RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Chatham County, held in the Court House in Pittsboro', on Friday, July 4, 1845, on motion, Dr. John A. Hanks was called to the Chair, and Aaron Harris and R. N. Green, Esqrs. appointed Secretaries.

Col. Wip. P. Taylor then rose, and briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to consider what steps should be taken by the people of Chatham, in commemorating the services of Gen. Andrew Jackson, whose death he announ- is exceedingly well written, is far less violent ced in touching and eloquent terms.

pointed a Committee of five to confer with the Committee of Masons, and to consider the manner of carrying out the object of the meeting.

The Chair appointed Joseph Ramsey, O. A. Stedman, Bird Gean, Sr., W. T. Horne, Esqrs, and Capt. George Rogers. And on motion, William Stedman, Eeq. was added to the Com-

The Committee then retired, and after consultation returned and reported the following to prevent it by force have had no good result .as the result of the conference; which was In 1757, he says, when the agitation was begun, adopted unanimously, viz:

As citizens of the United States, it becomes us in our capacity of citizens, enjoying the benefits of the wisest and most humane Constitution and Laws, upon which the most perfect Government under the sun is established, to testify our attachment to our country, and our gratitude for those who have been active and efficient in establishing and perpetuating the inestimable privileges and blessings which are peculiar to our country alone. We have heard with unmixed sorrow of the decease of General ANDREW JACKSON, of the State of Tennessee-a man, the mention of whose name is sufficient to inspire the heart of every true friend of man and man's rights. with sentiments of lofty gratification and laudable pride, and to strike terror and engender envy only to tyrants, and those who mingle thoughts of self with the equal distribution of rights, the happiness of the people, and the good of man. De murtuis, nil nisi conum, is a sacred maxim, which even the most unfeeling usually observe; but it is not in obedience to this rule, that we speak of Andrew Jackson. We speak of him, and we honor him for all those disinterested services and glorious deeds which have given him a fame as enduring as time itself, and for those man. If true devotion, inflexible integrity, and stern constancy to the best interests of his country; if undaunted courage, unflinching patriotism, answerving virtue and rectitude; if general and disinterested philanthropy; if astute and distinguished statesmanship: if superior military skill, tact, and manage- If, says he, ment, and if the exclusive and indefatigable devotion of fifty-six years to the service of his countrymen, during which time he braved and battled with the dangers and fatigues-the trials and privations. and the miseries and horrors of two wars, and covered himself and his followers with distinction, and encircled the name of his country and his country's arms with brilliant glory ; if these considerations can Andrew Jackson. We honor him, not so much because he was a skilful tactician, nor because he was an able statesman and an eminent and distinguished politician; nor yet for his whole souled generosity and high integrity of purpose; but we honor him chiefly, and pay tribute to his memory for his manly his country's rights, which have embalmed his memory in the "heart of hearts" of every loval American citizen. The history of Gen Jackson, from the time he first took up arms at the age of 13, under the gloricus Sumter, till his withdrawal from public life in 1836, is full of thrilling interest to the true patriot and the contemplative philanthropist, and of important information to those who study the good and happiness of his fellow men; and from the year '36 to the period of his death, it is confirmatory of happiness depend, and gratifying and encouraging to der the following heads: those who trust in; and act upon the teachings of those principles. In short, Gen. Jackson's career was eminently useful, gratifying and brilliant, and abounds in all those glorious achievements and generous acts which elevate, distinguish and bless man. It behooves us as American citizens, to pay some tri-

bate to his memory. Therefore, 1 Resolved, That we will wear crape on the left arm for the space of 30 days.

2. Resolved, That the citizens of the County of Chatham, without distinction, be invited to unite with us on Monday, 21st inst., in manifesting in a suitable manner, our veneration and affection for Gen. Jackson, and our sincere and heartfelt sorrow for the dispensation of Providence which has remowed him from the sphere of earthly action.

3. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to select some person to pronounce an Oration on that day, commemorative of his life and services. 4. Resolved, That a Funeral Procession be form-

M. E. Church; and that the citizens of the County be requested to join us. 5. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of Arrangements, to act in con-

cert with the Committee previously appointed by the fraternity of Masons, to make necessary and convenient preparations for the proper observance of the day; and that he likewise appoint a Marshal and two Assistant Marshals to superintend the Procession. 6. Resolved, That the merchants and other Lust-

citizens generally, be requested to suspend all busi-

Stedman, Bird Gean, Sen., W. T. Horne, Geo. Rogers and Wm. Stedman, the Committee of Arrangements.

Under the third Resolution, Messrs. Jos. Ramsey, Jos. Bynum, O. A. Stedman, and Dr. R. C. Poe, were appointed a Committee. Messrs. W. T. Horne, Wm. Stedman, and S.

L. Biddle, were appointed a Committee of Invitation under the fourth Resolution.

London as Chief Marshal of the day, and Oran A. Stedman and James F. Jolice, Esqrs. as As- slaves during war, and thus more force could be

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the Raleigh papers.

