceful annexation, but opposed say whenever any portion of our country to receiving Texas with a war on its hands? Were we not sufficiently told, too, that what quires action on the part of the United States a resolution of Congress had done, a resolu- for any purpose, the law should, if it does not tion might undo? And is the importance of require the officer highest in command, near a single vote - Senator Bagby's for example the point of danger, at once to collect a suffi -forgotten?"

In reference to his opinions on annexation he refers to extensive correspondence in April last, with prominent citizens of Texas and the United States, in which his views of the measure were freely expressed, and he now authorizes the publication of these letters, no matter how confidential. His silence on the question previous to his departure for Europe, he believes was dictated by the soundest policy, as well as required by the position he occapied. In regard to the objects of his missiod he states what they were not rather than what they were .- Pennsylvanian.

PEACE OR WAR. - The Courier des Etals Unis, of New York, which has always expressed the belief that a war between Mexico and the United States would ensue, says, it has now the same authority for asserting that such will not be the case, the proper time for such a step having long since passed. The opinion of the politicians at Washington, the Union says, is that the war will end in smoke.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL lu' rious and pleasant, being immediately up- We heard it stated on Saturday last, says the on the beach of the bay, and open to the sea Philadelphila Liedger, by an intelligent officer of the United States Government, that Mr We left Aransas Bay at 6 o'clock, on the Polk was determined, in case of a war with evening of the 21st. The schr Florinda, with Mexico, to make a terrible example of any toal, &c., from New Orleans, had just arriv- foreigners not belonging to Mexico, or par ties to the war, who may attempt aggressions upon American commerce under color of letters of marque from the Mexican Government. He will give orders to the Naval commanders to treat all such adventurers as pirates, as in reality they will be. It will be easy to distinguish them by language, and is to the 13th August. The Convention was few examples it is thought will be sufficient to still in session, but it was anticipated that put a stop to their cowardly, dishonest, and murderous operations. The Mexicans have but a very limited marine, and have scarcely tains the letter of E. Allen, acting Secretary energy or enterprise sufficient to put ten pri vateers affoat; but a war will afford a pretext to adventurers of other nations to commence a system, of robbery under letters of marque. with Mexico on the basis of the separate in- and the best theans we can adopt to defend dependence of the Republic, and telling him ourselves against them, will be to pursue the course which it is said the President has al-

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER SWALLOW .-Letters were received in town yesterday by the U. S. Quartermaster, Col. Hant, from Aransas, via Pensacola, announcing the loss of the schooner Swallow, Capt. Miner, on the 12th inst. As she was going in, over the ing of the crew, and some of the rigging. The Swallow cleared from this port for the charted by the U. S. Government. Her cardo consisted of 600 barrels of coals, some stores, and clothing belonging to the 3d regi ment of Infantry, of which latter only a portion was saved. The vessel berself is a total loss .- N. O. Picayunt.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM THE PACIFIC. Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.

Revolution in Equador .- Peru and Great Britain .- Unitell States squadron in the Pacific-British fleet for Oregon .- Affairs at Tahiti.

CALLAO, July 4, 1845. You will see that we have in port a formi-"In June, last, a proposition was made to dable naval force of all nations. Our squadme as Texas Minister to France and England, ron will be increased in a short time, preparato pass a diplomatic act, whereby these powers tory to a blockade of the Mexican ports on and independence, conditioned that we should and our boys are in fine spirits. Our glori-

> General Flores, late President of the re public of Equador, retires to Europe, having given way to a revolutionary movement, but

Gen. Castilla, President of Peru, Itas convened the general Congress, which is now in session; and it is understood that full satis- Gen. Gaines, of the several Companies of tofore convicted of Rape, to be hung on the duct. My signing with Senor Cuevas, arti- faction has been made to Admiral Seymour volunteers for Texas, which took place yes- first Friday in October next; and Craton,

can Government would sign these articles, A British fleet is said to be on its way to o'clock, and the whole thing was over by the provided the Texas Secretary of State would Oregon, to protect British property and sett- time the church bells began to ring. The first affix his signature. It appeared proper lers at Astoria; and, from the language used volunteers reviewed consisted of five compato accede to this overture from Mexico, for by the officers of the British squadron here, nies under Col. Dakin, "the Lone Star co, and thus left Texas to pursue, without the object of this movement; and instuctions service if the occasion calls, in behalf of their molestation, such policy as we might deem to that effect are said to be in possession of country. Gen. Gaines made a brief address best. 2d - in fact, it was a relinquishment, the admiral. I have letters from Oregon to to them. The veteran General, though adeignty over the territory of Texas, thereby fa- political excitement among the settlers, and cilicating rather then impeding annexation. manifestations of hostilities from the Hudson representatives of the people of Texas, to north of the Columbia.

