

Seraskier, carried away in the general route, crossed the Esphrates—his horse, wounded by a ball in the shoulder, fell from the loss of blood, in the middle of the river, and would have been carried away with his rider, when a young Albanian, on a small Epirote horse, seized the Seraskier by the middle and contrived to get him safe to the other bank. Three hours afterwards Ibrahim was reposing under the tent of the Seraskier.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Elizabeth City (N. C.) Phenix boasts of "fine, soft-shelled almonds" growing in the garden of a gentleman in that town, "fine flavored, and of good size." And what is there that won't thrive in N. Carolina? The earth, we believe, has not a plant, a shrub or a tree, that may not be cultivated to perfection in N. Carolina, where universal nature seems to flourish. She combines, indeed, the staple productions of every country in the known world. The grain, lumber, iron, hemp, ship-lumber and naval stores of the Baltic countries, and the corn, tobacco, cotton and rice, to which might be added the wine, oil and silk, of more Southern latitudes. We believe it was Sir Richard Granville, one of the earliest proprietors of the territory, who prophesied that gold would be found in abundance in N. Carolina, and that it would become one of the greatest all countries in the world. The first prediction is already fulfilled, and the fulfillment of the second is now too obvious to be any longer a question. We think there can be no doubt, that the geographical position of N. Carolina will be found more favorable to the growth of silk, than that of any other spot on this continent, and no less so than any other in the world. The hill country of North Carolina might also be made to abound with fleecy flocks to support the great staple of wool to an incalculable extent. Her valleys for the grazing of neat herds, and her numerous rivers and fisheries are a never failing source of wealth. Besides these we might enumerate till we were tired, the various gifts of nature to this singularly favored and most interesting member of our Republic, in the range of horticulture, botany and mineralogy, all of which enter more or less into the marketable commodities which constitute the sources of her wealth; and we might specify many others, which could be added to the catalogue, which are not justifying, but which would find a genial soil and climate in N. Carolina, and flourish equal with their native productions.

And among these is the object of our Elizabeth City friend's admiration, which has elicited this paragraph. It is true that the traveller will often find in his passage through the lower parts of N. Carolina, ridges of pine and sandy lands, which can only afford subsistence for a sparse population; but a few miles from his road on either hand, he will shroudly come to some river or stream of bold depth, running through a fertile valley of arable land, or through swamps with inexhaustible forests for timber, staves, shingles and "lumber" of every kind. Indeed the very worst specimens of N. Carolina, (and how true they are in all instances) are the most fertile to strangers; for they are excluded chiefly on the main roads leading through the State, and some of their more important lateral branches. But it is here as every where else: the poverty of the soil in one spot is the natural result of its contributions to fertilize some others; and for every acre of poor land or sand barren in N. Carolina, there is a corresponding dilation of fertility and luxuriance. —*Norfolk Herald.*

Ocean Steers Navigation.—By October 1841, there will be thirteen large and splendid steam ships running across the Atlantic ocean. No one will be smaller than the Liverpool, and more than half of them will be larger than the Great Western. Four of the thirteen will ply between Liverpool, Hull, and Boston, and the balance will run from Bristol, London, Liverpool, and the Clyde to New York. The British Queen and President will be followed by the United Kingdom, City of New York, the Clyde steamer, and the United States in total succession. The four Halifax steamers will be ready early in 1841. There may be twenty or thirty steamers sailing over the Atlantic from different ports in Europe to America, but we can only speak positively of thirteen. A gentleman who arrived in the Liverpool, told us that the frame of the President was up and she would be ready to enter the lists by the first of next May. She is larger than the British Queen. —*London Courier.*

Andison, whose noble work on American Oratory does us much honor to our country, is about to undertake a work on the quadrupeds of America. In this department of zoology less has been done we believe, than in that in which Mr. Andison has acquired so much reputation; for his labors in zoology had been preceded by the very meritorious researches and collections of Wilson. But in regard to our quadrupeds, nothing at all complete or satisfactory has been done. God-man's work is a very hasty and imperfect compilation. Mr. Andison has entered upon his new project with all the ardor of his character. He will set out in a few days for the northwestern regions of the Union, to study and observe the habits of animals in their native forests, and to make collections for his work, which, judging by what he already accomplishes from his hands, will prove a magnificent one. —*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Love, who, while employed as a guard at the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., recently shot down and killed a convict named Coatsman, has been tried and found guilty of "murder in the first degree." Sentence of death has been passed upon him, and the 14th of October appointed for his execution. —*Chico.*

