

ELECTIONS.

For Congress—In the Surry district, Mr. Williams is re-elected by a majority of about 1800 votes. In the Mecklenburg district, Mr. Conner is re-elected by a very large majority. In the Edenton district, Mr. Sawyer is re-elected by a considerable majority. In the Caswell district, Augustine H. Shepherd is elected by a majority of upwards of 2000 votes. In Caswell county Mr. Brown received 1161 votes, Mr. Shepherd 84 only. Dr. T. Hall is elected in the Tarboro' district by a majority of about 300 votes, over Mr. Hines, the late member. In the Burke district, we presume Mr. Carson is re-elected. We have received returns of three out of the four counties, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Rows include Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Caswell, and Edenton.

The following, we believe, is a correct list of our Members for the next Congress.

Table with 2 columns: District and Member Name. Lists members for Edenton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Newbern, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Warren, Raleigh, Caswell, Salisbury, Mecklenburg, Burke, and Surry.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Caswell, Bartlett Yancey, S. John E. Lewis and C. D. Donoho, C. : all without opposition. Chatham, Joseph Ramsey, S. N. G. Smith and N. Stedman, C. The votes were, for Senator, Ramsey 553, R. Freeman 289. For Commons, Smith 751, Stedman 745, J. J. Brookes 658, J. W. Bynum 549, J. Lamb 129.

Rockingham, Ed. I. Brodix, S. Thos. Settle and James Barret, C. The votes were, for Senator, Brodix 352, W. Donnell 305. For Commons, Settle 1041, Barret 624, Y. Holman 456, H. Baugh 281.

Surry, Dobson, S. E. Hough and Wm. Douglas, C. The votes were, for Senator, Dobson 542, Parks 472. For Commons, Hough 868, Douglas 749, Fleming 719.

Moore, Alex. McNeill, S. Gid. Seawell and John Wadsworth, C. The votes were, for Senator, McNeill 332, Tyson 265. For Commons, Seawell 607, Wadsworth 592, Murchison 325, Dunlap 274.

Aston, Joseph Pickett, S. without opposition. Clement Marshall and Alexander Little, C. The votes for Commons were, Marshall 1178, Little 717, John Smith 699.

Richmond, E. Love, S. Geo. Thomas and A. McNeil, C. The votes were, for Senator, Love 295, H. Dockery 179. For Commons, Thomas 683, McNeil 464, Hines 314.

Lincoln, Michael Reinhardt, S. Daniel Conrad and J. Brevard, C. The votes for Senator were, Reinhardt 810, D. M. Fornay 616. For Commons, Conrad 1118, Brevard 714, O. W. Holland 719, Peter Hoke 629, John B. Harry 514, T. Williamson 270.

Burke, A. Burgin, S. D. Newland and Neill, C. The votes for Senator were, Burgin 607, Baird 463. For Commons, Newland 1297, Neill 915, Avery 559, Tate 842.

Rutherford, M. Shuford, S. D. Gold and J. Green, C. The votes for Senator were, Shuford 701, R. H. Wilson 397. For Commons, Gold 1021, Green 1028, Carson 648, W. Richardson 457.

Onslow, Gen. Edward Ward, S. without opposition. Frederick Foy and Col. Edward Williams, C. The votes were, for Commons, Foy 493, Williams 209, Wm. Jones 137.

Wilkes, Edm. Jones, S. N. Gordon and M. Roberts, C. The votes for Senator were, Jones 442, Stokes 312. For Commons, Gordon 787, Roberts 706, St. Clair 659.

Ashe, A. B. McMillan, S. Anderson Mitchell and Zechariah Baker, C. The votes for Senator were, McMillan 352, Baldwin 180. For Commons, Mitchell 379, Baker 362, Lynch 255, Lewis 235, Heath 142.

Buncombe, Athan A. McDowell, S. John Clayton and James Allen, C. The votes for Senator were, for McDowell 541, Gudgey 450. For Commons, Clayton 1216, Allen 1000, Charles Moore 675.

Duplin, Andrew Hurst, S. Daniel Glisson and Joseph Gillespie, C. The votes for Senator were, Hurst 261, S. Miller 214. For Commons, Glisson 404, Gillespie 381, D. L. Kenan 296, Wm. Stallings 252.