The meeting then adjourned. JOHN A. HANKS, Chairman. AARON HARRIS. } Secretaries. R. N. GREEN

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

We learn by a letter from Greenville, C. II., committed in open day, in the midst of the village, by Dexter Weits on a young man named Kon-BEST HEADEN. There was an old difference between them and they had not spoken to each other for two years. Headen passed by the printing office where Wells was employed, daily, to and from his business. Wells came out unnoticed as he passed on Tuesday, and deliberately shot him twice with a double barrel gun loaded with bullets, no less than eighteen of which were lodged in his body. Headen survived about 26 bours in great agony. Wells was immediately apprehended and lodged in jail. The greatest VERY.

As the length of Gov. HAMMOND's latters on Slavery has prevented us from publishing them entire, we had intended to have made a synopsis of them for our readers ; we have, however, fortunately been sayed that labor by the Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, to whose paper we are indebted for the following abridge-

Gov. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, has addressed to Thomas Clarkson, the well known English Abolitioniet, a very long and able letter on the subject of Slavery in the Southern States. It and severe than most of the Abolition tirades On motion of J. Ramsey, Esq., the Chair ap- which it is meant to rebuke, and though many of its positions will of course he very widely disputed, it presents facts and considerations well worthy of general attention. Leaving all controversy as to slavery in the abstract, as likely to be vague, and utterly useless, Gov. Hammond examines it as it is, commencing his remarks by some allusion to the well known labors of Mr. Clarkson towards the suppression of the Slave Trade, and avowing his belief that the attempts 45,000 Africans were transported annually to America and the West Indies; and the mortality of the 'middle passage' is acknowledged not to have exceeded nine per cent. Notwithstanding all the steps that have been taken to suppress it, by armed force and otherwise, it was conceded by Mr. Boxton in 1810 that the number of Africans annually transported beyond the sea, amounts to 150,000, and that, in consequence of the greater severity made necessary by these laws, the mortality of the middle passage has increased to 25 or 30 per cent. And of the 150,000 slaves who have been captured by British cruisers, it is stated by Judge Jay that 100,000 have perished between their capture and their liberation .--Thus is it shown, urges the Governor, that all the lavish expenditure of labor and money to which the several nations of the world have resorted to suppress this trade, have only increased the traffic threefold, and caused more than : threefold increase of its horrors. Time having excellent attributes which please God and dignify thus shown that the trade cannot be suppressed by force, Gov. Hatpmond urges that it would be far less cruel to free it from all restrictions, and leave it to the initigation and decay which time and competition would surely bring about.

"If kaln-pping, both secretly and by war made for the purpose, could be by any means prevented in Africa, the next greatest blessing you could bestow upon that country would be to transport its actual slaves in comfortable vessels across the Atlantic. Though they might be perinspire us with sentiments of gratitude, and excite petual, bondsmen, still, they would emerge from our pride and admiration, and demand a tribute of darkness into light -- from barbarism to civilization-from idolatry to Christianity-in short,

from death to life." The Governor next adverts to slavery itself, against which, he says, a crusade is directed as enthusiastic and ferocious, and destined to be and patriotic exertions in behalf of his country and about as successful, as that of Peter the Herunit. That rights may be established by prescriptive uses, however tortious they may have been in their origin, he says no sane man wil deny. No Englishman would yield his right to his land because it came to him from a Saxon or a Norman conqueror, nor would any New England Abolitionist surrender his farm to the descendants of the Indians from whom it was weared. Gav H. then direttoce the subject un-

1. He first seeks to show that Slavery has been expressly sanctioned by the writen Revelation of God, in passages which he quotes, and which, he insists, are entitled to far more respect than that "transcendental religion" which seems coming into vogue,-"a religion too pure and elevated for he B.ble; which seems to erect among men higher standard of morals than the Almigh'y has revealed or our Saviour preached, and which is probably destined to do more to impede the extension of God's kingd m on earth than all the mri dels who have ever lived."

2. He next examines the influence of Slavery on our political and social state. He repudiates the dogma that " men are born equal," as rediculous in theory and false in fact, in as much as a state ed at the Masonic Hall, and that it proceed to the of society without different classes and conditions of men is utterly impossible. The natural appen dage of Republican institutions, he concedes, is universal suffrage; in the nor slave holding States, he thinks it undeniable that the poerest and most ignorant portion of the people are recid'y usurping all political power; while at the South, the lowest classes being slaves, the gov. ernment rests in the hands of the educated and ness men of Pittsboro' be requested to close their enlightened. This fart leads him to coincide in doors on that day, and that they, and likewise the Mr. McDuffie's opinion that " slavery is the cor ner stone of our republican editice." Order, he insists, is much more easily preserved among The Chairman appointed Jos. Ramsey, O. A. slaves than among the nominally free inherers of other countries, and he refers in proof to the fact that at the South no standing armies are abroad, and no patrols as at the North, have been found necessary to preserve the peacer. In case of war he denies that slavery would be a source of weak. ness; the slaves, so far from seizing upon the occasion to revolt, would g'adly seize upon any black soldier who should come among them, strip him of his regimentals, and put him in the cotton The Chairman then appointed Col. Henry A. field. A very small portion of the Southern people, he thinks, would be sufficient to oversee the sent into the field.