COLUMBIA (Ga.) Sept. 6. **Abundant.** — *See Multi-caulis Cotton, or Morus Multicaulis.* — Dr. D. Cooper, of Harris county, in this State, has exhibited to us a stalk of Cotton, of superior staple, which he assures us sometimes grows to the height of nine feet, thickly studded with bells, from the ground to the top, presenting the appearance of a beautiful white cascade. The Dr. computes that upwards of 3000 lbs. to the acre may be raised, and that it is worth from three to five per cent more than the common Petit Gulf Cotton. We are informed that large sales of the seeds have been made at \$100 per bushel. This beats the Morus Multicaulis. Dr. C. is thoroughly convinced of the superiority of this cotton, and is taking great pains to disseminate it throughout the cotton growing region. —*Scots.*

FROM MISSISSIPPI.
A short time before the battle of Tippecanoe, a battle was held between Gen. Harrison and Tecumseh. The General arrived first at the appointed place, which was an open spot, carpeted with green

swards, and covered only by the canopy of heaven. He was accompanied by his wife, arrayed in full regiments, and presenting a gay and imposing appearance. Soon after, Tecumseh approached the spot, clothed in splendid Indian military costume, which was well calculated to display his athletic form. His manner was not that of a supplicant. His bearing was as haughty as it worlds was at his disposal; and as he advanced towards the spot where Harrison awaited him, his step was firm, his form erect, with the head slightly thrown back, his features stern and rigid, and his nostrils were distended like those of the war horse, when he scents the battle from afar. Indeed his whole appearance was that of one who asks no favor, but who, goaded on by contempt and hatred, breathes nought but defiance upon his enemies.

As Tecumseh proudly approached, Gen. Harrison rose to receive the Chief, and pointing to a bench prepared for the purpose, said, "your white father requests you to be seated." Tecumseh cast upon the American General a look of unmitigated scorn and indignation, "you say father? and he? No. The Sun (pointing to that luminary in the heavens) is my father! The earth (pointing to the ground) is my mother! And (throwing himself on the ground), I will rest on her bosom!"

The annals of Roman or Grecian history will hardly furnish a reply to equal, in grandeur and sublimity, this of the untutored Indian. —*Boston Mer. Journal.*



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, October 11, 1839.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

We see every day notices of political meetings that are held in various Counties in the State for the purpose of sending delegates to Conventions that are to meet in Raleigh and Harrisburg; the one in Raleigh to appoint a Governor for this State, and in Harrisburg to make a President. Not approving these movements, we shall not publish the proceedings of any of the meetings, unless specially requested to do so by the meeting themselves, in which case we will comply provided the accounts are not too long.

We are pleased to see that a Democratic meeting lately held in Mecklenburg, avoided the plan of sending delegates to a Convention or Caucus, and adopted the old Republican mode of simply nominating a man and communicating with him directly through a Committee, to ascertain whether he will become a Candidate or not, thus leaving the people free to act for themselves. This is the good old plan followed in the days of Jefferson and Madison—in the South, at least—and it is only within a few years past, that the Northern project of Conventions has been introduced among us by designing demagogues to gull the people out of their constitutional right of a free choice of men.

Four years ago the Democratic party reported to this Convention plan to nominate Mr. Van Buren, and then that class of politicians who now call themselves Whigs, in common with the State-Rights party, denounced it throughout the country, as a system of Caucusing, dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people. Here in Rowan we held a great meeting, and gave it a special denunciation; who would then have supposed that the Whigs would turn about and in so short a time be guilty of the very thing that they had themselves so earnestly and vehemently condemned in others!—and yet it is so, put all doubt or dispute.

Perhaps the Whigs practice on the plan of the Union Doctor, who was called in to visit a boatman having a severe fever—the patient crossed very much to catch herring—after some hesitation the Doctor consented, observing that he thought he would die anyhow;—but immediately on eating the herring, the Scotchman became better and soon recovered. A short time after, the same Doctor was called in to see an Irishman laboring under the same disease, recollecting how well the dried herring had operated on the Scotchman, he at once administered it to the Irishman—but the dose killed the poor fellow; whereupon, the Doctor wrote down in his medical Journal:—"Men—Dried herrings are good for a Scotchman in fever, but they will kill an Irishman."—So, we suppose, some equally observant Doctor, has discovered that Caucuses are good for the Whigs, but won't do for the Democrats.