Granville, James Nuttall, S. John Glasgow & John C. Taylor, C. The votes for Senator were, Nuttall 280, Thomas T. Hunt 269. For Commons, Glasgow 1012, Taylor 879, R. Jenkins 372, S. Higgs 264.

Sampson, Hardy Royal, S. David Underwood and Thomas Boykin, C. The votes for Senator were, Royal 458, Sellers 122. For Commons, Underwood 582, Boykin 473, D. Sloan 430, G. Draughan 189, A. Benton 139.

Rowan, John Scott, S. John Clement and Hamilton C. Jones, C. The votes for Senator were, Scott 483, James Smith 461. For Commons, Clement, 977, Jones 891, Andrews 383, Holshouser 193.

Town of Salisbury, Charles Fisher, without opposition.

Davidson, John M. Smith, S. Thomas Hampton and Absalom Williams, C.

Mecklenburg, Wm. Davidson, S. Wm. J. Alexander and Joseph Blackwood, C. The votes for Senator were, Davidson 573, A. Walker, jun. 236. For Commons, Alexander 1063, Blackwood 562, Ingram 460, Massay 391.

Cabarrus, Lawson H. Alexander, S. Wm. McLean and John C. Barnhardt, C. The votes for Senator were, Alexander 231, Geo. Klatts 153. For Commons, McLean 568, Barnhardt 370, R. Pickets 263, J. Williams 244.

Camden, Willis Wilson, S. Thomas Dozier and Thomas Tillet, C.

Pasquotank, John L. Bailey, S. John Pool and Wm. J. Hardy, C. The votes for Senator were, Bailey 164, Thomas Hill 145. For Commons, Hardy 493, Pool 410, Thomas Jordan 357, Dennis Dozier, 198, J. C. Bringham 91, R. T. Harris 21.

Martin, Joseph Williams, S. without opposition. Gabriel Stewart & Jesse Cooper, C. The votes for Commons were, Stewart 424, Cooper 395, John Ward 202.

Hay, Benj. Sanderson, S. John B. Jasper and Wallace Styron, C.

Washington, Samuel Davenport, S. Wm. J. Yazman and A. N. Vail, C.

Tyrell, F. Davenport, S. Daniel Bateman, and John Beasley, C.

Montgomery, Edmond Deberry, S. James Allen and James Lilly, C. The votes for Senator were Deberry 531, Morgan 186. For Commons, Allen 622, Lilly 718, Dargan 641.

Randolph, Alex. Gray, S. John B. Troy and Hugh Walker, C.

Hertford, David O. Askew, S. B. J. Montgomery and John H. Wheeler, C.

We are favored with the following communication in reference to the Election in Wilkes county:

"Wilkesboro', 12th August, 1827. GENTLEMEN—Our election is just over, and I embrace the earliest opportunity of communicating the result. The contest in this county has been marked with some degree of warmth. The Presidential question was made the rallying point (as far as the friends of General Jackson could make it so) in our Congressional and Senatorial election, and it has not resulted much to their advantage. Every exertion was used, every nerve strained to the utmost on their part, but all would not do. The friends of the Administration remained firm and inflexible to their purpose, alike heedless and unmoved by the clamor by which they were surrounded. Mr. Williams is re-elected to Congress in the district by a majority of upwards of 1300 votes—the precise number I cannot tell, not having received the official returns from all the counties. His majority is greater than his most sanguine friends calculated upon, he having been confined at home the greater part of the summer, in consequence of the extreme ill health of his father—and thereby prevented from rebutting many of the slanderous charges propagated against him."

The People's advocate, printed at Yorkville, in South Carolina, says, that meetings continue to be held in different districts in that State, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the present Tariff, and deprecating any increase of it. Of the object of these meetings, the Advocate seems to approve; but, in doing so, adds the following remarks, which coming from that quarter, deserves commendation, not so much because they are true, as because they are spoken in an honest spirit.

"One remark (says the Yorkville Advocate) it behoves us to make relative to some of the resolutions of these (anti-tariff) meetings. They are two violent and menacing. They speak too strongly the language of passion. They evince too much of a disposition to stand to arms before the argument is exhausted. We cannot bear to hear of any other method of carrying or opposing any public measure than sound reasoning and fair argument. We do not like to hear the division of the Union brought forward on every slight occasion in which a collision of interests takes place between two sections of our common country. It is to be hoped that the next Congress, like all former Congresses, will be governed by reason and argument. If it is shown by ample statistical facts, and the fair deduction of sound reason, that the Tariff of 1824 is injurious to the interests of this country, it is to be hoped that it will be repealed without a resort to the desperate expedient of an appeal to arms, or a division of the Union. Where, then, is the necessity of using this threatening and irritating language, at this early stage of the business?"

