PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

As much interest seems to be felt throughout the country, in the approaching Presidential Election, and the friends of each candidate seeming disposed to at least *figure* their man into a majority, we invite attention to the following extracts from an able, calm writer in the last Petersburg *Statesman*, whose views carry with them much weight.

That writer says:

I shall now proceed to state my views of the probable vote of the several electoral colleges next fall—premising, that as the friends of Gen. Harrison had again determined to bring him forward as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, they doubtless, wherever they believed they had strength, put forth that strength to the utmost. For instance, his friends in Pennsylvania—(the Abolitionists) as early as March last, I believe, held a Convention at Harrisburg, and then and there resolved, that *he* should be *their* candidate, and that they would have none other to rule over them. With this determination of the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, to vote for Harrison, and Harrison only, (thus defying the other sections of the Whig party to bring forward any other man)—how stands the Key Stone State at this moment? Republican in every department of her Government, having, in a few years, gained an accession of Democratic strength that has utterly annihilated the Whig party proper, and, with it, its miserable adjuncts, the Abolitionists, and the still more miserable and contemptible Anti-Masons. And yet the Harrisonites talk of carrying Pennsylvania!!

Well, how did the friends of Harrison succeed in his own vicinage—under his own nose? They were beaten—shamefully beaten—beaten every where in the Great West, with the exception of the new State, Michigan, which gives the enormous amount of *three* votes. Ohio was revolutionized—Mississippi was revolutionized—Indiana was revolutionized—and poor benighted Michigan presented the only spot of ground, throughout that entire region, upon which Gen. Harrison could, with the least plausibility, say he had a foothold and a resting place. And yet the Harrisonites talk of carrying the Great West!!! "Believe them not, for they know not what they say."

Where indeed have the Whigs succeeded, except by greatly diminished majorities, during the last two years! "Echo answers—where!" Leaving out Michigan, we perceive defeat and dismay every where attending their footsteps; and if the Whigs have carried a few States, the consolation is, that they had them before, and that those they have carried, have been by such meagre majorities, that they are ready to say, "Save us from such another victory." They have lost Georgia, the Carolinas, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and we have even succeeded in carrying a Democratic Governor in Massachusetts, while New York has been shaken throughout her furthermost confines, giving promise that, at no distant day, the ill-assorted and heterogeneous compound of Federalists, Conservatives, Anti-Masons and Abolitionists, will crouch before the majesty of an outraged people, and that the Empire State will again take her stand in the ranks of her Republican Sisters.

This interesting subject grows upon me as I proceed, and I fear I have already tired your patience, and encroached too much upon the columns of your patriotic journal. I shall, therefore, hasten to a conclusion, by presenting my view of the probable result of the vote of the several electoral colleges in December next—assuring you, most solemnly, that the statement is made from the best information in my possession, and after a patient investigation of all the facts that have come to my knowledge:

States for Van Buren—Maine, 10; New Hampshire, 7; New Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 30; Maryland, 10; Virginia, 23; North Carolina, 15; South Carolina, 11; Georgia, 11; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 4; Tennessee, 15; Indiana, 9; Illinois, 5; Ohio, 21; Arkansas, 3; Missouri, 4;—Total, 193.

States for Harrison—Vermont 7; Massachusetts 14; Rhode Island, 4; Kentucky, 15; Michigan, 3; Connecticut, 8; Delaware, 3.—Total, 54.

Doubtful States.—New York, 42; Louisiana, 5; —Total, 47.

I know Massachusetts, Kentucky, Delaware, and Connecticut, are considered doubtful by many of our friends; but I had rather err on the safe side, and have therefore given Harrison as many votes as I think he can by possibility obtain. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

More Election Frauds.—Our readers are aware that the Committee of Elections have appointed a Commissioner to collect facts in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, in regard to the contested election between Naylor, (Whig,) and Ingersoll, (Democrat.) It seems, the investigation has commenced most disastrously to the Whigs. The last Richmond Enquirer says: "It is not in our power to publish this morning the startling facts, which have leaked out before the Commission in Philadelphia, established to sift the facts in the contested election of Naylor and Ingersoll. It is proven, that 'in the five wards of the Northern Liberties, it is found (from examining the Commissioner's Books) that there were 1076 more votes polled than there were table inhabitants in the same wards.' Again it is proven, that a witness, John G. Gill, has decamped under the influence, it would appear, of a bribe of $1,000, who saw and would have proven the forgery of upwards of 900 names, which were put down upon the Registry, in order to give the majority to Naylor. The said witness would have given the names of Bela Badger and others who were concerned in forging the names of the fictitious voters—the whole scene conducted with closed shutters and locked doors. The blood of every patriot boils at this unparalleled fraud of the Whig officers of Philadelphia."

