



For Governor, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, OF ORANGE COUNTY.

For the Presidency of the United States, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, January 16, 1844.

THE PORTSMOUTH RAIL ROAD AND MR. RIVES.

The facts of this case, as they appeared on the recent investigation before the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:

In 1842, Ritchie & Smith obtained a judgment against the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company in the Superior Court of Halifax, for about \$30,000. Under an execution on this judgment, the Bridge belonging to the Company at Weldon was sold for about \$10,000; and under another execution, the road including the soil and superstructure lying in Northampton County, was sold.

FRANCIS E. RIVES, Esq. of Sussex County, Virginia, having for a valuable consideration become the assignee of the bids, and having obtained the Sheriff's deed, consulted with several of the most eminent counsel in Virginia, as to the rights he had acquired by the purchase, and the Sheriff's conveyance. He was advised, that he had undoubtedly become the proprietor of the entire superstructure; including the rails, iron, &c.; and not being able to make with the Company a mutually satisfactory arrangement respecting his claim, he on the 5th of this month, took some hands and proceeded to remove certain portions of the rails and iron forming the superstructure; so as to make a breach in the track, and stop the running of the cars.

He was thereupon arrested by a warrant, and brought before a Justice of the Peace of Northampton, charged with a misdemeanor, and by the Justice he was required to enter into recognizance himself in \$20,000 and sureties in a like sum, conditional for his appearance at Northampton Superior Court, and secondly, that he should in the meantime abstain from ruining the superstructure of the road. This recognizance Mr. Rives refused to give, and was thereupon committed to the custody of the Sheriff.

It being very desirable as well to Mr. Rives as to the Company, that the question of right should be at once decided, the Sheriff brought that gentleman to this place, when an application was made to the Chief Justice, for a habeas corpus, assigning three reasons for his interference: first, that in removing the rails and iron, he had only exercised a right, and ought not to have been arrested at all. Secondly, that the amount of bail required was excessive; and thirdly, that the condition of the required recognizance was unprecedented and illegal.

The writ was granted, returned before the three Judges, and argued by counsel. After a conference between the Judges, the Chief Justice announced that the question of right on the part of Mr. Rives, was one of much importance and difficulty, that they were unwilling to decide it on this application, and preferred that it should be brought before them as a Court, in a regular form, and that they should therefore bind Mr. Rives over in the sum of \$3000 with sureties in a like sum, which was accordingly done.

After this opinion was given, Mr. Rives in open Court, made a statement, by the permission of the Judges, disclaiming all connection with the Petersburg Rail Road Company—acquitting that Company of all responsibility for, or participation in his proceedings, and that he had acted solely on his own account, and for the assertion of what he was advised by Counsel were his undoubted rights in the premises.

We very much regret to see in some of the newspapers, very exaggerated accounts of this transaction, accompanied with coarse abuse of Mr. Rives. This course is entirely without justification or excuse. Mr. Rives is a gentleman of high character and respectability: he is seeking to obtain what he is advised belongs to him in a mode which he is advised is lawful. Whether he is rightly advised or not, must be determined by the proper tribunals of the country; and all attempts to inflame the public mind in the matters and stir up prejudice by inflammatory publications, are in our judgment highly censurable.

Whether this gentleman be right in his claims or not, he is surely not for a moment to be confounded with a wanton violation of the laws, and it is gross injustice to speak of him in the terms of violence and defamation which we have been pained to see used respecting him in papers generally remarkable for propriety. Who is right or who is wrong, we know not. The Rail Road may be altogether right, and Mr. Rives altogether wrong. Should this prove upon a judicial investigation to be so, justice will be done. But we insist that Mr. Rives has just as much right to prevent for what he deems his property against a Rail Road Company, as against an individual. He must in either case, take the course his counsel advises, and must abide the consequences—but for so doing, he is in neither the one case nor the other, to be treated as a felon or a ruffian.