The Charleston Board of Health of the 14th inst. reported one death by Yellow Fever.

A letter from New Orleans, dated the 22d ult. states that several cases of yellow fever had appeared, and that the persons had been removed to the hospital.

A most appalling occurrence has taken place at Hamburg in S. C. A man by the name of Martin has been beaten and mangled in such an inhuman manner as to cause his death, and Mr. Henry Shultz, the founder of Hamburg is now in Edgefield jail as one of the persons concerned in this outrage. It is a most unhappy business.

The three Spanish Pirates and Murderers, were hung near Richmond, on Friday last, agreeably to their sentence.

The corporation of the city of Pensacola has passed an Ordinance for erecting a Wharf, by means of a joint stock fund, which is to extend into the Bay of Pensacola from the center of Palafox Street, on the Beach, to 10 feet water.

Mr Andrew Wills, Editor of the Huntsville, (Alab.) Democrat, was shot in a rencontre in the street, in that place, on the 23d ult. by James W. McClung, Esq. & expired in a short time after.—The cause that led to the fatal act, was the publication in that paper of some severe strictures upon the conduct of the latter Gentleman.

Canal Navigation.—A steam boat has been built in Philadelphia, admirably calculated for canal navigation. The great object urged against navigating canals with steam boats is, that the ripple effect injured the banks, and caused them to overflow; but the above boat, in passing through the water, leaves little or no ripple behind her; and the Philadelphia papers say, that what has been a desideratum in canal navigation may be considered as supplied, as a boat built on the same principle would do no more injury to the banks than one drawn by horses.

The above boat was built under the direction of Mr. Costell, and is intended to ply between Philadelphia and Reading.

Ohio Canal.—The energy and public spirit of the young and enterprising State of Ohio has been devoted with the happiest effect to the prosecution of the great work of internal improvement, which is second only to that of New York. About forty-five miles of the Muskingum and Scioto Valley Canal are now finished—that is, thirty-eight miles from Portage Summit to Lake Erie, and North of the Licking Summit towards Newark, seven miles. Twenty-five miles will be completed this Fall South of the Portage Summit, which will make a water communication from Cleveland into the interior of the State of sixty-three miles. Three miles will also be completed this Fall North of the Licking Summit; making ten miles of Canal South of Newark; making in the whole seventy-three miles. The line from Cleveland to the Licking Summit is now all under contract; About 700 men are employed on the Licking Summit.—Ball, Amer.

New York, August 12. We have received, by the packet ship York, Captain De Cost, London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 25th of June, inclusive. Mr. Canning introduced a motion in the House of Commons, on the 18th, the object of which was to release all the grain now in bond "the produce of any British possession in North America, or elsewhere, out of Europe, now in warehouse in the United Kingdom, or which may be entered at any port thereof, before the first day of May, 1828," for home consumption, on payment of certain specified rates of duties. The proposition was subsequently passed. The Corn Market had been affected by this proposition, corn having fallen 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

A Russian fleet was on the way from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and was expected to touch at Portsmouth. It was rumored that this fleet and the French squadron fitting out at Toulon were to join an English squadron in the Mediterranean the whole to proceed to the aid of the Greeks.

A change of Ministry has taken place in Portugal, which is considered favorable to the Liberals. It seems to have originated from nearly the same cause which produced the recent changes in Great Britain—a dislike of a leading minister, by his colleagues. General Saldanha is to continue Minister of War, and the Marquis Paimella, at present Ambassador to England, to be Secretary of State for the Home Department. Of the rest of the ministers little or nothing is known.

LONDON June 23. City, 2 o'clock.—A decline of a half per cent. took place in the Funds in consequence of the reported departure of Mr. Stratford Canning from Constantinople. Other unfavorable reports respecting Russia and Turkey were in circulation, and the price of Consols fell from 86 3/8 buyers, to 85 7/8. It has since recovered to 86 1/2.