LATE ELECTIONS.

New Hampshire true to her Principles—The election has resulted in the complete triumph of Democratic principles. Governor Page is re-elected by an increased majority. Four of the five Councillors, and ten of the twelve Senators elected, are true Democrats, and the Democratic majority in the House has been greatly increased. The Opposition fought the battle here under the Harrison flag, keeping their gubernatorial candidate almost out of sight; but the result is, that the Democratic majority has been increased some one or two thousand since Harrison was brought into the field. New Hampshire has given a glorious lead, and we doubt not her example will be followed, not only throughout New England, but throughout the United States.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

In addition to the above, we have received returns from New York and Massachusetts, and from a few town elections in Ohio and Michigan, and so far as we can gather from them the expression of the popular sentiment—the Voice of the People—it is in most decided condemnation of the Harrisburg nominee—affording most decisive evidence that *the People* (whatever *politicians* may say) cannot be induced to support Harrison.

Harrison in the West.—It has been proclaimed by the over-zealous supporters of Gen. Harrison, that the popularity of their "Hero" was spreading among the western people like "wild fire in the prairies." Probably they were about half right, if we are to regard the late election in Chicago, Illinois, as evidence. Chicago is among the largest towns in Illinois, and has heretofore been entirely under the control of the Whigs; but at the election held two weeks since, the entire Democratic ticket was elected—Mayor, Aldermen, and all!

☞ We invite attention to the remarks of Mr. AVERY, on the preceding page. It is only necessary for us to repeat, what Mr. A. himself says in his speech, that he is a State Rights man of the strictest school, a "true-blue" NULLIFIER, and his views, so eloquently expressed, at this crisis in our political history, should have great weight with all State Rights republicans.

☞ *Late from Europe—Arrival of the British Queen.*—The steam-ship British Queen, arrived in New York last week, and brought commercial intelligence as late as the 29th of February.

The London and Liverpool Markets remained much as they had been, and the political news by this arrival, partakes of no great importance or interest to the people of the U. States. The prices of cotton in the Liverpool market, Feb. 28th, remained the same as on the week preceding, rather dull and cheerless. The sales of that day were upwards of 3000 bales, some were sold on speculation, some for export, and some forwarded into the country.

England is engaged in making a survey of every county in the Kingdom. In this employment there are eighty-two persons engaged. The survey of 37 counties in England, and 18 in Ireland are completed, engraved and published, and the ballance in a state of forwardness. In the survey of towns, there are two-thousand persons engaged, and 80 towns surveyed and drawn on a scale of 5 feet to the mile.

The Bank of England (Feb. 27th) gave notice that they would loan upon the deposite of Bills of Exchange, Exchequer Bills, and East India Bonds, with interest at 5 per cent, for sums not less than £2000 each.

It is stated, that among the passengers in the British Queen, is the celebrated Belgian Giant, who is 8 feet and 6 inches high, well proportioned, and noted for his great physical powers. He is engaged by the managers of the Bowery Theatre, N. Y., but for what purpose, the papers do not state, probably to keep the *peace* and to put down *mobocracy*. He would be a *host* in such an engagement.

The Cabinet of the French King had been dissolved, in consequence of the opposition to a donation to the Duke of Nemours, on the event of his late marriage, of £200,000 by the Ministry.—There had been several efforts made to form a new Cabinet, but up to Feb. 27th, without effect.

Grand Jury Presentments.—The practice of Grand Jurors making political presentments at their respective Courts, has become so common among a certain class, that unless one be made at every Court, the people abroad would scarcely know there had been one in session. Examples of the kind are exhibited at almost every Court where the subject can be brought to bear, and in order to carry out their designs, *the movers* cause them to be spread before the world as indicative of public sentiment. In some cases, the expression may be true, but in most instances, they are the result of *political manœuvering*, got up and published for political effect. A manœuver of this kind was conceived and got up by Twelve of the Grand Jurors at our last Superior Court. As is usual in such cases, made and provided *beforehand*, they denounced, in unmeasured terms, the present Administration, and lauded to the skies *old General Harrison*. How far this practice of making Presidents comports with the duties of Grand Jurors we leave for the public to decide.

