

VIRGINIA.

We have waited to receive full returns before making any statement of the result of the elections in Virginia. For the last two weeks, the Harrison press have been filled with buzzes, shouts, and every demonstration of extravagant joy for the triumph of their candidate...

The Republican strength is not weakened, except in the desertion of the Rives party, which has been heretofore more than halfacting with the Whigs, but now only goes over in name, and to a hearty co-operation with the Federalist party.

This majority in the Legislature is, however, no evidence that the popular vote will be in favor of Harrison. The "Whigs" themselves admit that in some counties, the contest turned out on political but local questions, so that the result was no test of party strength...

GEN. WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF PAPER MONEY.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Bank Federalists to the following opinions of Gen. Washington, on the subjects of paper emissions and banking. Will they come to the question now, and denounce Washington's Loco-Foco? Mark what he says...

In the year 1787, Gen. Washington wrote to a Senator in one of the Southern States, on the subject of paper money, in which he thus expresses himself. We make the extracts from the letter as found among the writings of Gen. Washington published by Sparks:

"I do not hesitate to declare, that if I had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given to the principle of paper emission, FOR THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ITS UTILITY AS A REPRESENTATIVE, and the necessity of it as a medium. To assign reasons for this opinion, would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been often trod, that a place hardly remains. In a word, the necessity arising for the want of specie, is represented as greater than it really is. I consider that by the substance, NOT WITH THE SHADOW OF A THING, WE ARE BENEFITED. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently, depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged, rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. WHEREAS, THEN, IN THE FARMER, THE PLANTER, THE ARTISAN, BENEFITED?"

"An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, BY WHICH THE LEAST DEBENTIONS AND PERIPIAS MOST VALUABLE PART OF THE COMMUNITY ARE PLAYED UPON BY THE MORE KNOWING AND CRAFTY SPECULATORS."

Let the FARMER, THE ARTISAN, ponder on these truths - For remember, it is the voice of Washington speaking from the grave, that puts the question: "Wherein, then, is the FARMER, THE PLANTER, THE ARTISAN BENEFITED?" Remember, however, that, as Mr. Buchanan says, we know that the existence of banks and the circulation of paper are now so identified with the habits of our people that they cannot be abolished, even if it were desirable; and that to REFORM, and not to destroy, is our motto.

A new wonder brought to light - Federal discovery extraordinary - Many are the discoveries made by the Federalists in the last few months, of new and wonderful things appertaining to their candidate, old Gen. Harrison: they have lately found out, for the first time, that he is a great General, mighty hero, and profound statesman, with other things of the same sort; all strange enough to be sure; but nothing to a new wonder just brought to light by a very observant and highly respectable member of the Federal "Whig" party. It is a pretty generally received opinion, that men in this world, become more weak and frail as they grow very old and approach to Gen. Harrison's age - near three score years and ten - and gradually sink to the grave by the decay of nature. This is not the case with Gen. Harrison, according to the late discovery; for, instead of declining, he actually grows stronger every day; Hear what a correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "A man of Gen. Harrison's habits of life but grows harder as he grows older!" According to this rule, how many years will it take the old General to become immortal?

N. B. Who knows but this may lead at last to the discovery of the long-sought Elixir of Life, which may be nothing more or less than real "hard cider."

Amos Kendall has resigned his office of Post-Master General. See his card in another column.

State Rights Republican Meeting in Charleston.

The extract below, from the MERCURY, contains some account of an overwhelming meeting held in Charleston, on the evening of the 7th inst. We will give the address and proceedings on the occasion next week. They certainly convey a strong rebuke of the course and conduct of Mr. Senator Preston. Harrisonian finds little that is encouraging or congenial in the Palmetto State:

"The Democratic State Rights Party of Charleston - Such a gathering of the people as took place on Thursday night, is not often witnessed in our City. The City Hall was crammed to overflowing, and every window and the wide steps were filled with eager listeners. The feeling that pervaded the great assembly was worthy of the occasion. The defence of the principles on which our party is based, by the successive speakers who addressed the throng, was received with an enthusiasm that leaves no hope among us for the operations of that now zeal of Harrisonian (one of the Senators of South Carolina) who, on Monday last, in the Whig young Men's Convention at Baltimore, referring to the Federal candidate, pledged himself 'to devote to him his labor, his thoughts, his person and his purse.' His labor, his thoughts, and his person will have as little effect here as his purse, and he had as well nurse them all for his private comfort.