Consistency is as necessary in politics as in other things, and when we see a party practicing to-day, what they vehemently condemned yesterday, honest and straight forward men who will not wheel about in this way, at the dictation of upstart leaders, must soon lose all confidence in their integrity. These blowers of hot and cold with the same breath, will find little countenance or support from the people.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

We find in the last number of the *Journal of the American Silk Society*, a letter to the Editor and his reply, on the question of stripping the leaves from the mullicaulis trees, before they fall. He says that it is decidedly wrong to do so, as it has a tendency to greatly injure the bud by occasioning it to shoot, in order to take the place of the leaf prematurely removed, and that the right way, is to allow the leaves to remain on the tree until they wither and fall, as they will do, immediately after an effectual frost. In regard to keeping the trees through the winter, the same work contains very important advice. It says: "If the trees are growing on high dry situations, (the more stony and gravelly the better), and the trees are not wanted for any purpose until the opening of Spring, the best and most certain method of preserving them, is to leave them where they are." We will take the liberty of extracting the article entire, next week. —All Silk growers or raisers of the mullicaulis ought to take this Journal.

THE PRESS.

The Raleigh Stars.—This print has been recently much improved in its typographical appearance. The Proprietor has lately announced the association of Hugh McQueen Esq. to the Editorial department, and his intention to make still further improvements in the size and appearance of the Star.

The Register.—The co-partnership of Joseph Gales & Son has been dissolved, and the Register is now owned and conducted by the former junior

Editor, W. R. Gales Esq., who has had the control of the paper for several years. Mr. Gales speaks of issuing the Register semi-weekly.

The Charlotte Journal has lately enlarged its dimensions, and improved its appearance, so as to compare with most of our State papers in size. These evidences of the increasing prosperity of the fraternity are highly gratifying. We wish them all, the personal success which we are sure their labors deserve.

A "Convention" is proposed at the North, to regulate the price of *Morus Multicaulis* trees, buds, cuttings, &c. How would it do to lay the subject before the Whig Conventions, now being held in different parts of the Country?—They could fix the price "subject to the decision" of the great National Convention to be held at Harrisburg the coming winter. We merely suggest for consideration.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The Elections in this State are over and the result ascertained from all except one district, the representation elect to Congress is, H. Thomas, J. T. H. Worthington, P. F. Thomas, S. Hillen jun., J. Carroll, 5 Democrats. W. C. Johnson, D. Jenifer, 2 Whigs. The district to be heard from is considered doubtful. There is an administration majority in the Legislature. Last Congress, the representation was five Whigs to three Van Buren men.

THE CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

The Directors and Stockholders of this Company held a meeting at Asheville, in this State recently—the result of which has been, that the great project about which so much has been said, is to end in nothing at last.—It was decided to stop the road at Columbia.

The following from the *Wilmington Chronicle*, is decidedly good.

"This blessed age of ours has been designated in a multiplicity of ways—such as the Age of reform—the Age of travel—the Age of steam, and various other cognomens are applied, as expressive of the spirit that has made its impress upon the day and generation. But none of these, in our view, are sufficiently comprehensive, none of these range as far and wide, as high and low as to give a character to the true spirit of the age. We have felt a philanthropic desire consequently, to have some term used, expressive in itself, and most apt as illustrative of the ruling passion of the times. We propose therefore, that it should be called the Age of people's meddling with other people's business. If this is not thought to have scope enough, let something be proposed more apposite."

We publish the following extracted communication from the *Charlotte Journal*, at the request of a friend and subscriber. It has not escaped our notice that some of the Federal Whig papers in this State have made the most illiberal and unjust charges in their notices of the subject. They claim to themselves all the decency and talent of the country, and parade the rejection of the School Law by any County opposed to them, as an illustration of heathenish darkness and local-fog ignorance. This is precisely the way of judging and condemning. If their opinions are opposed in any thing whatsoever, by men who choose and dare to act independently, and according to their own judgment as freemen, they forthwith raise the cry, set the trained pick on, and beat them down with the most bitter denunciation.

Rowan and Davidson Counties rejected the School Law, and yet it was not done on party grounds; we know many intelligent men of both parties, who voted against it because they did not like its provisions and believed it to be impracticable.

From the Charlotte Journal.