The minority of the Grand Jury, aware of the designs of the majority, dissented from the course pursued by them, and, in language peculiarly appropriate, assigned their reasons. These, together with the presentment, we are requested to publish.

Rowan Superior Court—March Term, 1840.

We, the Grand Jurors for the County of Rowan, having dispatched our more appropriate duties, deem it proper and right to give a public expression of our views of the State of public affairs. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a heavy pressure now exists in this community. Our citizens are vexed and harrassed with debt, trade is dull and languishing, our products for market are extremely low, money is scarce, and citizens becoming more and more afraid to trust one another or to be trusted. We naturally ask, what is the cause of all this. We give it as our opinion, that it is caused by the fatal experiments made by our Government on the currency and credit of the country, such as the war upon the Banks, the arraignment of the States for having gone into debt, the removal of the deposites, and most of all to the probability, that the Sub Treasury will become the Law of the Land.

Resolved, Therefore, that Martin Van Buren, who is the prime mover of this distructive policy, is unworthy of the confidence and support of the community.

Resolved, That, in William Henry Harrison we recognize a patriot, a statesman, and a friend of Southern rights, whom we can support with safety and cordiality.

Resolved, That the Editors of the papers printed in Salisbury be requested to publish these proceedings.

ABEL COWAN, Foreman.—*W. P. Graham, Michael Peeler, Samuel Barr, Benjamin Poston, John Lockey, Michael Brown, John Kerns, Henry Lentz, Richard Locke, Henry Moose, Jacob Redwine,*

PAUL A. SEAFORD, Officer of the Jury.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

The undersigned, Grand Jurors, beg leave respectfully to dissent from a portion of their associates, who have seen fit to avail themselves of *such an occasion as this*, to promulgate their political opinions to the world; and we thus dissent, for the following, among other reasons:

1st. Empanelled as the Grand Inquest of the County, our duties, as defined by the laws of the State, and enjoined on us in the charge of Judge Settle, are confined to *moral* and *legal* objects,—*political* matters being entirely foreign to our present business.

2d. There is so much of embittered feeling in the *party strifes of the present day*, that we disapprove the practice of Grand Jurors making *political presentments*, as clearly mischievous in its tendencies.

3d. Sworn, as we are, strictly to inquire into, and truly to present, all breaches of law and of the public peace, we conceive that we should be "travelling out of the record," and be unfitting our minds for a rigid and impartial discharge of our *legitimate* duties, by mingling partisan politics with our *judicial* functions.

4th. All experience teaches us, that public justice and public morals must inevitably suffer whenever those who are lawful guardians of both, allow political discussions and party schemes to interfere with their deliberations for the public good.

5th. We dissent from the propriety of members of Grand Juries taking advantage of their temporary official position, to propagate their political dogmas to the world, because it is undeniable, that but for the belief that the *semi-official* character of such expressions would carry some weight with them, they would not be resorted to; and because it is equally certain, that those of our fellow-citizens who would thus make *proclamation* of their *politics* while embodied as Grand Jurors, would (most of them, doubtless,) recoil from so pompous a display of their opinions, if called upon to do so at their firesides, and in their private capacity.

6th. There are so many other *more fitting occasions* to *discuss politics*, and to express our opinions in regard to public men and public measures, that we consider it entirely objectionable to suffer party matters to interrupt the harmony of our deliberations as the Grand Inquest of the County.