The Hon. HENRY L. PIERCE, Mayor, was called to the Chair, and while the Committee were preparing the Address and Resolutions, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did, and for an hour delighted them with an eloquent and vivid sketch of the principles, aims and character of the two great parties of the Union. We do not attempt any report of the speeches. Mr. PIERCE was followed by Mr. MANMOUTH on the part of the Committee, who read the address and resolutions which the reader will find in our paper. After which, he addressed the Meeting - There was in Mr. Meminger's speech, a clearness of thought, cogency of reasoning, vigor of language and high-toned feeling that thoroughly roused the whole throng. The Meeting was also addressed by Messrs. RYMER, ELMOOR and others, and went on increasing in enthusiasm to the last. The Address and Resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, and are now put forth to the world as the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of Charleston. The Resolution expressing our confidence in Mr. CATHOUS, and grateful appreciation of his eminent services to the State, was received with repeated bursts of applause, and when the Chairman in submitting the different resolutions to the approval of the Meeting, came to that, he said: 'gentlemen, I will not put the question on this Resolution' - he was answered by a simultaneous burst from every part of the crowd that fairly shook the Hall, and told him in a voice not to be mistaken, that he was right in supposing there could be no doubt of question on that head. - Charleston Mercury of May 3.

The Federalists are using up Mr. Van Buren pretty much in the same style that Jack Falstaff proposed to destroy the French army. His plan was, to choose 50 men, go to the French army and challenge 50 of them and kill them off - then 50 more and kill them - then 50 more and kill them, and so on until he had killed every son of a Frenchman in the whole army.

The Federal plan is much the same; they take State by State, and kill off the Democratic Republicans without mercy - first, Connecticut - next, Virginia - and now they are crying out for Georgia. If they keep on at this rate, they will positively not leave poor Van Buren a single State, but sweep the whole and leave him without a solitary vote, just as Jack Falstaff left the French army without a man. This is neither liberal nor fair; they ought to divide, and leave Van at least one little State out of the 26. Come! - Come, good Feds, don't take all.

The Southern Literary Messenger. - The May number of this periodical has been on our table some days. A want of leisure has prevented our examining and noticing it before. We have so often mentioned its high merits and unrivalled claims as a literary work of ability and taste, that any commendation now, would be but repetition. It is only necessary to say that the varied and interesting contents of the present number fully sustain the previously acquired reputation of the work.

The Ladies Companion. - We have been favored by the publisher, with the back numbers of the present volume of this beautiful magazine. From the examination which we have been able to give the numbers before us, we consider it as one of the most interesting and chaste of the many periodicals of the same character now published. In appearance and execution, it is certainly surpassed by none; - each number contains a fine engraving and a piece of music. The list of contributors alone, is a sufficient assurance of its character. Amongst others, we notice the names of Mrs. S. G. Gougeon, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Stephens, Prof. Ingraham, and others of ability in this country and England. The contents are entirely original. The work is published by Wm. W. Snowden, 109 Fulton-street, New York. Terms \$3 per annum in advance, or \$4 during the year.

It has been lately found out that the battle of Fort Mifflin was a great victory; - its anniversary, 5th this month, was, we see, celebrated with much parade in New York City. Will the battle of Fort Stevens be remembered in like manner? - Oh, no! they never mention that!

CONGRESS.