Mr. Editor: In certain places the vote of Lincoln County against the School Law, has been misconstrued into hostility against Education, and some of our newspapers are laboring to convert it into political capital, pretending that the Democrats of Lincoln are ignorant, and love the bias of being so. These slanderers borrowed their poetry for the occasion and drew on their imagination for their conclusions. This spirit has carried its dunes so far that they even quote the paragraphs of insolent scribblers in other States, ridiculing and doing dishonor to old North Carolina. "It is a dirty bird which fouls its own nest."

But, Mr. Editor, the Democrats are not quite such fools as the Federalists think they are.—Though not so learned as some folks think themselves to be, the Democrats are sensible enough to see the gross defects of a *party law*, and when they have done this, they are honest and bold enough to vote accordingly. Now they are not the best friends of Education, who would drag that cause into the vortex of party politics. It will do harm to the cause "any way it can be fired," and though I am nothing but one of the ignorant Democrats I wish to point out in my plain fashion, a few of the many objections to the Law, which however, have no application to the system itself—objecting against the act of assembly, not against common schools, and good or bad they are the real ground upon which most of the Democrats of Lincoln and Mecklenburg opposed the School Law. We are practical men, and when a law is so badly framed that it works at all, it will work unjustly, we think it our duty to oppose that law however favorable we are in the cause which that law professes to serve. We are foolish enough to think that Internal Improvement was delayed and almost destroyed in North Carolina by a wrong beginning twenty years ago, and the true policy is to hinder the cause of Common Schools in the same way. Our experience on the first subject could teach in caution if not wisdom upon the other.

The Federal papers know perfectly well that the Law alluded to, is defective, and very defective.—That this defect is not the ordinary defect of all human schemes, but much more. Already the Counties which have adopted the school law, the attempt to put it into practice has developed difficulties that the Democrats of Lincoln (who they were according to the Federal papers) favored, and for that very reason they would not sanction it.—The fact is that the School Law is such a meddling affair, that it would cost less to make a new one than to mend it, and make this one fit for use.

According to our notion whenever a State is to be divided for schools, the districts ought to be laid off in a manner that the children can walk to the school house. It looks as if for the State to establish schools so far off from the poor, that one half and more cannot attend the children

be unless they keep a horse to carry them to it in the morning and bring them home at night! Every one knows that this is no favor to the poor man, inasmuch as it costs more to keep the horse than it would cost to pay the tuition. But a school district six miles square, will be so large that many of the children will be obliged to walk three or three and a half miles, and more than half two miles! Though we have heard the reply to this, that many of the poor will be benefited, and that many of the poor will be benefited, and that it is certainly desirable, still we did not see the justice of taxing one half of the poor man whose children could not reach the school-houses for the purpose of supporting a school for the rest of the district both rich and poor! It does not seem to be right to tax one half of the poor to educate the other half. It will be recollected that this Law is not confined in its operation to a Tax on property! That a poll tax, viz.—tax upon the head of every laborer in the State is also laid by this act. So the school law says, For it provides that the tax shall be levied in the other Taxes! And no exception is made in favor of the poor man who does not live near enough to send his children to the school!

2. We also had a notion that the number of school districts laid off in the Counties should correspond with the number of children to be educated. We knew that the act establishing the School Fund provided that the Fund should belong to the counties according to the white population. This was done in 1825 because the more white population there is, the more white children there will be, and we had sense enough to see that by laying off the districts according to the white population (as this school law directs) the old law 1825 would be violated. Fools as these Federalists think the Democrats to be, they saw that by the school Fund law of 1825 the seat which contains three-fifths of the white population was entitled to three-fifths of the literary or school fund, and that by this school law according to inhabited territory we should get only one half!

Calculating this school fund to be three millions of dollars, the school law therefore takes away a large sum from the Western Counties. No less than three hundred thousand dollars!!! The inhabited territory of the west is not three-fifths of the whole State but on the contrary very little more than half. Let the partizan presses of the State and the noisy old Federalists of Mecklenburg make a party question of this Law if it suits them. They may learn that there are blows to receive as well as blows to give, and discover that the "Farmer's boys" of the west are not to be gulled out of \$300,000 and paid off by abusing their Democratic fathers for refusing their assent to it.

