

results may give success to our CAUSE and VICTORY to the patriotic and praiseworthy efforts of the gentleman, to whom has been assigned the honor of sustaining the flag of Democracy, as I know LOUIS D. HENRY will most triumphantly do before the freedom of the State.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

To John L. Henderson, Jas. C. McConaughy, and others of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, 28th April, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Your polite invitation for me to be present at the Democratic State Convention in North Carolina, the ensuing month, has been received.

It would afford me great gratification to mingle salutations with those who may assemble on that occasion and interchange paternal views, hopes and sympathies. But my public duties here prevent it.

I rejoice to learn that the principles of Democracy in one of her former strong holds are likely again to be crowned with success; and my best wishes as well as hearty co-operation will be with you in the contest. "The fire of Liberty" in the State, where it first blazed out in favor of Independence, cannot easily be extinguished, however often adverse circumstances may seem to dampen or smother it.

Certain it is, that our prospects are everywhere brightening—our cause is the cause of freedom, liberality, light and progress, all the world over—and it never can be overthrown permanently without blighting all the best hopes of humanity.

With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY.

To John L. Henderson, James C. McConaughy, Esqrs., and others.

CHERRY HILL, 11th May, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of the 18th ult., inviting me to attend the Democratic Convention, which is to assemble at Salisbury on the 20th of May (inst.)

Believing that we have been seldom engaged in a political contest so deeply involving the fundamental principles and cardinal measures of the Federal Government, it would afford me great pleasure to meet my Republican fellow citizens in North Carolina in Convention, and to contribute all in my power to promote the patriotic purpose of their assembling. My time, however, is so pre-occupied by indispensable engagements, that I shall be constrained to deny myself that gratification.

The election of Gen. Harrison and the coming into power of the Whig-party, were effected by one of the most extraordinary political combinations ever enacted in our country. It was in fact a grand political masquerade, in which, the very first moment that party assumed the reins of power, their leaders boldly threw their masks in the faces of their deluded supporters, and without even the decency of a little delay of a moment, every principle upon the faith of which they obtained a large support in the Southern and South western States, to say nothing of the rest of the Union.

Conducting their canvass under a flag inscribed with the watch words of retrenchment and economy, they commenced their administration by calling an Extra Session of Congress, to make extravagant appropriations, and still worse, unconstitutional donations from a Treasury which they declared to be not only empty, but bankrupt, and at the very moment they proposed to create a large National Debt in time of profound peace! History exhibits few examples of such daring inconsistency. It was literally "mismanagement madness" that ruled the hour, and the result I rejoice to believe, has already manifested the adage, "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

The Extra Session, by unmasking and exposing the measures and principles of the party so studiously concealed and misrepresented before, broke the charms of their power and dispelled the delusive hopes excited among the people. They promised to relieve the distresses of the country, and they have greatly increased them. They promised to reduce the expenses of the Government, and without a single effort at retrenchment, they have added millions to the public expenditures; and their only means of relieving the people of their burthens are to increase the duties upon imports and saddle posterity with the curse of a public debt. They promised to restore public confidence and public credit, and they have almost literally destroyed both. There are thousands of individuals who can now obtain money upon better terms than in the Federal or the State Governments. In one word their promises stand in direct contrast with their performances at every point, and fully illustrate the saying the Roman so aptly quoted by Gen. Harrison in his inaugural address.

I rejoice, therefore, to be assured by you, that the honest and true-hearted sons of North Carolina are awakening up from the momentary trance into which they have been thrown, to vindicate their principles and to evince to her sister States, that North Carolina will be as true to the principle of liberty in the approaching contest, as she was on the 20th of May, 1775.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
GEO. McDUFFIE.

WASHINGTON, 10th May, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: The advanced period of the Session of Congress, and the many important subjects which are pressing themselves upon the attention of the House, will render it improper for me to leave my duties here to attend the Convention of Republicans of North Carolina, in conformity with your kind invitation. Were it otherwise, nothing would afford me more real satisfaction than to visit your State at this delightful season of the year, and to avail myself of your invitation to make the personal acquaintance of political friends so well known throughout the Union for their inflexible adherence to principles, as are the Democrats of North Carolina.