The business of Congress has been pushed forward some steps lately. Both Houses adjourned for several days, week before last, to prepare the halls for the summer session. Since re-assembling, they have been going on in rather more of a business way.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the 7th instant, an interesting debate occurred on the important subject of the public expenditures, originated by a motion to print a classified report made by Mr. Woodbury, in obedience to a call for information by the Senate. We shall notice this hereafter.

The House has, at last, succeeded in passing the Civil Appropriation bill, for the payment of public officers, Judges of the Supreme Court and others. The Federalist party, with their usual design of embarrassing all the operations of Government, opposed it to the last, and it was only carried by the determined perseverance of the Republicans.

The Banking law has been under discussion in the Senate, but no final action has taken place. "A bill, to ensure the more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of the duties on imports," has passed the House of Representatives. A memorial was presented by Mr. Henry to the House on the 15th, from a large number of the citizens of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, praying for an increase of the Tariff, so as to afford ample protection to manufacturers in this country. On Friday, the 15th, the House passed a resolution regulating the subject of Public Printing. On the same day a motion was made by Mr. Jones of Virginia, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of taking up the Independent Treasury Bill. Mr. Jones expressed the hope that the opposition would not raise objections, inasmuch as it had been charged that it was not the intention of the Administration party to set on the Bill this Session. The question was taken on the motion, which was lost, all the "Whig" party voting in the negative.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Mr. EYBROW: Last Tuesday was a proud day for the Republicans of Davidson County. It was generally known that Mr. Fisher would address the people on that day, and that there would be a meeting of the opponents of Gen. Harrison. Our friends accordingly assembled in immense force; many of the Federalists attended also, doubtless for the purpose of seeing Mr. Fisher demolished by their chosen champion, as it was whispered about that he would be repudiated. You will have seen the official record of the proceedings - the resolutions embodied, without doubt, the sentiments of nine-tenths of those who voted for Charles Fisher at the last election. Without indulging in unnecessarily harsh denunciations of our opponents, they are yet sufficiently bold and decided - that they will be responded to at the Summer and Fall elections, by a majority of the freedom of the County, in conspicuously believing.

Mr. Fisher addressed the people for about two hours. It is impossible to do justice to his speech by any analysis; - it is but sheer justice to say that he fully sustained his high reputation as a popular speaker. He commenced by alluding to his reasons for leaving Washington, and repelled some of the petty calumnies which have been circulated by his enemies; - citing the names of several leading Whigs who have done worse than he had, and reminding them of their inconsistency, &c. He then took up the causes of the hard times, and went into a very full account of the operation of the Banking system upon the trade and business of the country. - He denounced the conduct of the Banks as the true cause of the present scarcity of money, and stated that they had, in the year 1839, called in thirty millions of their paper, and as the process is still going on, that it doubtless now amounted to over forty millions! Party millions of paper money withdrawn from circulation in sixteen months! Is not this a startling fact? Mr. F. then went into an examination of Gen. Harrison's pretensions in regard to his age, ability, and political opinions.

On all these points, he was exceedingly clear, and at times very eloquent. He showed that Gen. Harrison never was considered a great General until he was nominated for the Presidency. That the very fact of the appointment of a Committee to answer for him, proved that his own friends were aware of his infirmities, and unwilling to trust him. He did not charge that Gen. Harrison was an Abolitionist, but that he was the candidate of the Abolition party; and in this connection, read copious extracts of Abolition papers, to show the people what were their designs and purposes, and the extent of their machinations against their rights. Upon this subject, he was very full and satisfactory, and I am much mistaken, if it did not make a deep impression on the public mind. He examined Gen. Harrison's opinions on the Tariff, and commented on the celebrated declaration made by him, as recited in the resolutions of the meeting; - that on the power of the General Government in relation to Internal Improvements, Gen. Harrison was still more objectionable - that the system was acknowledged by Messrs. Clay, Barner, Everett, &c. to be down under this Administration, and that they boasted that when Gen. Harrison was elected, the whole system would be revived and enlarged. In connection with this subject, Mr. F. exposed the insincerity and deceptive character of the Administration, on the score of extravagance in expenditures; - that while they were making a great outcry for retrenchment and reform, they were making appropriations for Internal Improvements to the amount of many millions; - that they voted to appropriate more money for the Cumberland road alone, than they could possibly take from the salaries of public officers. He then went at large into an explanation of his course in Congress. He took up many of the votes he had given, and showed that he could not have voted otherwise, and been faithful to his own principles, and the rights and interests of his constituents. - This part of his speech is regarded by the moderate of both parties, as a triumphant and unanswerable vindication of his own course.