The testimony before the Commissioners on Staten Island, touching the recent horrid case of murder and arson, has been closed with reference to Mr. WAITE, who has been bound over to take his trial for being accessory to the arson after the fact, and for felony. The testimony of Polly Bodine's son, who lived with Waite, was painfully interesting.

THE TOWN CLOCK.

A few days ago, we, with some others, had a peep into the mysteries of our Town Clock, lately arrived, and were much edified and pleased; but could not help let falling a tear when we saw the sad condition in which this, our future watchman, was placed. There he was, in a cold, deserted shop, propped up on his elbows, and in his naturalibus, exposed to the gaze and callous observations of the curious, who seemed to be in no way shocked at the sight. Without any attempt at *façades* in discussing the merits of a creature, who is in himself so weighty a body, and about whose introduction our urban Legislators employed so much serious and sober reflection, "navigating" continually with Gales ahead, we are compelled to say that the *face* of our guest was actually taken clean off and thrown on an adjoining shelf, for no other reason, we are informed, than that it was too *brzen* for the taste and self-possession of some of our modest friends, who ought to have had the honesty to act with more consistency, as the old gentlemen has not forced himself on us, unasked, but been literally dragged into our midst!

In addition to this barefaced mutilation, we perceived that his two hands were amputated—a very finished mode, we say, of *cutting* a friend, or in at least a very novel mode of *taking the hand* of one, on whom we all intend to be constantly drawing on sight, or, vulgarly speaking, trading on tick—a habit to which we are already inveterately addicted.

Shall we be believed, when we assert that the poor creature, notwithstanding this unheard-of cruelty, which was inflicted on him, was still wagging his long tongue as glibly as ever, and his vital mechanism for his could see through him, was performing its office with stoic composure, and unrelaxed accuracy; not a groan or sigh, or noise being heard, save a regular and uniform beating of the heart, which was no sign, however, of coward fear, but a token of alarm from the citadel, a sign of war and open resistance to all further aggressions of the foe in the breast-work, accompanied with preparation to *strike at any hour*. So, beware! for though, like the bull in the ring, he is tied and counter-tied, he will "go it" the whole rope's length; and has one remarkable, seemingly anomalous, but natural faculty, unknown to Taurus—that of regaining his full strength afresh, and beginning anew, when he is in reality "wound up," as pugilists say. This strange fact, the very scientific Mr. Botsford rather twistingly and knottily, however, proves on the authority of a dead man, (who, we assure the reader, was no interested friend of his, although very seriously interested in the philosophic experiment,) and on the chemical properties of prepared hemp, of which, he says, about 10 or 12 feet lasted this man to the very end of his life, and his age was 60 years—there being a distinct record of the circumstance—one of the United States' Courts, and a line left behind by the philosopher himself, whose genius and inventive powers need no other recommendation than that he contrived to *dance upon nothing* before he died, a secret which any popular danseuse of the day would give the world for. But there is no need of such proofs, as we ourselves know that hemp has often held death by the neck, and this in the face of thousands, who we hope were benefited by the amphitheatrical exhibition. So, beware!

But joking aside; let us speak more in earnest and plainly of our Town Clock, and yet not exclusively Town Clock, for we do not intend to keep all the sound of the bell within the limits of our little "urbs in urbe"; selfishly; no, the remote husbandman, who now depends for the "time of day," or rather of morning, on the capricious matins of that very accommodating barn-door pheasant the Chanticleer, shall hear the welcome music, wafted to him on the wings of the tireless winds, two or three miles distant around us—that is, if the metal be of the purest, unadulterated currency, and hit home, and in the right place—the atmosphere solvent and willing to pay up what it is entrusted with—and the ears of our neighbors of the field, only like the ears of their corn in ear'y summer, erect and quick, but not full—of *crowing*. We do not intend a pun by this word "crowing"; we eschew the habit; but they will come sometimes. To those who cannot comprehend us, however, we would beg to explain that, if the farmers will patronize and prefer the Clock, when we grant them the gratuitous privilege of the sound of our bell—we were going to say the eloquence of our *Belle*—it is because they cannot count, or they have no appreciation of correct time, or they are "no account"—one of the three. But we are digressing or "going away into the country," as an unsophisticated core, the other night at the Soiree, said was the case with Mr. Blessner, when he began to whip his violin into some exquisite homopathic variations by De Beriot. And, by-the-by, this same Blessner is a very rare *time-keeper* himself, though all his performances are well-done. But let us discuss the merits of the Town and country Clock in a still plainer manner.