The anniversary selected for your meeting is one of the deepest interest to the whole country, and one which cannot fail to inspire the Convention, and all who may enjoy the privilege of attending it, with patriotic and salutary reflections.

We permit ourselves to feel depression, in view of the present condition of our country; and true it is, our National Treasury is empty, our public credit depressed, our currency deranged, our markets dull, and our foreign relations not altogether free from causes of anxiety and apprehension. Still we are strong in numbers and in resources, and our present complaints proceed rather from the want of a market for our abundance, than from a want of the necessities of life of which that abundance consists.

Pecuniary embarrassments both public and pri-

vate rest upon the country, and both have been brought upon us, principally, by depending more upon our credit than upon our labor, to conduct us to wealth; by trying too strenuously to legislate ourselves into pecuniary independence, and too little work ourselves into it.

They seem to have forgotten that Governments like ours cannot make money, but must draw it from the pockets of the people, even for the necessary expenditures; and, instead of vigilantly watching their movements, as institutions which may oppress and impoverish us, to have looked up to them as able by their action, to shower money upon us.

An entire change of this mistaken and perverted policy, with a steady application of our industry, a rigid regard to economy in public and private affairs, and a small portion of that devoted patriotism and lofty self denial which influenced those Republicans of North Carolina, who, on the 20th of May, 1775, made the first Declaration of American Independence, cannot fail, at an early period, to surmount our present domestic embarrassments, and prepare us, much better than they could prepare themselves, for any external difficulties. It was against the oppressions of Government, not for its bounties, that they contended. They sought to be left free to seek the road to wealth, without fatal obstructions from their Government, not to institute a Government which should accumulate money for them. They did not believe that a people could be forced upon prosperity by taxation, and hence they refused to be taxed without their consent. The ages of that day, willing to sustain a Government instituted for the benefit of the people, and which would extend to them protection for life, liberty and property, cheerfully clothed that Government with the taxing power, and as cheerfully bore the taxes necessary for the healthful management of its affairs; but even such taxes were enumerated among the burdens, not the benefits, of their institutions, and the exercise of the power was looked upon by them as a danger to be watched, not a blessing to be coveted.

Hence their measure of taxation was the rigid necessities of the Government, and they never seem to have thought of inventing modes of appropriation for the sake of an opportunity to impose taxes.

One of the consequences of the glorious war waged by those patriots, to achieve the independence of the American Colonies, was the acquisition of an immense public domain, beyond the limits of the then settlements, and beyond convenient boundaries for the then States. To produce harmony of feeling between the States, to promote the formation of a more perfect Union, and to lighten the burdens upon all the States, arising from the general charge and expenditure of the common government, this great domain was, by the several States within whose limits it was situated, ceded to the Union, and made a common fund to meet, as far as it might, that general charge and expenditure; while each State reserved to itself full powers of taxation over all the property within its limits, and retained the charge of the expenditures of its own Government in its own hands.

It is now proposed that, in the form of a statute, the public domain, as well as of that which the Federal Government has since acquired by purchase, by receiving into the State Treasury the proceeds of the sales of the lands semi-annually, and subjecting their citizens to a tax upon imports, in the shape of an increased tariff, sufficient to refund to the Federal Treasury the money thus taken from it, together with the costs and charges of the collection of the tax.

To the now indebted States this must certainly be a questionable policy, as the money being in the State Treasury, must and should be expended, although its own legislature might not think it expedient, by its action, to impose a tax to bring the money into its Treasury. And if the money be taken from the Federal Treasury, the tax must be imposed by its authority, because, even with this branch of its present revenues, that Treasury is not now supplied, and loans are resorted to. Practically therefore, this policy is a direct resort to the power of indirect taxation given to this Government, for the purpose of raising money for State uses and State expenditures, and if it be questionable in practice, as to the interests of the non-indebted States and of their citizens, it will scarcely require argument to show that it cannot be salutary to the indebted States, merely because they are indebted. If the non-indebted States must pay more money than it receives by the costs and charges of collecting the tax, and must therefore lose by the operation of the system, the indebted State is not saved from the loss by reason of its debt.