After Mr. Fisher had concluded, there was a call by the Federalists for Mr. Brummell to reply. This was all for appearance, for Mr. Brummell had come prepared with his documents, and a well-concocted speech. I shall not follow him through the devious windings of a large portion, was devoted to a defence of the United States Bank; - and of Gen. Harrison from the charge of Abolition; - which had not been made by Mr. Fisher. But that which he and his friends evidently regarded as their most effective part of his tirade, was a repetition of sundry State newspaper anecdotes of Harrison's old soldiers; - among others, that one had called a young man a "bar" in the Ohio Legislature; - another about a school-master and his scholars in the last war, running after the post-boy to hear the news from the army, and how the post-boy blew his horn and announced that Harrison had "whipped the French"; - and then there was a general hurrah for the General.

Now, notwithstanding the Whigs had heard these same stories from Mr. Morehead, at April Court, and told in much better style; - they vociferously applauded Mr. Brummell. The whole of this part of his speech was but an indifferent copy of Mr. Morehead's. Mr. Fisher's reply was overwhelming; this is conceded by friend and foe; he alluded to Mr. Brummell's defence of Harrison from the charge of Abolition; he had not made the charge; but he supposed that as Mr. Brummell had prepared his speech, and had no other to make to speak, Mr. Brummell's habit in this regard is so well known here, that this retort excited much merriment. Mr. Fisher exposed the contempt for the understanding of the people which Mr. Brummell and his associates manifested in trying to make them believe that Harrison is a poor man and lives in a log cabin, &c. He held up to public view that celebrated horse-bill, called Harrison's life, and the effect was indelible.

When Mr. Fisher concluded, the people rose in a body, and would not listen to Mr. Brummell's reply. I do not wish to add to the mortification which was manifested in the countenance of Mr. Brummell and his friends, and which he doubtless feels keenly enough whenever he looks back upon the scene; - but mention these circumstances, as a faithful chronicler of passing events.

To conclude this article, which is already longer than I could wish, I assure you, that the indications at the meeting were of the most cheering character; - our intelligence from different parts of the County is still more encouraging. Rest assured, that we shall give a good account of Davidson at the next elections.

DAVIDSON, Davidson County, N. C., May 10, 1840.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

A Democratic Republican Meeting was held in Salisbury, Randolph county, on the 5th inst. On motion of Gen. Hoover, THOMAS FRUIT, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and John D. Brown and D. C. Johnson requested to act as Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been explained by Gen. Hoover, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by Tidance Lane, Esq., which being read, were unanimously adopted. WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States provides that each State shall be divided into as many Electoral Districts as there are Senators and Representatives in Congress from each State, in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall provide by law. And, whereas, it is provided that the Counties of Randolph, Guilford, and Chatham shall compose one District; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democrats of said District, to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to meet such Delegates as shall be appointed by this meeting, at such time and place as shall be hereafter appointed, to nominate an Elector on the Republican Ticket for this District, to vote for President and Vice President of U. S.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the Republican principles of our present Chief Magistrate, Mr. Van Buren, and recommend him to our fellow-citizens for a re-election to the Presidency of the United States; because he has pledged his uncompromising hostility to the schemes of the Abolitionists, and believes that their interference with southern rights, if tolerated, will be productive of the worst consequences, and end in a total dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, as the Democratic Republican candidate for Governor of this State, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election. On motion, the following Delegates were appointed

by the Chair, to meet other Delegates in a Convention to nominate an Elector, to wit: Gen. George Hoover, and John D. Brown, Tidance Lane, Jeremiah Cooper, Benjamin Hawkins, Howell Julian, James Polk, and Eli Rover, Esqs., together with the Chairman.