3. The Democrats had another notion about this law—and that was that amongst the Counties it would operate (if at all) very harshly. That where the people were poorest they would be taxed heaviest. We do not think it was intended but then we were called upon to vote upon this act before we had personal designs of its framers.—Perhaps we were wrong in this, but it strikes me so still, and if any of the Federalists will condescend to enlighten our minds on it we shall be more obliged than we are for their more than usual politeness. Take for example Ashe County and Jones County. Ashe County has a larger territory than Jones and a larger white population, viz: Ashe has about 35,100 acres, Jones has about 195,000 acres. So that by this law there will be about three school districts in Ashe, to two in Jones. Ashe will therefore have to raise a tax sufficient to support three schools, while Jones supports but two. Ashe will have to support six to Jones four or twelve to eight, &c.

The tax is to be raised as provided by law in other cases. By the present tax laws, Ashe whose lands are nearly twice the quantity are of the same aggregate value with the lands of Jones County. But the other wealth of Jones County as appears by the tax list is 50 per cent greater than Ashe, yet this poor County has to raise the larger sum to carry on this school law.

Take another example, Robeson County contains 605,000 acres Jones County contains 195,000 acres. The property in Jones is larger than that of Robeson, yet Robeson will have to tax her citizens three times as high as Jones to carry on this law. It may be ignorance in us, but the Democrats here do not believe that this is just.—It works so in other counties. These two have been cited only to express my meaning by illustrating it.

4. Some of the Democrats here had a notion too, that this school law was particularly unjust to the people of the West. When they have taxes to pay it comes mostly out of their lands, and out of themselves. The poll tax operates injuriously upon the poorer people in many respects. In this law especially so, on the people of the west as we are likely to see. I have neither the time nor the statistics to go into a detail of its operation County by County. But you will see my idea by comparing Jones and Ashe again and Orange, with Robeson, &c. The white population of Jones is 2,300, of Ashe 6,300. Of course the white polls in Ashe are three times those of Jones. But Jones' population of slaves is 3,100, and Ashe population of slaves is 490, so of course the black polls in Ashe are only equal to one-sixth of those in Jones.

It was apparent to some that the school law was to be mainly supported in the west by a tax on white laborers and in the East alone by a tax on property, and the less property there is the heavier must be the tax on the poor. Robeson has a white population for example of 6,400, Orange has a white population also of 16,000.—The latter has lands more valuable and negroes more numerous, and is altogether a richer County, more people to pay taxes, and more property tax. But by this school law the People of Robeson must pay an aggregate amount to support schools under it larger than Orange. For the lands of Robeson cover more square miles of territory than Orange! Take the whole east and the whole west and the result is the same. This school law gives away to rich eastern Counties \$300,000 that under the Literary Fund act of 1825 and ever since were vested in the western Counties that were less wealthy, and more, it taxes the people of the west to make up the deficiency. The Democrats about here did not see the right of that thing and they doubt yet if the people of the other Western Counties will approve it either, when they come to get a clear sight of it.

Wealth does not contribute to educate the poor by such a system as this. No such thing, quite entirely the "reverse." The poor have to contribute to educate themselves and to help the rich, to educate their sons and daughters too.

5. But there are other objections against this budget of blunders. The school law was submitted to the people at the polls! A proceeding unheard of before in N. Carolina, and which is not entirely reconcilable to our notions of a Representative Government!—It is ever so with men who have no real democracy in them. They will effect to have confidence in the people and make a show of consulting them without allowing to their voices any substantial operation. Now why not consult the people before the law was passed? Why declare that if one county assented to it, the law should be in force there, no matter how a majority of the whole people voted? The Democrats of Lincoln and the largest portion of this county chose to deny this question to any such principle. I have no time to extend my views full on this point. But at least the very laws of a representative democracy, the Legislature is to pass laws, and the people are not on the laws but upon the Legislature! The law was put to them in the lump—take all or none—take it so or not at all. The people could not amend it at the polls! The people could not amend anything or insert anything! Our fathers had not discovered this modern system of law making I am sure, for I see no trace of it in our history.

When a Constitution is put to the people, I understand it. I can see the necessity for it, and a man doubts its propriety, but whoever heard before this, of the People at the polls of North Carolina voting on an Act of Assembly? Is it like a constitution unalterable, except by another vote of the people? Then more care should have been taken to make this one practicable in its operation as just to all sections of the State. Is it to be any other law, repensible by the General Assembly, then it was trifling with the people to call for their votes at all. For in the latter case the law is precisely the same whether a majority voted for it or not.