MEXICAN & TEXAN NEWS, | whom alone belonged the decision of so grave | GEN. GAINES' REQUISITION FOR TROUPS.

> We observe, in a number of our exchange of Gen Gaines in making a requisition for troops on Gov. Mouton, of Louisiand; mostly condemnatory, as having Been done without political matters, and reflections on the Administration. We regret to see the press we would have in him who would draw the

But to the act of General Gaines. We do not profess to know what are the strict etiin danger of being assailed -or necessity recient force to prevent or defeat the anticipated attack. He should have the power, in a case of necessity, to act promptly, and not be compelled to remain an inactive spectator, until information could be sent hundreds, if not thousands of miles, and orders from head quarters returned, allowing the permission to move. "An odnce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is an old saying but not th less true - and it will redound much more to the credit of Gen. Gaines to know that he took instantaneous measures to organise a sufficient force which, in case of need, will march promptly to the support of Gen. Taylor, in Texas, than if he had listlessly awaited an assault, which might eventually have proved disastrous to the gallant little band under Gen. T.'s command. In the latter alternative, Gen. Gaines would have received, as he would richly have deserved, the curses. loud and deep of the whole country. - Charleston

The Washington Unlou says that General Gaines ought not to have meddled with Gen. Taylor's command, by a requisition for Volunteers.

The " Richmond Fayette Artillery," Rich. mond, Virginia, commanded by Capt Thomas H. Ellis, have offered their services to the her: Secretary of War. The Secretary replies, commending their patriotle spirit and lutorming them that they will be placed on the coll of candi lates for service.

More Volunteers. - We understand that Capt. 11. S. Harper, of Gainsville, Miss., will arrive in this city by the steamer J. Dupre, on to-morrow, with a company of 156 volunteers, destined for the Mexican frontier. They style themselves the Mississippi Riflemen. They are well furnished with all the necessary appliintments for the campaign, and will hold themselves in readiness to be musered into the service of the United States at a moment's warning. It is their intention. ve understand, to join the Regiment of Louisiana volunteers under the command of Col. Dakin .- Bee.

West Point, August 27, 1845. There is quite a movement here to-day, wing to the receipt of an order from Washington for the detail of fifty artillerists attach. created man, relaxed from its bearing. That ed to this post, to fill to stime companies of look which could have awed a Roman Senate. artillery ordered from New York to Texas: in its Fabrician day, was bent in filial tender-The detachment went down this morning un: ness upon the time-worn features of this vender the orders of Lt. Howe. The men were erable matron. not very well satisfied with their new field of duty on which they are sent, as they enlisted for this po t, with conditions limplied if not retracing scenes long passed, carried him express, that they should remain there; and back to his paternal mansion, and the days of moreover, with some of them, that certain his youth; and there the centre of attraction privileges; such as having a portion of the ca- was his mother, whose care, instruction and det's washing, should be enjoyed, as a mode discipline, had prepared him to reach the tonof augmenting their pay. But military of lers most height of laudable ambition; yet how are inextrable, and as nothing in the record were his glories forgotten while he gazed upshows that the service of these men is restrict. on her from whom, wasted by time and maled to this post-march they must; and march, ady, he must soon part to meet no more! accordingly, they did this morning. - Correspondence N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

THE ANTI-RENTERS .- Silas Wright, Esq. the Governor of New York, has issued a proclamation concerning the rioters in Delaware county. He specifies the objects and character of their association; enumerates the violation of law and defiance of the constituted authority, of which they have been repeatedly guilty; states the number which is enrolled and bound by a prescribed oath, as Indians. would guarantee to Texas peace with Mexico this side, should war be declared by Mexico; within the single country of Delaware; at 1,000 or more; and, in conformity with the act of remain a separate government. I communi- ous little navy pants for an opportunity to of April last, proclaims and declares the councated the proposition to the Department of show its power in defending the national ty of Delaware to be in a state of insurrection .- Union.

The crops of Virginia have become te stored, by recent damp weather, to their usual promise of fulness. The tobacco crop will be unusually heavy.

staff appeared upon the ground a little after 10 appealed to the Supreme Court, and will not, -N. O. Tropic.

on Tuesday last.