I. A. BRINGLE.
DAVID MORGAN, J. S. MYRES,
CHARLES A. ROSE, CHA'S. LYERLY.

From Congress, we have but little of interest to communicate to our readers this week. The SENATE having acted upon a considerable mass of business, seem now to be waiting for the HOUSE to act;—while, in the latter body, ever since the admission of the People's Representatives from New Jersey, the floor has been principally occupied by Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Botts, and other apologists for this "broad seal" outrage, in delivering tirades of invective against the majority of the Committee and of the House, for their course. Mr. Brown, a member of the Committee, replied to these speeches in an able argument which we hope to be able to publish as soon as it comes to hand. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Fisher, also of the Committee, said they did not deem it necessary to consume the time of the House and the funds of the people, in noticing these oft refuted charges of Mr. Botts and others, and that unless some *new* charges were made, they should make no reply—resting *their* justification, and that of the majority of the House, before the country upon the *facts* already submitted. Mr. Botts still had the floor, speaking away, at our latest dates from Washington. The "broad seal" party in the House seem determined to prevent the printing of the Journal of the Committee and the evidence of their attempted frauds, if possible. Will not the People hold them accountable for such conduct?

The Blood-Hounds.—Late accounts in the Florida papers state, that the blood-hounds are doing much towards closing the indian war in that suffering territory. By their aid, several parties of the Indians have been traced to their hiding places and captured by the troops, and the greatest terror of these formidable animals is said to prevail among the whole nation of hostile Seminoles.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

In a Communication I sent you last week, Messrs. Editors, I called your attention to the injustice of the Banks, in refusing to pay *any* of *their own* debts, while they were continually *suing People who owe them.*

Now, gentlemen, some People will be surprised, and will hardly believe it, when they are told that these *rich things* called *Banks* refuse to pay their debts. In the first place, they will wonder who the Banks can owe. This shows two things: *first*, that the People are not as prying into the affairs of the Banks as the Banks are into the affairs of the People, (for the Banks make it their *business* to find out how much their customers owe;) and, *secondly*, that the People have been so long used to Bank notes, that they look upon them as *money*, which they are *not*.

What! Bank notes not *money!* No: they are no more money than your note or mine is money. If *they* were money, what would be the use of their promising to *pay money?* A *gold Eagle* does not promise *to pay the bearer ten dollars*, because *it is itself ten dollars*; and so of a hard, silver dollar. But these Bank notes only *promise to pay money*. It is true, so long as they do what they *promise*, they answer the *purpose* of money to some extent, but whenever the Banks that put them out refuse to redeem them with *real* money—such as the Constitution calls money—that moment these notes ought to lose their credit, or, at least, ought to have no more credit than *the notes of a man who has property*, but cannot, *on demand*, pay silver for all his notes.

But surely, says the reader, Bank notes are money. I tell you again gentle reader you are mistaken. The Dictionaries say that "money is *metal coined for public use, or the use of commerce.*" But I have higher authority than even Dictionaries. The 8th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States says: "*Congress shall have power to coin money.*" And the 10th Section says: "No State shall make *any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.*" Now, is it not plain, that the framers of the Constitution did not intend that *Bank notes* should take the place of coins? Clearly it is so. But yet we see that the Banks, created by the Legislatures of the States, are doing what their *creators*, the *States themselves*, have no right to do; they are making their worthless promissory notes supply the place of *gold and silver coins*. I will explain. If you or I have a hundred dollar bill, put out by the Bank, does not that Bank owe you or me a hundred dollars? Well, suppose we wish to go to the West or the North where this Bank is not known; we go to the Bank, and ask the Cashier to give us specie, *real Constitutional money*, for his note; or, in other words, we ask him to pay us the money *the Bank owes us for its note*. Will he do it? No; he will laugh at your simplicity, or insult you for what he considers your impudence in making such a demand! What then are you to do? Why, you must either put off your necessary journey twelve or eighteen months, till you can make the Bank pay you *according to law*, or you must *get the Bank note shaved*.

But it may be said, "Banks in so doing are no more to blame than individuals who do not pay specie on demand for their notes."

This is a great mistake, as I will show; and it arises from an erroneous notion of the origin and design of Banks. Banks have no *natural* rights, as individuals have, but get all their rights and powers from the Legislature that creates them. Let me explain.