This Clock shall be our regulator. There shall be no longer any nodding or winking, or napping at our post, unless the last offence be committed by our friend, Hugh Luckey, whose trade it is; for the oftener he offend, the better we'll like him—being one of the lucky ones.

There shall be no further necessity for the faithful husband to be at any forbidden hour at any forbidden place: he can no longer purposely leave his watch at home and remain away late at night, from his family, who suffer from his absence, giving as an excuse his ignorance of the hour; for whether he has the trumps in his hand and the money within his grasp, or the intoxicating bowl to his thirsting lips in the midst of a joyous revel, the bell will tell the passing hour, and proclaim that another and another warning voice has spent its breath on his hard heart, and taken its flight for ever. The blind man with only half an ear, will soon be able, thanks to the Commissioners, to distinguish morning from noon and day from night, with as much accuracy as will answer his necessities. The mechanic and laborer will, ere long, know when to commence and return from their daily labor; and the thriving employer and those he employs will better understand how much time and toil the latter owe to the former.

How many a poor man amongst us unable to keep a watch, knows not to this day at what hour his first-born child came into the world, or his wife left it! How many a good citizen, from the same cause lying on a bed of curable sickness, and not knowing how to distinguish the intervals at which he was to take the prescribed draught, has taken either too much or too little, and thus become the victim of his disease, and been carried prematurely to the grave!

This has not been the case with the more fortunate and rich—it shall no longer be the case with the poor.

The ragged loafer, too, who used to run two or three hours into one—almost the only comfort that he could well call of his own earning—for whom 4 o'c. was 1 and 12 only 10, and so much confusion on all sides that he did not know whether he was on his head or heels, has been driven to the necessity of making free with other men's watches, and appropriating the property of his neighbors to his own particular use before it became duly his turn to possess it. Thus leading our less prosperous brethren into difficulties, that might endanger their locomotion, is no more to be laid at our doors; and loafers—for there is something in a name—finding no excuse for the gratification of their favorite propensities, will learn to make their own bread, and help to repeal the illiberal law against vagrancy—a law which never would have been passed, had the framer been a man who favored intellectual improvement, and read the following line from the Bard of Avon—

"Home keeping youth have homely wit."

No longer will it be "my watch says half past and his twenty minutes," but "what says the Town Clock!" That will be the criterion and the unerring standard. Every man, woman, and child will feel and be benefited by its influence. When our Legislators visit us again, they will assemble in the House at the one appointed hour, and so will the Judges in their respective Courts, and so will our other public officers. This change for the better will be by no means inconsiderable, when we consider how few and far between and when they pleased the first mentioned gentlemen crawled like terrapins every day to the theatre of their deliberations. But we are in no mood for fault-finding: we took up our pen to praise, and not to condemn. The spirited Commissioners deserve our thanks and the gratitude of every poor man that lives in or around our City. Hush!—two—three—four—five—six—seven—eight—nine—ten—eleven! There goes the Town Clock already in full blast, and like a regular and respectable man, as we are, the arms of Murphy shall in less than 5 minutes embrace us. Bon soir! Wife, you may put that watch of mine aside.

ALABAMA WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled at the Capitol in Tuscaloosa on the 1st inst., and organized by electing Capt. Nicholas Davis, of Limestone, President, six Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries.

On taking his seat (observes the Tuscaloosa Monitor,) the venerable President addressed the Convention in a warm, cheering and patriotic strain. When he referred to Henry Clay, and the fact that he was a school companion; that he knew him from boyhood, and saw him leave his native State for Kentucky—his lofty and comprehensive mind—the noble patriotism of Mr. Clay, as the standard-bearer of the great Whig party—he was greeted with hearty applause.