If this policy be dangerous as a mere matter of interest, what must it be as a matter of principle, to the minds of State Rights Republicans? With what favour would it have been received by the Republicans of 1787, jealous as they were of the centralizing influences of Federal power? How would they have met the proposition that the sovereign States should come to the Federal Treasury for the means to meet their expenditures, and that the power of Federal taxation should be exerted upon their citizens to bring back the money?

Is there not an indirection in this policy which should excite the alarm of a people jealous of the exertion of the taxing power, over their persons, their property and their business, by whatever Government executed? Why is this circuitous course resorted to for a supply of means to the State treasuries? Not certainly to relieve the people from taxation, because it is freely admitted, on all hands, that all the money to be paid to the States must be returned to the National Treasury by taxes. It is then that the taxation may be indirect, and therefore less perceptible, and less subject to popular vigilance.

Some States have used their credit too freely, and their legislatures may not be willing to meet responsibility of such an exertion of their direct taxing power as will meet their present responsibilities. Other States desire to make expenditures for internal objects for which it may not be safe to impose direct taxation upon their citizens. Other States may anticipate direct benefit to their peculiar interests from increased taxes upon imports, and for that reason may favor this policy. Such a tax is not necessarily equal upon the different States, and it all can be made to hope that they may receive more, and pay less, and may favor it.

Another great interest, political and pecuniary, may be enlisted in favour of this policy. The greater the pecuniary interests brought in submission to the Federal Treasury, and the more extended and complicated those interests shall become, the stronger may the argument be made in favor of a great National Bank to superintend and manage them, and for this reason many powerful voices may sustain this policy.

Still is it Republicanism? Has it the directness and frankness, towards the whole people, which Democrats can approve? Is it not next in indirectness to that wild resort to credit which has

brought the present pecuniary troubles upon the country? Can it extricate us from these embarrassments, without producing other and more serious difficulties, both pecuniary and political?

Other measures, which seem to me to threaten the rights and the peace of the States are in agitation before Congress, among which I cannot omit to mention an alarming stretch of the extent of the jurisdiction of the Federal judiciary, and a dictation of the manner in which only the States shall be permitted to elect their representatives for the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. I have already drawn out this letter to an unparadonable extent, and cannot therefore think of remarking upon these measures, but sure I am that they will not fail to receive the earnest consideration of a Convention of the Democracy of North Carolina.

Many other measures of the present day, equally objectionable in principle and dangerous in practice, might be named, but I must forbear; and will merely ask you to accept my thanks for the flattering terms in which your invitation has been communicated, and to believe me,

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SILAS WRIGHT Jr.

Messrs. John L. Henderson, J. C. McConaughy, and others.

SENATE CHAMBER, 10th May, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I feel greatly honored by your kind invitation to be present at the adjourned meeting of your Democratic State Convention, to be held at Salisbury on the 20th inst. To say merely that it would afford me great pleasure to attend, would but inadequately express my feelings. I can scarcely imagine any circumstance which could afford me more gratification or which I should esteem a greater privilege than to grasp by the hand my Democratic fellow citizens of North Carolina who will be there assembled, and to cheer them on in the great and glorious cause in which they have enlisted. May success crown their efforts! That such will be the result, I feel an abiding confidence. One year of Whig rule has opened the eyes of thousands and has convinced the country that the principles of the Democratic party are those alone on which the Government can be safely and successfully administered. Within this brief period, more Acts of Congress have passed, and are in progress invading State sovereignty and tending directly towards a consolidation of all power in the Federal Government, than have ever been crowded into the same space of time since the adoption of the Constitution. The people are everywhere coming to the rescue, and the descendants of those stern patriots who, the first upon this continent, proclaimed independence, will never disgrace their glorious ancestors when the rights of the States and of the people are to be vindicated.

I must, therefore, express my sincere regret, that without violating important duties here, I cannot meet you on this most interesting occasion.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I remain yours,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Messrs. John L. Henderson, J. C. McConaughy, and others.

COLUMBIA, Tennessee, May 4, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 18th ult., inviting me in behalf of the Democratic Convention of citizens of North Carolina which assembled at Raleigh on the 10th of January last, and adjourned to meet at Salisbury on the 20th instant, to be present on the occasion.