Decisive blow to the renewal of the American Trade with Jamaica, &c.—By the Customs Amendment Bill, now before the House, it is to be enacted that "as by the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into the British possessions abroad, goods, the produce of the countries to which the ships belong, and to export in said ships, from said British possessions, goods to be carried to any foreign country whatever." This bill defines that "such privileges be granted to ships only of such countries, which having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges to British ships, or which not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favored nation." And the bill goes on to state, that unless some period be limited for the fulfillment by foreign countries of such conditions, the trade of the British possessions abroad will always be unsettled: it therefore enacts that no foreign country shall be deemed entitled to such privileges that did not reciprocate twelve months ago, "that is to say, on or before the 5th July, 1826." This applies to the United States, the French, and the Dutch. The bill nevertheless gives his Majesty the power by Order in Council, to grant such privileges to the ships of any foreign country which may not, in all respects, have fulfilled such conditions. The bill also provides that no foreign country shall be considered as having complied with said conditions, until an Order in Council is issued certifying the fact; nor shall this bill "extend, or be construed as extending, to annul any Orders in Council heretofore issued in pursuance of the Act 6, Geo. 4, Cap. 114, entitled "An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad."

Important alteration of the Act 6, Geo. 4, Cap. 144, regulating the trade of the British Possessions abroad.

The following are the only new duties leviable on goods imported into the British possessions in America, viz: silk manufactures are to pay 30, and cotton manufactures 20 per cent. We believe they are now imported as non-enumerated, at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Salted beef and salted pork, at present prohibited, are to be imported as follows: salted beef and salted pork, except into Newfoundland, whether of foreign produce or not, at a duty of 12s. per cwt. It is odd that the bill removes prohibition of the import of cocoa, but does not fix a duty. Spirits, not otherwise charged with duty, to pay 1s. per gallon.

Goods from the United States into Canada, and thence into Great Britain.

After the 5th of July next, masts, timber, staves, wood hoops, shingles, lathwood, cordwood, for fuel, ashes, raw hides, tallow, fresh meat, fresh fish, and horses, carriages and equipages of travellers, being brought by land or inland navigation into the British possessions in America, shall be so brought duty free. And by this bill the seven first named articles imported from Canada into any British possession at home or America, shall be deemed produce of Canada.

Warehousing Ports.—After the 5th of July next, Kingston and Montreal, in Canada, shall enjoy the privileges of warehousing ports, given in Act 6, Geo. IV. cap. 114.

From the Journal de Paris.

PARIS, JUNE 19.—Our Vienna correspondent writes to us under the date 11th June: "Important despatches from Constantinople are every moment expected. It is generally believed that their contents will determine the part which the Austrian Cabinet will take in the measures which the Russian Government is resolved to adopt; if, between this time and the end of June, a satisfactory answer shall not have been obtained from the Porte, respecting the proposals which have been made to it, to put a stop to the effusion of blood in the Peloponnesus."

TAKESTE, JUNE 8.—The Austrian packet boat, which arrived here the day before yesterday, from Corfu, after a passage of four days, brought among other passengers the son of the brave Bozaris, who fell at Missolonghi, a child of nine years of age, attended by another Greek. From these Greeks, as well as by letters from Zante of 20th May, and from Corfu of 4th of June, we have further particulars of the decisive battle which the Seraskier gained before Athens. The loss of the Greeks consists in between 2 and 3000 of the choicest and bravest troops, viz: all the Sulists and Candioti, and the remainder of the garrison of Missolonghi.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Charleston, Aug. 15. The ship Brandt, Capt. Steinbauer, arrived yesterday, in 29 days from Havre, which brings Paris papers to the 2d ultimo, and London papers of the 22d of June.

Great complaints are made by the French Editors against the restrictions which are again laid on the Press, and no wonder, when we are told that they cannot issue a paper until it has been inspected by the Censors of the Press.

A letter from Rouen says, "the Cen-

produces universal discontent. The government is on a mine, which, by the slightest accident, may explode."

News had been received that the Greeks surrendered Acropolis on the 2d of June; but it is said they obtained favorable terms of capitulation.

Hostilities between France and Algiers had already commenced—the latter having fired upon the French Government schooner, lying off that city—she was however rescued by a French Fleet from Toulon which arrived at that moment.—The conditions contained in the ultimatum of the French Government, were, probably, considered too humiliating by the Dey, who preferred hostilities with that power, to submitting to them. Several ships of war were fitting out at Toulon, and the bombardment of Algiers considered as certain.