After the appointment of committees, Dr. J. W. L. Childers, of Mobile, offered a resolution, pledging the Whigs of Alabama to use all honorable exertions in support of their candidate for the Presidency, and accompanied it with a very eloquent and soul-stirring address, which was received with loud applause. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Convention also appointed Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and nominated candidates for Electors of President and Vice-President.

The Monitor further states that "the Convention was addressed in fine style by W. M. Murphy, L. B. Robertson, J. J. Hutchinson, Judge Hopkins, and J. W. L. Childers. The true Whig spirit, warm and united, prevailed."

CONGRESS.

Tuesday Jan. 9.

SENATE—The Committee on Finance, through their chairman, (Mr. Evans,) reported a resolution for the indefinite postponement of the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie, two weeks ago, to modify the existing rate of duties on foreign imports so as to accord with the standard of the compromise act. The chairman stated that he had been instructed by a majority of the committee to report the resolution, on the ground that it was their belief the Senate was forbidden by the Constitution to originate a bill of this character. The consideration of this was postponed till Thursday next. The bill to indemnify Gen. Jackson for the fine was received from the House, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The latter part of the day's session was occupied in debating a proposition to postpone to a future day the resolution of Mr. Seagle, authorizing the President to give the notice to the British Government required to determine the treaty stipulation allowing the joint occupation of Oregon by England and the United States. It was finally postponed till Monday next, and made the special order of the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Mr. C. JOHNSON moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of taking up the resolutions which were in part debated some time ago, referring the several portions of the President's message to appropriate committees. The motion was agreed to; and Mr. WINTHROP took the chair.

The pending question was on the 11th resolution, which proposes to refer so much of the President's message as relates to the policy of attending to the rivers and lakes of the West, to the Committee on Commerce. To this an amendment was proposed, to refer the subject to a select committee of nine. Upon which a long debate ensued. The committee then rose and reported progress.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

SENATE—Mr. FORRER presented the memorial of Mr. Eldridge, who represents that he bought the copper rock of the Indians, with whom he had a license to trade, and that while moving it he was met by a Government agent, upon whose requisition he gave it up. He prays compensation for the expense he has incurred, or that he may be allowed to resume possession of the rock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Mr. DEAN, on leave, introduced a bill regulating and reducing the pay of members of Congress,

and all other persons in the service of the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Retrenchments.

[The bill provides that from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the compensation of members of Congress shall be six dollars per day, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel: To be paid only for actual attendance; and when detained by sickness. And the compensation of all persons in the service of the Government, and officers in the diplomatic service abroad, and those whose pay and emoluments do not exceed \$1,200 per annum, shall be reduced as follows: When the salaries and emoluments amount to \$3,000, to be reduced twenty per cent; and when less than \$3,000, and more than \$1,500, to be reduced ten per cent. And no officer in the service of the Government, except those heretofore excepted, to receive more than \$500 per annum.]

Thursday, Jan. 11.

SENATE—Mr. Benton submitted the following: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate whether any thing was accomplished towards settling the title to the Pea Patch Island under the joint resolution of 1839; and if any thing was not accomplished under said resolution, that the Senate be informed of the reasons which prevented it.

Mr. Haywood, who desired some additional information, moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

"That he also communicate the opinion of the late Attorney General upon the title of the Pea Patch Island, if he gave one. That he also inform the Senate whether New Jersey has ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the said island, and at what time. If no such cession of jurisdiction has ever been made, that he inform the Senate whether application has at any time been made to New Jersey for such cession, and when."

The resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made the following report, which was read:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred a petition from citizens of Lockport, in the State of New York, for a revision of the laws of the District of Columbia, report:

That they have examined the petition, and are unanimously of opinion that it is of a class of papers the reception of which is prohibited by the 25th rule of the House, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to return the petition above referred to to the gentleman who presented it.