Three men, A, B, and C, are worth one hundred thousand dollars a-piece. Half of each man's property is in money, and half in land, negroes, &c. Now they all wish to club together for the purpose of Banking, and to do it in such a way that each one will run the risk of losing only so much money as he puts into the concern. If each man should put in his $50,000, there would be a capital of $150,000; then they appoint a Cashier and Clerk, and go to lending; and if they lend out *twice* the amount of the capital, they will owe to the holders of their notes $300,000, which is the amount that all three together are worth in *all* kinds of property. Suppose they do all this without a Charter, or act of incorporation as it is called, by the Legislature: then the *whole* of *each* man's property, his lands, negroes, &c., as well as his stock in Bank, is bound for the debts of the company. Now this is just as it *should* be. But by the cunning modern banking scheme, the three men with their actual capital of only $150,000 in *money*, may lend out in their notes $300,000, and make their profits on it; and if the Bank fails, you cannot touch any more of their property than the capital put in Bank. Is it not plain, then, that a Bank charter gives men much greater power and privileges than they otherwise would have.

This brings to view a very important Constitutional question, which I must pass over for the present.

And what do the Bank men give the State, or the People, for this splendid privilege? Why, they pay yearly to the State Treasury a quarter of a dollar on every $100 worth of Bank Stock! And while the *Bank Capital* only pays *a quarter of dollar* to the *State*, *other* property pays *the same, and three or four times as much more for county and poor Taxes!* This is an unjust and odious privilege for which no adequate compensation or service is rendered. And the injustice would be more striking if we should have a war, or be under the necessity of raising the taxes for any purpose: for the Legislatures could raise what amount it thought proper from all other kinds of property, while the Bank charters would protect *them* from higher taxes than they pay now.

Now, in conclusion, I would ask any candid man to say, if such great privileges ought not to make the Bank nabobs a *little* more obliging to the *People*, whose representatives in the Legislature granted these privileges and immunities?

But I will stop here a while, and let the Bank nobility and the People think over the above.

A FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have just read Mr. Fisher's speech, on the New Jersey contested election case, and can truly say, under the difficulties he had to encounter while delivering it, (for causes that will be seen by a perusal of the speech,) that I have scarcely ever seen any production more pointed. The speech is a short one, but it contains volumes in exposing that monstrous New Jersey whig fraud upon the rights of the Democratic people of that State, and speaks so clearly for itself, that it needs no other recommendation than a reading; for after a perusal of it, I think no candid man can say, let Mr. Fisher be whig or democrat, that he has not acted equitably and just as a politician, committee man, and individual.

It will be recollected that Mr. Fisher was claimed by the whig press from Georgia to Maine, up to the meeting of Congress, as being opposed to the administration; and I remember well to have heard it said by many, that although Mr. Fisher was a politician, he always acted with a steady view to the maintenance of true Republican principles, and those principles he would support in whatever ranks they might be found. That to go for the good of his country, and at the same time do justice to all who should chance to come under any legislative act of his, was the straight forward course he would pursue; and I defy any man to read his speech and examine his votes, and say that he has not pursued that course to the letter.

His great crime is, that he has given the preference to the party of claimants elected by a majority of lawful votes of the people, over those who hold the fraudulent commissions of the Governor. The people's men have been admitted to seats in the House by a majority of *thirty-one*, and four of the five have made their appearance and been sworn in.

The people are proud of their rights, and like the exercise of them too well, ever to agree that their votes freely given shall be set aside by a partizan Governor, for the purpose of commissioning his own favorites. I doubt none will be so rash as to attack Mr. Fisher on his course in this New Jersey business. There are very few who have so little insight into the character of the people of the Old North State as to be willing to make a declaration to them, that they would hold a commission of the Governor of North Carolina, given in fraud, to be higher authority than the voice of a majority of them; and which is a precisely similar case to the one in question.

I will venture to predict, that if Mr. Fisher has any wish to return to Congress, so far from his course in the New Jersey case being an injury to him, it will increase his majority at least a thousand votes. W.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having seen, in the Watchman of your town, an Editorial headed in grand capitals, "A MOST WANTON ACT OF PROSCRIPTION," which turns out to be nothing more nor less than a pitiful complaint of the Editors of that print, concerning the appointment of a Marshall of the State. On reading this puny complaint, the following ideas were suggested to me: 1st. Can that be called a removal from office, when the term of service of the Marshall will expire on the 26th of April? No, it is not a removal from office, but merely the appointment of an individual to fill a vacancy. The Editors of the Watchman, and other Federal Whigs who are making a "handle" of the circumstance, will be wofully disappointed, if it should turn out, that the "veteran," Gen. Daniel, was not a candidate for re-appointment, and that Mr. Jones was appointed to the office on his (Gen. D's.) recommendation. Then, no doubt, these *consistent* Editors would rail out against "dictation"—"appointment of successor," &c.