Two French vessels, l'Eglise and le Dessein, owned at Nantz, have been seized on the Coast of Africa, by French vessels of war, for contravening the regulations of the slave trade. They were ordered to Senegal.

English Corn Laws.—In the British House of Commons June 18. Mr. Weston moved a resolution to this effect:—"That it is expedient that the suspending article of the law of 1822 be abrogated."

Mr. Canning proposed as an amendment the following resolution: "as the Committee is of opinion that Corn and Flower of all kinds the produce of foreign countries which may be had at present warehoused, [bonded] in the United Kingdom, or which may be so up to the first of July next inclusive, shall be admitted for consumption up to first May, 1828, and shall be subject to the same duties as those fixed by the bill now before the Peers, such as it was before it was amended."

After a very spirited discussion the votes were divided in the following manner: For the motion of Mr. Weston, 52 For the amendment of Mr. Canning, 238 Majority in favor of the Ministry, 186

This amendment passed in the House of Lords on the 28th, without division, on the second reading of a bill embracing its provisions. It came out, in course of debate upon this measure, that the Duke of Wellington had strangely misunderstood, or mistated the views of Mr. Huskisson, on a former occasion, when the previous Corn Bill was destroyed in the House of Lords, by the introduction of a fatal amendment; and it was pretty plainly intimated that his Grace had been made the tool of more designing politicians on that occasion.

NEW YORK, AUG. 11

From New-Orleans.—The ship Louisiana, arrived at the quarantine ground on Thursday night from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool.

There was an unusual mortality aboard the Louisiana on her passage. The deaths were T. B. Keeler, on the 29th; Dr. H. Holley late President of the Transylvania University, Kentucky, on the 31st, and two sailors on the 28th and 29th. President Holley was a valuable man, and it will be recollected that he left the situation in the Transylvania University, with the design of going out to Europe as the travelling tutor of several young gentlemen of New-Orleans. His untimely fate is a subject of much lamentation.

The advices from New-Orleans are to the 22d ult. They state that the city was unusually healthy for the time of year.

Com. Porter and suite, arrived at New-Orleans on the 14th. The Commodore had taken passage at Pensacola on board the Schooner Trimmer, for Vera Cruz, but she having sprung her foremast, was obliged to put in at the Balize to get another.—Amer.

Communication.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER. Before proceeding to a consideration of the plan of education in our preparatory schools, I will make a few remarks more upon what has been said by the Judge respecting the system now pursued in our Collegiate Institutions.

He says "too many studies are crowded upon the student at once; studies which have no analogy, or connexion." From this, it would appear to be the desire of Judge M. that a student upon undertaking any one particular branch in a Collegiate course should pursue that branch until he obtained a competent knowledge of it, and then advance to some other branch and pursue it in a like manner.—"That a class, should, for instance, pursue the study of the Classics for six months, with undivided attention; the Mathematics for a like term, and so on in succession with Chemistry, Metaphysic, Rhetoric, Law, and all the other branches of knowledge, which are commonly considered as implied in the term Liberal Education.—Surely, the experience of Judge M. must be different from that of most instructors or of most of those who have been instructed. If he really supposes that such a plan would have the effect of giving vigor and tone to the mind, or of fitting it for "deep and serious investigation." Even allowing, that all the advantages to be derived from our Education are to improve and strengthen the understanding, and to give to our reasoning and reflecting powers force and energy, and that, for this purpose, the study of Arabic, the Chaldaic, and the Chinese languages, and the scholastic philosophy of the dark ages, would be quite as advantageous as the study of the Greek & Roman Classics, the languages of Modern Europe and the liberal philosophy of the present day, such a plan would be absolutely visionary. But if those studies are now pursued by every one who thinks of obtaining a complete scientific education, have (and I hardly think, that even Judge M. will deny it) more or less a direct application in the life of every individual, especially that division which embraces Natural Philosophy, imparting to him that

lean strength, other branches of knowledge, is liable to be called into operation, in whatever situation he may be placed, such a plan would be absolutely impossible.