Mr. Adams called for the reading of the petition: and it was read.

[It is a petition, heretofore presented by Mr. GIDDINGS, from citizens of Lockport, New York, complaining of the operation of the laws of Virginia and Maryland on this District; setting forth that many of these laws were directly at war with the Constitution of the country; a blot on the statute-book; subversive of personal freedom; exercising a fatal influence on national legislation, &c; that specification was unnecessary, and that investigation would disclose it, &c; and praying the appointment of a select committee on the subject, and the passage of such new laws for the government of the District as would be in conformity with the genius of our institutions.]

After a very exciting and angry debate, in which Mr. Adams largely participated, the report and resolution were adopted.

The call of the committees having been concluded—

The House passed to the regular order of business of the morning hour, being the motion of Mr. A. V. BROWN to recommit the report of the Select Committee on the Rules to the said committee.

Which motion Mr. BLACK, of Georgia, had moved to amend by adding thereto instructions to the said committee to report back to the House the rule commonly known as the 21st rule, [i. e. that which excludes abolition petitions.]

The subject was considerably discussed, and then laid over until to-morrow.

FRIGHTFUL EXCITEMENT.—An amusing fright occurred last Wednesday night, on board of the steamer New Haven, while she was lying to at New London, in a gale of wind. While nearly all on board were asleep in their berths, a passenger was attacked with the nightmare. He made a most hideous noise, crying "murder! fire!" and threw the rest of the passengers into a fright the most laughable that can be imagined. One or two hundred of them leaped from their berths, some in a state of Nature, some with a sheet hanging to the shoulders, and some without. They rushed through the cabins and upon deck, crying "fire! fire!" at the top of their voices, and had not the captain and his officers been possessed of a good deal of presence of mind, some serious accident would have happened.

"Shall I have your hand?" said a New York exquisite to a belle, as the dance was about commencing. "With all my heart," was the soft response.

In Jones county, on the 2nd inst., Mr. George F. Kornegay to Miss Mary E., daughter of Martin F. Brock, Esq.

DIED.

In Henry county, Georgia, on the 9th Novemb., Mr. John Oslin, aged 80 years. He entered the army of the Revolution at 16 years of age, and served a tour in the Virginia militia. In Stanley county, on the 27th ult., in the 73d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Waddill, Sr.; a native of Chatham. In Cumberland county, on the 31st ult., Mr. John McNeill, Sr.

Iron, Salt, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is now receiving 14 TONS IRON of a variety of sizes, viz: Swedish Bar iron to 8 inches wide, English 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Square 1 to 1 1/2 in Brass and Nail Rods; Hoop Band and Sheet Iron; also Blistered, German and Shear Sled, Wagon Boxes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 in, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, &c.; Saddle, Hardware, Medicines, Paints and Dye-stuffs; Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Molasses; Window-Glass, Putty, Plough Lines, Bed-Cords, Cotton Yarns; Sole and Upper Leather, Kip and Calf Skins; Salt, Lime, Flour, Cass, &c. &c. Most of the above articles will be sold lower than formerly in this market for Cash or Produce. P. W. WYCHE, 5-47pd Henderson, N. C. Jan. 15, 1844.

PATENT BEE HIVE.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This hive was patented on the 13th day of March A. D. 1841: its advantages may be described as follows: it is constructed with drawers in common for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect itself against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facility for living and removing the Bees entirely obviating the usual necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness with its other advantages, has insured its success, wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of those States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer, and mechanic men of the highest respectability that have tested the advantages arising from it. We have samples of the hives now on hand that can be sent at the sign of the subscribers, and for further particulars please address SHELTON & MALLORY, Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1844. 5-3m