As a native of North Carolina I cannot be otherwise than highly gratified at so distinguished a mark of your regard; and equally gratifying is the assurance which you give that "the Republicans of North Carolina are rising in their strength," and that "they will show to their brethren of other States that the fire of liberty which glowed in the bosoms of their ancestors, who on the 20th of May, 1775, were the first to proclaim Independence, is not extinguished, but still animates their descendants." Tennessee is the descendant of North Carolina. A large portion of her people are bound to the parent State by the strongest ties of affection. They are "bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh." There is now and ever has been a community of principle and of interest between us. With you, in the political struggle of 1840 (a struggle which was unprecedented, as regards the means employed by our opponents to affect their triumph) we were defeated, but I may confidently assure you our defeat was but temporary. We too are rising in our strength, and I do not doubt, will at the appointed time, give high and conclusive evidence, that we are still animated by the cherished principles which we inherited from our Republican ancestors.

The recent development of the real principles and policy of the ruling party in the country, must satisfy all Republicans, who from wrong information or mistaken impressions, were induced to give them their support, that they have been deceived and betrayed. The extravagant promises of reform, and of relief to the people which were every where made are unfulfilled. Constitutional restrictions and limitations upon the action of the Federal Government have been weakened and broken down, and none can mistake the fact, that the tendencies under their rule, are to a consolidation of power in the Federal Hand—at the expense of the reserved rights of the States and of the people. The corrective however is in safe hands. The "second thought of the people" will apply it.

Nothing I assure you gentlemen, could afford me more sincere pleasure, than to be present with you at your meeting; and to mingle with you in your consultations "in the present gloomy crisis of the country." My great distance from you precludes the idea that I can do so. But though absent I will be with you in feeling, and in sentiment, and be ever ready to contribute my humble aid in advancing our common principles.

With the tender of my thanks for the honour, you have done me,

I am with high regard
Your obt. servt.
JAMES K. POLK.

To Messrs. John L. Henderson, James C. McConaughy and others.

The Record.—We copy from the Journal of the Senate, of 1840, the following extract from the proceedings of that body, on the 24th of December. The subject of these Resolutions was alluded to by our correspondent "McDuff" in the last Standard, and we respectfully suggest to our friends an attention to the important developments made by him, as regards "Whig" economy, "Whig" justice, and "Whig" honor, as displayed in this matter of employing and paying counsel for the State. While money can be crammed into the pockets of "Whigs," who do

not openly ask it, justice is denied to Democrats without the grace of an excuse for such a denial. Oh Whiggery! Whiggery! The country has got enough of you.

Mr. Waddell, from the Committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor, transmitting a report from the Hon. George E. Badger, in relation to the suits recently pending in the Circuit and Superior Court of the United States, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is just and proper that the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be paid to the Hon. George E. Badger, as the additional sum contemplated in the original engagement entered into with him by the Governor of this State.

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars, returned to the Public Treasurer by the Hon. D. L. Swain, under the agreement with the Governor before mentioned be refunded to him, with interest from date of said return.

Which was read the first time and passed.—N. C. Standard.

From the Globe.

ABOLITION OF THE UNION.

The thoroughgoing abolitionists have been inspired by the movements of Messrs. ADAMS and GIDDINGS in Congress, with quite an enthusiasm for the dissolution of the Union. The Boston Liberator of Friday last is filled with original editorials, copied articles, appeals at public meetings, &c., &c., in favor of a dissolution of the Government. We give some samples of the spirit which Adams and Giddings have engendered among their proselytes.

An article from the Standard, says: "The Union.—As many minds are now active on this subject, and many consciences troubled, it may not be altogether useless to declare our own state of feelings.

"Our objections to the Union are briefly these: 1st. It is a sham, and not a reality. It professes to be union, and is coercion. We are called the United States, and we are the dissipated States. From the beginning, the South has pursued toward the North the policy of foreign States—i. e., she has, with combined energy and skillful statesmanship, always contrived to protect and extend her own interests, at the expense of the interests of the North."

Again, it says: "3d. The Union, as it now exists compels the free States to direct PARTNERSHIP with great and extensive wrong. In point of fact, we are the standing army of the South, ranged in dense platoons, with bayonets pointed towards the trembling slave."