2nd. Is the office worth a great amount per annum? or is it not a mere burden to the incumbent?

In either case, Gen. Daniel has no cause of complaint—as thirty or forty years enjoyment of the profits of any office will surely satisfy any rational man—and the same length of services (if burdensome) should satisfy the community as to his patriotism.

3rd. Were the duties of the office more faithfully performed by General Daniel, than they will be by Mr. Jones? No one doubts Mr. J.'s ability or inclination to discharge the duties with the promptness of Gen. D. himself—who, it is admitted, had done well.

4th. What inducement could Mr. Van Buren *now* have to remove Gen. D. from office? The Watchman says, that the Register says—"because he did not appoint *all* his deputies of the right stamp!" Indeed! and will the appointment of Mr. Jones alter the character of the deputies in the several counties? The President of this enlightened Republic appoints a man to an office in 1840, so that in 1850 (after the census is taken,) he (the man appointed) can make "deputies of the right stamp!"

5th. Is not the doctrine of the Bank Federalists this—every man that happens to get into an office or place of trust or profit, by hook or crook, ought to be allowed to hold his office *for life*, provided he is and continues to be a Federalist? This was the doctrine of Alex. Hamilton, who wanted a President and Senate for life—(See Am. Biography, art. Hamilton.)

6th. Is the fact that Gen. Daniel was appointed to office by Mr. Jefferson, the reason why the Federalists *howl* so much that he is now out of office? If so, it is a matter of rejoicing to Republicans to see that the sworn enemies of Mr. Jefferson are about to do his memory justice. Wonder if a certain member in the last Legislature of North Carolina, who voted against the Bill to divide Orange county, *because* the new county was to be called JEFFERSON, has also become a Jeffersonian? A REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Town and County assembled at the Court-House on Tuesday, to advance the cause of the Western Rail Road. On motion of H. C. Jones, Esq., the meeting was organized by the call of Col. R. Macnamara to the Chair. On motion of Abel Cowan, Esq., M. S. McKenzie, and J. B. Lord, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman then explained the intent of the meeting in a concise but luminous address, and announced the presence of the Rev. Mr. Colton, who being called out, spoke in his usual felicitous manner. He was then followed by Mr. H. C. Jones, when the Books were opened for subscriptions, which we are authorised to say, exceeded the sum of $13,000. Notice was then given, that any persons wishing to subscribe, might do so, by calling on D. A. Davis, Esq., at the Bank in this place, or upon either of the other Commissioners.

When, upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. MACNAMARA, Ch'n.

M. S. McKENZIE, JNO. B. LORD, } Secretaries.

Marriage of Queen Victoria.—The blooming young Queen of England was married, on the 10th ult., to Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg. We give below, a brief sketch of the ceremonial, as a sort of Royal curiosity, and for the benefit of the ladies:

From the London Morning Post of February 11.

THE CEREMONIALS.

After her Majesty, his Royal Highness, the Prince Albert, and the other Royal and distinguished personages had taken their respective places, and the ladies in waiting had been ushered to their seats below the bench of Peeresses, the Archbishop of Canterbury advanced, and in a clear and benignant tone of voice, commenced reading the marriage service contained in our ritual. We have seen her Majesty in the vast and venerable area of Westminster Abbey, receiving the homage of her assembled nobles, and pledging herself to maintain the laws and constitution of the land she rules, and well we bear in mind the enthusiastic loyalty and love with which that imposing ceremony was viewed by all who beheld it; but, on the present occasion, when the majesty of the Queen was almost, as it were, merged in the feelings of the woman; when, as a "woman," she was addressed by the Most Reverend Prelate, and as a woman she took the "man" of her choice before the assembled nobles of her kingdom, and vowed to "love, honor and obey" him, in the same form of phrase as the humblest of her subjects, an irresistible attack was made upon the hearts of all who were present, which we are sure few could have experienced without emotion.

The ceremony was precisely that of our liturgy; the passages left open for the names, with the initials M. and N., being simply supplied with the names "Albert and Victoria." Thus, the Archbishop said to the Prince, "Albert, wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honor, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto her, as long as ye both shall live?"