APOTHECARY ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR THE SALE.—The Subscriber being desirous of removing from this place, offers at private sale, his whole stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and Shop Furniture. Also a neat Sofa, in perfect order, with all its necessary fixtures. To any person wishing to engage in the business, the present opportunity holds out many inducements. The fact of its being profitable can be made evident from reference to my receipts for the past four years, by which the purchaser can be satisfied that he would enter at once, into a profitable business. (as possession would be given immediately.) Terms will be made as commodious. For further particulars, application can be made by letter, or in person, to F. GALLAGHER, Druggist and Apothecary, Washington, N. C. Jan. 10th, '44 5-3w

JUST PUBLISHED THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE SAFETY COMMITTEE of the town of Wilmington, during the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.—With the Joint Proceedings of the Committees of the County of New-Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick, and Cumberland—embracing matter of the most interesting character, connected with the early history of the Revolution, that cannot fail to gratify the inhabitants of those Counties, as well as the citizens of the State of North Carolina, at large. The Pamphlet contains 76 pages, neatly done up and covered, the postage of which will not exceed 50 cents, to any Post Office in North Carolina.—The price is Fifty Cents for a single copy.—Four Dollars for Ten copies; and Thirty Dollars for One Hundred copies.

Orders addressed to Thomas Loring, Office of the Independent, Raleigh, accompanied by the Cash, will be promptly attended to; and the Pamphlet forwarded by Mail, or otherwise, as may be directed.

Editors in North Carolina are requested to insert the above and receive a copy of the work in payment. Raleigh, January 1, 1844. 4-31

THE NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

It has been decided to publish this Magazine for one year, and to issue the first number in the early part of February, 1844. The publisher is willing to risk its publication for the period above named, on the condition that every subscriber pays in advance, on or before the receipt of the first number. And it must now be distinctly understood, to prevent cause of offence hereafter, that no person will receive more than one number, until the terms are complied with. No subscribers will be received after the work commences, except those who take from the first number. Copies will be struck off to supply this demand. The object is to have the subscription year of all, to expire at the same time, so that if there should not be sufficient patronage to continue a second year, there may be no difficulty about returning balances, &c.

We cannot suppose this enterprise will be defeated for want of patronage.—The efficiency and strength of the Editorial Corps, and the talents otherwise committed to the undertaking, give this work a higher claim to the attention of the citizens of North Carolina and adjacent States; than any that has ever been offered to public favor. The gratuitous supply of Editorial matter and conduct, enables the publisher to commence the work with a limited subscription; and though there is some hazard attending the enterprise, he feels willing to encounter it; believing that the chances are greatly on the side of success. Those who have not seen the Prospectus are informed that the Magazine will comprise 48 octavo pages—published every month, at \$3 per annum. THOMAS LORING, Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 8, 1844.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WAYNE County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1843.

Kearl Aycock, vs. Sims Aycock, Adm'or. Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Neilson and Patsy his wife, are non-testators of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying them to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Waynesboro', on the 13th Monday in February next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing &c. &c. Witness, Jan. A. Green, Clerk of said Court at Raleigh, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1844. J. ALTON BIRD.

MARRIED.

In New York City, on Monday evening the 8th inst. at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, WESTON R. GALE, (Editor of this paper), to MARY, eldest daughter of John J. Spies, of this city.

At Greensborough, on the 10th inst. by Rev J. Vernon Cobby, Dr. Howard Z. Cobby, of the City of Raleigh, to Miss Susan A. daughter of Dr. David Caldwell.

In Cumberland co, on the 29th ult., by Duncan Shaw, Esq., Mr. Archibald McNeill, of Robeson county, to Miss Isabella McNeill, daughter of Neil McNeill.

In Moore co, on the 24th ult. James Gaines, Esq., aged about 94, a revolutionary soldier, (which completes his 4th marriage,) to Mrs. Karah Kidd, aged about 60.

In this county, lately, by the Rev. Jas. B. Alford, Mr. William H. Hester, of Granville, to Miss Ann Livingston, youngest daughter of Geo. J. Alton Bird.

Currency.—Dried herrings are said to be used as a currency in North Carolina.—H. Paper. This gives us one advantage over our friends in Illinois. We do not tolerate a rotten currency, neither "herrings," nor "Bank paper."