The Liberator next quotes, with approbation, the following sentiment: "There is NO OTHER WAY for the free States to clear themselves of being ACCOMPLICES IN TREMENDOUS GUILT, than asking for the repeal of the Union; for 'we cannot conscientiously keep the compact our fathers made.'"

Again, the Liberator tells us: "A friend, writing from Boston, says: 'We launch this campaign the great question of repeal of the Union, and mean to carry it through the Commonwealth. Massachusetts must no longer be compromised. We cannot conscientiously keep the compact our fathers made; and, therefore, we must ask for its peaceable repeal.'"

"Our friends seem to think that this communitation will take us by surprise; but it is more than two years since we came to the conclusion that there was no other way for the free States to clear themselves of being accomplices in tremendous guilt."

The editor next comes out in his own person, and says:

"One thing is certain: slavery is clamorous for the preservation of the Union. Liberty is the mortal foe of slavery, and can have no interests in common with her. Whoever echoes what slavery demands, is no friend of God or man, and, consequently, is no abolitionist. This question of a repeal of the Union will prove a severe but unerring test of character, in the progress of its discussion. Men must be measured by it, whether they will or not. There can be but two parties in this case: the friends of liberty for its own sake, and the friends of slavery for various 'patriotic' considerations."

The editor offers an alternative for the dissolution of the Union in this passage:

"Will the editors of the Advocate, with all their insolence and hypocrisy, dare to deny that slavery controls the General Government; and is a component part of the American Union? With the South, any thing less than this would be tantamount to a repeal of the compact. We are for dealing honestly and fairly with her. As abolitionists—as lovers of our country, we can offer no other alternative to her than this: Dissolution, or abolition! If she is determined to persist in enslaving millions of our race, and stripping the North of all its rights, what other course can be pursued? In what other way can a remedy be applied?"

From the following, it appears that the Union was purchased by the sacrifice of justice, humanity, and religion:

"We value the Union," says the Advocate, "because it was the purchase alike of the North and THE SOUTH." Yes, slavery had as much to do with its purchase as liberty—and a good deal more; and it is on this account that this Liberty Party organ values it! It was purchased at the expense of "every principle of justice, humanity, and religion"—at the sacrifice of the sacred and inalienable rights of millions of our colored countrymen, and in opposition to the revealed will of God. It was built upon the sand, and not upon a rock; and it is destined to fall, and great will be the fall thereof! Let those who would not be crushed, stand firm under."

The article closes in a way which would lead one to believe that the Adams and Giddings faction not only sought a dissolution of the Union, but that they designed, to follow up this dissolution of the hands of confederation with their white brethren, by an alliance with the blacks, the more openly to "give aid to the slaves in insurrection." Hear the Liberator:

"In order to keep them in their chains, it is for perpetuating the Union; otherwise 'the slaves might be led to expect assistance from us!' Dastards! do you not glory in the revolutionary struggle of 1776? Do you not scold the doctrine of non-resistance as fanaticism? And yet you would give no aid to the slaves in insurrection; and you are against weakening the power of those who are ruthlessly crushing them to the earth!"

A WHIG PREDICTION AND ITS FULFILLMENT.

On the 4th of July, 1840, Mr. Clay uttered the following prediction at a Dinner speech in Hanover, Virginia:

"The fact of Gen. Harrison's election will of itself powerfully contribute to the security and prosperity of the people. Confidence will IMMEDIATELY revive, credit will be restored; ac-

tion business will return, and the prices of products and the WAGES OF LABOR will rise."

Now see the fulfillment: In the United States Senate, on the 31st of March, 1840, on the occasion of his leaving that body, the same Mr. Clay spoke as follows:

"I retire from you, Mr. President, I know of a period of INFINITE DISTRESS and EM-BARRASSMENT."

This was sixteen months after "the fact of Gen. Harrison's election."

"Relief is not to be found in expedients. In-debtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from them which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost inevitably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform—by curtailing public and private expenditure—by paying our debts—and by reforming our banking system—that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future, and an enduring prosperity."—Martin Van Buren.