Resolved, That the Delegates be instructed to invite the meeting of the Democratic Convention in this District, whenever and at such place as it shall meet. Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the Western Carolinian, North Carolina Standard, and Southern Citizen. THOMAS FRUIT, Chairman. JOHN D. BROWN, D. C. JOHNSON, Secretaries.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Mr. EYBROW: Happening to be present at the meeting of the Republicans of Davidson County, on Tuesday last, I listened with great pleasure to the sentiments contained in the Resolutions adopted and the able remarks of Mr. Fisher, our Representative in Congress, in which he defined very distinctly the great leading principles of the State-Rights Republican party. Amongst other subjects touched upon by Mr. F. he conclusively demonstrated, that the "hard times," so much lamented upon by the Federal party, are imputable to the Government, but to the Banks, the great monied powers of the country; who have, within the last seventeen months, withdrawn from circulation fifty millions of dollars, thus creating the great scarcity of money. And further, that the "hard times" consisted entirely and solely in the scarcity of money - for that our commerce is quite as extensive and flourishing as it ever has been - our country abounds in great plenty of all the necessities and luxuries of life - we have neither been visited by war, pestilence, or famine. - The Government, he said, could only cause hard times by levying high taxes on the people and squandering the money. The taxes levied by the Government are smaller now, than they have ever been before, and nearly all the money collected is immediately paid out again among us; and a scarcity of money can only be created by withdrawing it from among the people and not letting it out again. He proceeded to assign his reasons why he could not support Harrison for President; - because Harrison's principles were diametrically opposed to those of the Republican party; he being an Internal Improvement man, a Tariffite, and the candidate of the Abolitionists. Besides, as he is now nearly seventy years old, he can be neither mentally nor bodily qualified to discharge the arduous duties of President - and, in fact, that he never was capacitated. Mr. F. said that he could not know the private sentiments of Gen. Harrison's heart, but from the fact of his having repeatedly refused to answer any questions as to his course or sentiments on the subject of Abolition, there was strong reason to suspect that something was wrong. Mr. F. spoke about two hours, touching upon most of the leading topics of the day. - I do not pretend to give you even a meagre sketch of his remarks. After he had concluded, I heard a buzzing amongst a small cluster of Federalists, who had collected about the bar, and looking up, observed a gentleman making his way towards the Judge's bench, who - "Looked wild as a fierce and grim, That 'en his shadow dared not follow him."

On inquiry, I was informed that it was a certain Mr. Brummell, of whom, if you do not know him, I can only say to you that he is a county court Lawyer by profession, and what in mountain parlance, would be called "a tall, likely young gobbler," a real talker against time. I soon perceived that he was "all my fancy painted him," a real "Whig" orator, well charged with first proof anti-Looco face powder, and loaded to the mouth with Woe, Bond, and Truman Smith documents and speeches - delatations - standing army - Florida Blood-bonds - fire and fiddlesticks; - all well rammed down with "hard times." After squaring himself on the Judge's stand, with the self-complacent grin a la Morehead, he opened his volley, while - "Words of learned length and thundering sound, Amazed the gazing "Whiggies" ranged around, And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew, That one small head could carry all he knew."