To which his Royal Highness replied, in a firm tone of voice:—"I WILL."

When the similar inquiry was addressed to her Majesty, "Victoria, wilt thou have Albert to thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou obey him and serve him, love, honor and keep him in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him, as long as ye both shall live?"

The Queen, in accents which, though full of softness and music, were audible at the most extreme corner of the chapel, replied,—"I WILL;" and, on so doing, accompanied the expression with a glance at his Royal Highness, which convinced all who beheld it that the heart was with her words.

When the Archbishop inquired, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" the Duke of Sussex advanced, and presented her Majesty to his Royal Highness.

The usual forms of trothing faith were then gone through, and in a tone of voice, and with a clearness of expression which we have seldom witnessed on similar occasions in much humbler walks of life. Her Majesty's expression of the words, "love, cherish and obey," the confiding look with which they were accompanied, were inimitably chaste and beautiful. The exact words spoken were:

"I, Albert, take thee, Victoria, to my wedded wife, to have and to held, from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth."

"I, Victoria, take thee, Albert, to my wedded husband, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; therefore I give thee my troth."

Prince Albert then placed the ring on her finger, repeating—

"With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

North Eastern Frontier.—The Maine papers continue to give "rumors of war." On the authority of a letter to the Governor, the Augusta Age states, that the British are building barracks, flat-bottom boats for the transportation of heavy ordnance, and making roads.

The St. Johns (New Brunswick) Courier says, "Col. Goldie has been ordered to take command of the British troops now within the disputed territory, and 250 additional soldiers have been sent thither."

The Woodstock (N. B.) Times says, "A son of the Duke of Wellington passed through that place with despatches from Canada."

The Boundary Question.—We are glad to find in a British paper, says the New York Journal of Commerce, such sentiments as the following, which are taken from the Halifax (N. S.) Haligonian of the 3d inst. This is the true view of the case:

"The boundary question, that prolific source of discord for the last thirty years, has now become a subject of such engrossing consequence, that unless measures be adopted for settling the question, more coercive measures must be resorted to. The editor of the Quebec Gazette, states it as his belief, that England would rather relinquish a portion of her rights than proceed to hostilities, and from all we can learn of the value of the disputed territory, apart from other considerations, we think this would be the most judicious course, as a war with the United States, let it terminate as it would, could not but be attended with the most disastrous consequences. A report has gone forth, that Great Britian has determined upon maintaining her rights, and refusing to yield up any portion of the land in contention—this, however, we believe to be untrue.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. ROBERT M. HORAH to Mrs. EMELIA B. BALLARD, formerly of Fayetteville.

[Accompanying the above notice of Marriage, we received what is usually termed the "printer's fee," or, in other words, a piece of the Bride's cake. As a return for the compliment bestowed, we publish the notice with great pleasure, and add our sincere wish that "each to each, a dearer self may prove," "supremely happy in the awaken'd power of giving joy."]

In this County, on 11th inst., by A. Rowman, Esq., Capt. MOSES JOSEY to Miss ANNE M. SETZER.

In Iredell county, on the 23d January last, by Absalom Roby, Esq., Mr. MARSHALL TURNER to Miss ELVIRA GAITHER, daughter of Enos Gaither; Also, by the same, on the 27th ult., Mr. WM. G. WRIGHT to Miss CYNTHIA E. GIDDENS, daughter of Buze Giddens; Also, by the same, on the 12th instant, Mr. JNO. WEBB to Miss REBECCA NICHOLAS, daughter of J. S. Nicholas Esq., all of Iredell.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Henry county, Tennessee, on the 8th ultimo, Mr. MICHAEL BILES, aged 49 years. Mr. Biles was a native of Rowan county, N. C., where he lived until 1816, when he removed to Tennessee, and there resided until his death. He was confined to his bed for 4 months previous to his death, with Consumption. An affectionate wife and seven children are left to mourn the loss of their best earthly friend.—Comm.

In Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 4th instant, Mr. STANHOPE H. BRALY, aged 27 years. The deceased was a native of Rowan county, N. C., but had resided the last five or six years in Tuscaloosa. Honorable as a merchant, and upright in all the duties of a citizen, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community; and his death is much regretted by a large circle of friends.—*Tuscaloosa Monitor of March 7.*