Messrs. Wise and Staley.—The Peace Bond signed.—Saturday evening, at near nine o'clock, the case of Mr. Wise, before Judge Duval, was disposed of by his entering into a bond in obedience to a requirement of the Court, under the penalty of three thousand dollars, for the space of the year, to keep the peace towards all the citizens of the United States within the District of Columbia, and not at any time within that period to leave the District with the intention or purpose of fighting a duel with Edward Staley. Messrs. Hunter, Cary, Good, Thomson and Gimer became his securities. A very good number. If he fights the loss won't be very heavy divided among all.

The Alexandria Gazette is not far wrong in saying there is a good deal of humbug in all the fuss about this affair. In old times nothing would have been heard of it in the papers.—Compiler.

PROVIDENCE, May 14.

Gov. Dorr's Return—An Escort—Defining our Position again.—There was considerable excitement here again yesterday afternoon, on account of a report having gone abroad, that an arrest of Gov. Dorr was contemplated during his passage from Stonington to this city. The "Signal Gun" was fired and a body of about 40 volunteer "booming dum dandies" raked together in the "twinkling of a bed post," who repaired to the Stonington cars and took passage in them for that place, intending to form an escort for Gov. Dorr should he arrive to day. But he did not come, and will not be here until Monday.

He leaves New York this afternoon, we are told, and remains to-morrow in Stonington. We hear, with what truth we cannot say, that arrangements have been made with the Rail Road company by which all who wish to visit Stonington to-morrow, and accompany Gov. Durr to the city on Monday morning, can go free of charge, or at a very trifling cost.

The city is quiet, though there are a great many people in town, on account, we presume, of the expected parade on the arrival of Mr. Dorr.

Papers sell remarkably well, now-a-days, and we have not been obliged to define our position for a good fortnight. For fear, though, that there may be some blockheads who do not know what we now are; it may be necessary for us to declare, at this time, that our views upon all the great questions which agitate the community are unchanged, and that we are still an out and out party that is decent, patriotic, democratic, uncorrupted, whig, loofocoo, landholder, free suffrage man.—Ecc. Chronicle.

Why are the Government expenses paid in depreciated paper?—The National Intelligence and others asserted some time ago, that most of all the new loan had been taken at par.

It so, why are public contractors still paid in depreciated paper?—and why are the laborers at the navy yard made to lose two per cent. on their honest dues as was the case at Philadelphia last week?—Globe.

FROM TEXAS.

Accounts have been received at New Orleans as late as the 3d instant. Letters from the other side of the Rio Grand state that Gen. Arista was still at Monterey, but making no hostile preparations. General Canales was ordered by Santa Anna to march with 750 men to Corpus Christi, and destroy the ranch of Aubrey and Kinney, in compliance with request of a large number of merchants of Matamoros. There were 300 men at the ranch. The families were leaving the place. Cal. Owen was at Texana, on the march for Corpus Christi, with 250 men; and 200 more were on their way from Victoria. The Western people were concentrating rapidly at Corpus Christi.

There are said to be two or three thousand Mexican soldiers at Matamoros, but no talk of their invading Texas.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, (21st April,) at Galveston, Gen. Houston reviewed the troops in person. He promised them war as soon as the country was prepared for it; that their patience should be taxed but a few months longer; and that they should then have authority to chastise the enemy in their own territory. The address was received with cheers.

The President has issued a proclamation, warning the citizens of the United States against making contributions to, or receiving commissions from, any person or persons not authorized by him.—Nat. Intelligence.

More Fires.—Since the last publication of this paper our citizens have been twice called out on alarms of fire. The first was between ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday night last, and proceeded from the Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Potter, Son, & Kinder, standing on the margin of the river, at the lower end of the town. The building was soon destroyed, with several large piles of lumber near it. The loss to the proprietors, above what insurance they had, namely, \$7,000, will be between five and six thousand. It is conjectured that the fire was caused by friction in the machinery of a corn mill operating under the same roof with the sawing apparatus.

On Friday night, between eleven and twelve, the large Turpentine Distillery of Brown, DeKosel, and Hallett, on the West side of the river, directly opposite the town, was discovered to be in flames, and was soon burnt down. Some thirty or forty barrels of distilled spirits, upwards of three hundred barrels raw turpentine, a large quantity of rosin, &c., were also destroyed; loss in whole, something like \$3,000. Origin of the fire unknown.

This establishment had been lately rebuilt after its destruction by fire last November.—Wilmington Chronicle.