He fired his first broadside, by reading the resolutions passed at a meeting in Salisbury in 1835. From this attack, I began to flatter myself that he would discharge his whole stock of ammunition on Mr. F. and his friends; - who did not consider the mere fact of their opposing Mr. Van Buren in 1835, an indispensible reason why they should fall in love with old Gen. Harrison in 1840; - considering, too, that the same objections urged then, against Van Buren, operate with stronger force against Harrison now; - and that we poor Loco-Focos would escape his wrath. Van hoped for his first shot - after saying Mr. F. and friends were to charge down upon us with the old song of U. S. Bank - Gen. Jackson's veto - Martin Van Buren's Government Expenses - one shot of money for the Government and another for the people - standing army - fire-works - log cabins - hard cider, &c. - and then wound up by reading a letter at least a yard long, of Mr. Edgewood's camp some body to Mr. Morehead, describing in detail the battle of the Thames and battle of Tippecanoe - having spoken 3 hours and 24 minutes, entertaining the company with some twenty cantos of the old Whig song, to the tune of "along-wind-garan-go." I understand that all the cantos were set to music shortly, so that the young "Whiggies" may learn to sing them by note. Upon the whole, I think that Mr. B. may be ranked as No. 1, among that philanthropic gang of County Court Lawyers, who, - "With tongues to pity tuned, and hearts of steel, Too full of sounding sentiment to feel, Could all chimed a starving mother pass, To pour their sorrows over a dying man."

These men have of late taken up the humane and patriotic practice of travelling from County to County, and haranguing the people, with the insidious design of screening the Banks, and money-sharks of the country, from the odium which is their just due, and of abusing and vilifying the Government, which has neither the power nor will to do the country harm.

When Mr. Brummell concluded, the sun being about half an hour high, Mr. Fisher rose in reply. I shall not attempt a description of the manner in which Mr. Fisher demolished his assailant - suffice it to say, his reply, throughout, was one of the most powerful and withering I ever heard inflicted upon any poor mortal. One of two points in it, however, are too good to be lost, and I must trespass a little further on your space by noticing them.

Mr. Fisher took up the Resolutions of 1835, which Mr. B. had read to the meeting, and said - that he participated in the adoption of these Resolutions - that he approved of their principles then, and he approved of them now. Can you say as much, sir? asked Mr. F. Do you, sir, subscribe to the principles of these Resolutions? Mr. Brummell made no reply. I ask you, sir, (said Mr. F.) to say to this assembly, before whom you have been reading these Resolutions, evidently to condemn my political course, if you subscribe to the doctrines contained in them! No reply! The gentleman, said Mr. F., is like his great prototype, Gen. Harrison, he will answer no questions, for fear of getting into a hobble.

Mr. Brummell had said a great deal about a "standing army," that the President was going to raise a great standing army of 200,000 men, to be armed and used to destroy their own liberties and lives, and to be marched about from State to State to influence the elections. - In reply to this, Mr. Fisher said, that it was a great outcry about nothing - done for political effect, and to deceive the people. He said that the plan for re-organizing the militia, lately submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, and which has given the Federalists such a scare, was made in obedience to a Resolution of that body, but that the plan was so impracticable and futile, that he was well assured not a single member of Congress of any party would vote for it - and even the President, he was convinced, was not in favor of it. He told the gentleman's fears of the great raw-boned and bloody-boned could be realized, he must first get Congress in favor of passing the law, (which, as yet, has not even been mentioned on the floor of Congress) get the President in favor of it, so that he will sign it, get the States to change their election laws, so as to enable men to vote who are not residents of a State, and then the President must be sure to select men for marching about who will vote as he wants them.

The gentleman's fears of the probability of the country's being burdened with this great standing army,

reminds me, Mr. Editor, of the story about a little girl I heard related recently with great applause. Her mistress went out into the kitchen one morning, and found her little servant crying most piteously. What in the world is the matter, Sally? said the old lady. Why, mistress, said the girl, I was just thinking, if I should live to be grown up, and then get married, and I should have a sweet little baby, and it was to live till it could run about, and be so sweet, and it was to go out to play in our back yard, and our back yard was to be right red hot, and my sweet little baby was to get into the oven and be burnt to death - oh! what should I do! on! - and the girl cried, and the old lady cried, until they alarmed the whole plantation, and then they all cried together.