With respect to the first supposition, I will mention, that it appears to me, as far as experience will allow me to judge, (and I find that my experience corresponds with that of many) that the plan, which now prevails of connecting studies of a different nature, is as good a plan as could be devised. Is it reasonable to suppose, that by pursuing a particular study for a considerable length of time, that the power and vigor of the mind will be increased, and that its elasticity will be preserved? No. The mind must, on the contrary, become in a measure, dull and blunted. Its energies, instead of being invigorated, must be impaired. They must be continually stretched, in order, to preserve in the least degree, their tone, until at length they are destroyed; (Like the strings of an instrument of music kept in continual tension) they will, in time, be snapped, and their owner will become in fact a fool. But by a succession of studies, the mind is relaxed and refreshed. It actually receives elasticity and vigor, simply from the fact of being turned from the examination of one subject to that of another. It was said of David Stewart, that when he found his mind dull and wearied from continued application to his ordinary pursuits, or when even in a state of ill health, he would have recourse to his closet, and there spend whole hours in metaphysical disquisitions. Certain medicine one would suppose for a sick man, but it was found to be efficacious. His writings, which for their depth and originality of thought and acuteness of reasoning, astonished the whole Literary World, were the productions of such hours.

I have asserted that, with the second supposition, such a plan as Judge M. would seem willing to adopt, must be inconsistent. I would ask any Professor if he would be willing to instruct a class in that department which he pretended to teach, for, say, six successive months, not allowing it to pursue any other branch, and then, at the end of the Collegiate course, after it had been spending the same proportion of time upon the other required studies, risk his reputation as an Instructor upon the event of an examination?—The professor who happened to instruct the class for the last six months, would probably be the only one that would answer in the affirmative. The Professors would be conscious that they were about to send forth a body of young men into the world, with their minds, possibly in some degree impaired, but without possessing one iota of practical knowledge. L.

English Criminal Code.—The Christian Observer, [English,] of May, speaking of public affairs, says, "Mr. Peel's admirable bills for simplifying and improving the Criminal Code, are in progress, and are lauded by all parties."

It is, indeed, devoutly to be hoped, that something may be done that may tend to lessen the number of capital punishments.—There can be but little doubt, that many of the crimes, which, in past years, have been expiated by death in England, may be traced to the existence of severe laws, which, though sometimes enforced, are continually violated with impunity. These examples of escape lure many an unhappy victim to his ruin.

MARRIED, In Rowan county, on the 7th instant, Mr. Geo. D. Smith to Miss Kesiah Pearson.

DIED. In Person county, on the morning of the 14th instant, after a few hours illness of a disorder called the cold plague, Mrs. Perebee S. Jeffreys, in the 27th year of her age, the amiable consort of George W. Jeffreys, Esquire, and daughter of Col. Wm. Hinton of this county. This sudden dispensation of Providence has deprived a devoted husband and infant family, affectionate parents and relatives, of their greatest consolation, & left them to mourn a loss irreparable. She was in society one of its brightest ornaments, always gentle, affectionate and kind, known only to be loved & esteemed. As this obituary is intended principally as a notice to her numerous relatives and friends, it would be as superfluous as impracticable to attempt a description of her many and almost unequalled virtues; it will therefore only be added, that she died perfectly resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father, and with a hope of felicity in the world to which she is gone.

In Chatham county, on the 12th instant, in the 72d or 73d year of his age, Mr. Geo. Dismukes, a man of great respectability.

In Rowan county, on the 6th inst. in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Lavinia Howard, relict of the late Capt. John Howard.

In Fayetteville, on the 6th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. Cyrus P. Tillinghast, of the firm of C. P. & S. W. Tillinghast, merchants.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Mary Dinkins, aged 74.

At Charlotte, on the following day, in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Lucy Abernathy, relict of the late Ezekiel Abernathy, merchant. She left an infant daughter behind her only four months old.

On the 11th instant, in his 63d year, after a lingering illness, Luke Wheeler, Esq. formerly a respectable merchant, and recently Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States in Norfolk. He was highly esteemed as a gentleman of distinguished probity, of great urbanity of manners, and possessing the most respectable intelligence.

Taken up and committed

TO THE Jail of Montgomery county, N. C. a Negro Fellow who calls himself WILEY, of dark complexion, two fore teeth set, quick and lively spoken when spoken to, and says he belongs to Kinchen Freeman of Wake county, and that his master sent him off by one Harris to sell, and that he left Harris in Mecklenburg. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

A. FORRESTER, Jailor. August 15. 32 oaw4t

FOR SALE. THE House and Lot occupied by Mrs. A. L. Taylor, in the immediate vicinity of Williamsboro', with seventy acres of land adjoining. A reasonable credit will be allowed the purchaser. JNO. C. TAYLOR, Esq. August 14. 32 oaw5t