Since writing the above I have seen that the school law is probably to mean one thing in one place and another thing in another. The respectable Board of Superintendents in Davie have proposed an entire change of views about the construction of the Act, and other counties have given it another. They cannot give to the school by the meaning proposed in Davie, without a disregard of the plainest words. Language cannot be plainer than this: "The Superintendents, &c. shall proceed to divide their respective Counties in School Districts, &c. containing not more than six miles square, and having regard to the number of white children in each; Provided that no greater number of school districts shall be laid off in any County, than shall be equal to one (District) for every six miles square of inhabited territory."

It is positive and plain. The "number" in a County shall be determined by the "inhabited territory," not by white population, nor by the number of children. There is no reference to the children except in respect to the boundaries of each district! The Davie Committee have stated what we think the act ought to have been but it will not do. Above are the words, let any one read for himself. The other parts of this act which necessarily include the construction of the Davie Committee, have no time to refer to at present, if you have space for it.

But the County Committee cannot be so much of their course in this regard, for if the Superintendents lay off a larger number of districts than will be equal to one to every six miles square, enlarges: Is the sum to be drawn from the Treasury? 2d, it increases the tax to be levied on the people. In case this shall be contrary to law (as it is) the Governor cannot give his name to any of the school districts of that county, but he has no choice but to refuse the whole, when he is too many districts. 3d, The tax laid on the citizens cannot be collected, for the power of the Court extends not beyond a right to levy \$20 in every six miles square of inhabited territory. Reflect for one moment and you will see that this is the true intent of the law.

I hope my hints may induce others to come forward who are more able to discuss the subject fully. Be that as it may, any honest man will see all this some reasons besides hostility to Education for a larger portion of the Democrats of Mecklenburg and a majority of Lincoln voting against the "School Law." —A DEMOCRAT.

From the Charleston Mercury.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAYNE.

It is with a profound sense of our utter inability to give expression to our own or the public grief that we record the death of ROSS Y. HAYNE. The anxious and painful suspense of our community since the first account of his illness at Asheville, N. C. was terminated on Friday last by the news of his death. He died on Tuesday, the 25th inst, after a short illness, from Bilious Fever—aggravated no doubt, by his exertions in the Rail Road Convention, which he was attending as a member of the President of the Company. Death found him at his post in the zealous and self-sacrificing discharge of his duty—as through life from early youth he was always found. Our State has lost in the meridian of his faculties, one who was always loved and honored, and who richly repaid all the affection and honor bestowed. Though ended alas! much too soon, and when many years of distinguished usefulness and accumulating honors were fairly anticipated for him, his public life has in truth been a long one; for his early distinction for talent and usefulness, caused him to be summoned into the public service from his first youth, and South Carolina has never since been able to dispense with his services. As a State Legislator, as Speaker of our House of Representatives as United States Senator, and as Governor of this State, when than this latter in the Union there was not a more responsible, more arduous and glorious station, he continued through all, to devote his untiring energy, a lofty intellect, and a pure heart to the public service; showing himself always equal to requirements of every station and every emergency; and rising from each, solid and enduring reputation for himself, and honor for his country. In public as in private life, he commanded respect for whatever measure he advocated or criticized, and he was emphatically one of those, whose name alone gave nerve and heart to his fellow citizens in the most difficult and darkest hour; for he combined correct judgment and prudent foresight, with an earnest and ardent enthusiasm, and when and wherever zeal and ability were needed to aid, counsel or to direct, he was ever found, and well found wanting; in the practical conduct of affairs winning a success equal to that of his efforts as an orator, in which capacity, it was the testimony of one of the first men of the Union, that numerous as were the occasions on which he had heard him speak, he had never known him to fall below the subject, or fail to meet and gratify the expectations of his friends.

His private was as pure and unstained as his public life, and he was alike honored and beloved in both. Always manly, sincere, conscientious and generous, his friends were proud of him as a friend and his country as proud of him as a Carolinian. We feel that we do not, and believe that few do, at once realize the extent of the general loss, and that our language is tame and cold compared to the sentiment of every intelligent individual in the State, and of every such individual in the Union who knew the man whose loss we deplore. The news of his death has carried sorrow to every heart in North Carolina, and there is no good and pure heart of Carolinian who does not feel that he has lost a friend, and his country a support and an ornament, and who will not give with us that pride in this distinguished public servant, which is only in remembrance.