Night coming on, Mr. Fisher was compelled to cut short his remarks. When he closed, Mr. Brummell again jumped up and attempted to call the attention of the crowd, but it was no go, the Republicans had heard enough of his slang, and the feds, his friends, were ashamed of their numbers. So, the bear, (like Sir John Moore) was soon left alone in his glory, rapping away on the hollow heartless table, and thundering a "Log Cabin," "Standing Army," "Swartwout and Price," to the lonely benches, who remained silent that they might hear, but who could not hear that they might understand!

May 14, 1840. A SPECTATOR

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

From Matamoros. - The schr. Alexander Washington, arrived yesterday from Matamoros, which port she left on the 15th inst. Capt. Dearborn has favored us with a copy of an extra of the Ancla, containing the result of the battle which took place between the Federalists, under Zapata, and the Government troops under Arista, together with some particulars relative to the trial of the Federalist prisoners. Gen. Zapata was tried by a court-martial, condemned and shot, and his head was cut off and sent to his native place for exhibition. Two Texian officers were also shot, and the one hundred and fifty prisoners taken were conducted to Matamoros, in order to be sent to Vera Cruz. N. O. Bee, April 27.

Religion in Texas. - The br. Susan Mary, bound to Matagorda, has on board a church with all its appendages, pulpit, pews, &c. This building has been erected and shipped by Mr. James N. Wells, builder of this city, ready for putting up. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. - James B. Shepard, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, in the place of H. L. Holmes, resigned.

Robert M. Nolen, Collector of the Customs at Edenton, North Carolina, vice William McNider, declined the appointment.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

Mysterious Disappearance. - We learn that a Mr. Cope, a merchant of Cincinnati, who had been staying at the Mansion House, corner of 11th and Market street, during the greater part of this winter, suddenly disappeared about the 1st of April, and has not been heard of, either by the landlord, Mr. Ortker, or any of his friends in this city or Cincinnati. He left in his room all his baggage, among which are several trunks locked, which are supposed to contain money, clothes and goods of value. He had always been very prompt in paying his board, and at the time he disappeared was only about a fortnight or three weeks in arrears. He was known to carry about his person generally, from \$500 to \$1000.

Another mysterious disappearance has occurred in Philadelphia, Mr. Paul Geddes, a merchant of Melroseville, left his lodging at the City Hotel, and has not since been heard from. He is supposed to have had some \$4000 with him.

Still Another. - A young man named Moses P. v. Lancaster county, (Pa.) arrived in Philadelphia, the latter part of last week, with a drove of cattle and sheep. He sold his stock, and was at the Hotel in Callowhill st., where he stopped on Saturday evening. While in the bar room, he was seen to count about \$500 in bank notes, which he had received for his stock, and placing them in his pocket, he went out, since which time he has not returned. His hat, containing a bill for cattle, that he had purchased, was found in one of the pig sties of the yard on Sunday morning.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Wilkesboro', on the 12th inst., by the Rev. James Purvis, THOMAS A. HAGUE, Esq. of this Town, to Miss DELPHIA VERLINDA, daughter of Abner Carmichael, Esq. of Wilkesboro'. In this County, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. James D. Hall, Mr. JACOB SKILES to Miss JANE P. THOMPSON.



THE Members of the Cavalry Company lately formed in this County, are requested to meet at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of adopting a Constitution and a code of Bye-Laws for the government of the Company. WILLIAM LOCKE, RICHARD LOWRY, JOSEPH POOL, P. HENDERSON, JNO. S. MACNAMARA, Commanders.

P. S. A punctual attendance of the members is absolutely necessary. May 22, 1840. 49 - tm

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his House and premises, situated half a mile North of Mocksville, on the road leading to Hiltville. It contains 15 acres of land well watered with two good springs, and under a good state of cultivation, and has on it a Dwelling-House, kitchen, smoke-house, new framed barn, and other buildings in good repair.

Terms made easy to suit the purchaser, as I am determined to dispose of it between this and the first day of September next. WM. OTRICH, Mocksville, N. C., May 22, 1840. 3w.

Notice. THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons. SIMON HIELICK, December 6, 1839.