AN ANECDOTE. Washington, Aug. 29, 1845.

To the Editor of the Union : Calling upon the President last evening with some friends, the following incident occurred, which ffray not be unworthy of a notice in the "Union."

We found Mr Polk immersed in the important business of his highly responsible station; and to our apology for intruding upon him at that time, he responded with characteristic frankness-that it was true his time was much occupied, but that he was glad to see us; and pleased that we had called. After a few minutes had transplied, one of the genlemen, a descendent of the celebrated Patrick Henry, approached the President, and in the name and on behalf of a highly respected and accomplished democratic lady of the county of Gloucester, Virginia, presented him a beautiful quill from the wing of our national bird, the American Eagle, accompanied with the expression of her best wishes for his individual health and prosperity, and the success of his administration. The gift was accepted with a manifestation of feeling and a warmth of thanks to the fair donor, which plainly showed that, small as it was in its intrinsic value, the President nevertheless regarded it as a highly cherished complimentdoubtless affording him far more real pleasure than the rich and costly presents sometimes made to men in high places, with great pome and circumstance; and, at once catching the inspiration of our country's glorious emblem: avowed his determination to preserve the simple gift, and sign with it his first message to the representatives of the nation.

It is a curious circumstance, which, perhans, should not be omitted, that this quill was dropped from an eagle while passing over the farm of the donor's husband, on the very day on which the Clay convention assembled in York, and was designed by the husband. a zealous and devoted whig, as a present to Mr Clay at his inauguration; but, as that event never occurred, the wife has made it more appropriate and republican disposition of the feathered instrument.

After a short time most pleasantly spent; all retired with increased admiration and respect for the people's President.

WASHINGTON LOVED HIS MOTHER. - Immediately after the organization of the preent government, General Washington repaired to Fredericksburg, to pay his humble duty to his mother, preparatory to his deparure to New York. An affecting scene ensued. The son feelingly remarked the ray? ages a tottering disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother, and thus addressed

"The people, madam, have been pleased. with the most flattering upanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the United States, but before I can assume the functions of that office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business, which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Vinginia, and"-

Here the matron interrupted him. " You will see me no more. My great age, and the disease that is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not be long in this world; I trust in God, I am somewhat prepared for a better. Bit go, George, fulfil the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you : go my son, and may that Heaven's and your

mother's blessing be with you always," The President was deeply affected. His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent, whose aged arm feebly, yet fondly encircled his neck. That brow on which fame had wreathed the purest laurel virtue ever gave to'

The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind, as memory;

The matron's predictions were true. The disease which had so long prayed upon her frame, completed its triumph, and she expired at the age of \$5, confiding in the promises of immortality to the humble believer.

Remember this story, little children. Washington, you know was a great man. I shall never expect to see any little boy become a great man who does not love his mother.

Superior Court. - The Fall Term of our Superior Court commenced on Monday last. Judge Pearson presiding. As yet no case of more than local importance has been tried; but to-day, a negro man is to be tried for

In consequence of the inability of Mr Jones. the Solicitor of this Circuit, to discharge the duties of his office, Judge Pearson appointed Col. Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus, the Solicitor of this Term of our Court, and he discharged his duties in a very able manner.

At Cabarrus Court, last week, we under-THE REVIEW. - The Review, by Maj. stand the Judge sentenced Dave, a slave heretherefore, be hung .- Meck. Jeffersonian.

A negro man named Dorsey, who has for several years been employed by Mr Grubb in the following considerations, viz: The sign- we are led to believe that the report is correct. Guard," of the 3d Municipality, and three a furnace at Lancaster, Pa., was a few days ing of the articles in question removed all Indeed, a forcible seizure of the whole of companies of Irish volunteers. They are a since arrested as a slave by his owner at the way, and scald it, and you cannot pull out a pretext for the renewal of hostilities by Mexi- Oregon north of the Columbia seems to be hardy looking set of soldiers, and will do good South; and the claimant having clearly made out his case, Mr Grubb, the employer, promptly paid \$600, the price demanded for the slave, and thereby legally secured his freedom. This sub moda, by Mexico, of all claim of sover- the 1st of May, which report considerable vanced in years, is yet the soldier for a crisis. is what we call emancipation upon the true principle. This is acting as consistent people should do, if they really have good feeling A convention for reforming the State Con- for the slave, but which very few of the "phistitution of Maryland commenced its session | lauthropists" have done, so far as we have ever noticed their proceedings.