> 3. Every affray, duel and murder which occurs at the South is attributed by abolitionists to sla very. Though he does not enter upon any defence of duelling, Gov. Hammond thinks it would be easy to show that it does not "furnish the character of a people to acknowledge a standard of honor," and that, at all events, it is not to be attributed to slavery, inasmuch as the same notion and custom prevail in France and England .-The affrays of which so much is said, occur al- norant and thoughtless persons religiously bemost entirely in the frontier States of the South lieve." It is demed that, except in rare cases, ety which there prevails. Slavery has nothing to effort is always made to sell them in compa. Nature makes us poor only when we want do with them, and would, in fact, be endangered | mes and to keep families together; and not withby them. With regard to the assertions that the people of the South are neither so well educated nor so, religious as those of the North, Gov. Hammond save that it must be conceded that they have more leisure for cultivation, and cites the fact that | cess of nature, and in the enjoyment of constant, in the rivalry for the powers and honors of this country, the South has been most often successful. The piety of the South, he says, is unobtrueive, and though fewer controversial pamphlets and excommunicating thunders are issued a-

lor, and with other motives than to exhibit their

zeal before the world. He adds :-"It may be regarded as a mark of our wanf or excitability-though that is a quality accredited to us in an eminent degree-that a New of the remarkable religious Isms of the present day have taken root amongst us. We have been so ir neverent as to laugh at Mormonism and Miller im. which have created such commotions farther to the North; and modern Prophets have no bottor in our country. Shakers, Rappists, Dunkers, Jocialists, Fourierists, and the like, keep themselves atar off. Even Pusevisin has not yet moved us. You may attribute this to our Domestic Slavery you choose. I believe you would do so justly. There is no material here for such characters to

4. Gov. Hammond next refers in a vein of keen and biting sarcasm, to the charge of the licentiousness, so constantly paraded and enlarged usonby the clergymen and virgins who have written so fully upon it. He denies its justice, and draws a striking and just contrast between the state of things at the South and in England in this Eesect, as shown by authentic records. Most of Miss Martineau's detailed and disgusting 'tagts' in regard to this matter, are denounced as abaard

6. The economical aspect of Slavery is aext bor as unnaid labor. The slave honself had first o be pad and his price, says Gov. II. to Mr. Clarkson, " Was in the first place paid most a to your countrymen, and assisted in building up some of those collossal English for unes since illustradition and its begotten fanaticisms have brought upon your land-some of them fulfilled, somewet

Besides this the slave must be well fed and harges on slave labor; and hence Gov. H. Son. redes that in all countries where the denselless of the population makes it certain that laburers" an always be bired when they are wanted, and labor is cheaper than slave labor. But at bor, nor would the demand by nev means be supnever can be procured in this country on the same | sor's yoke." terms as in Europe, until it is as densely settled as is that continent.

6. Gov. Hammond next refers to the charge of him his rights. These laws do not permit him to treat his slaves with inhumanity; and if they have been permitted to grow obsolete, it is because they are so soldom violated that they are forgotten. The murder of a slave as panishable with death, and the laws forbidding teaching saves to read were passed only in consequence of the abolitionists. It is the interest of owners to reat their slaves well, and though they are men of passions like others, and do not any more than others--husbands, parents and friends--always restrain themselves, yet in their efforts to anchese the kindness of the treatment, the owners have oven greatly annoyed and embarrassed by abolitionists and have been compelled to curtain the privileges already granted and debarred from Gran ing others. When abolitionists will desist liev been drawn from the West Indies, in smuch as below Logansport, Ia., Anno Domini 1844. The in America; that stocks are rarely used that flog- semi colons, commas, dashes and such like hinging is neither degraded nor cruel; that chains drances to free and rapid reading. We at first and irons are rarely used, except when staves thought of giving our readers only one stanza of plantation in the South. The treatment regrain and here it is: offences receive from the 'irresponsible master of

the slave, and from the courts of justice in Eng and, is thus contrasted : " If a min steals a pre in England he is rans ported-torn from wite, children, parents, and sent to the Actipodes, infamous, and an oracast serever, though perhaps he took from the suerabundance of his neighbor to save the lives of his famishing little caes. If one of our well fed negroes, merely for the sake of fresh heat; steals a nig, he gets perhaps forty stripes i 🦓 one or your cottagers breaks into another's house, he is hung for burglary. If a slave does the same here, a few lashes, or perhaps a few hours in the stocks settles the matter. Are our counts or yours the most humane ! If slavery were not in question, you would doubtless say ours in mistaken lenity. Perhaps it often is; and plates too lightly dealt with sometimes grow daring --Occasionally, though rarely, and almost always in consequence of excessive induspence, an imhividual rebels. This is the highest crime he concommit. It is treason. It strikes at the root of our whole system. His life is justly forfeited, though it is never intentionally taken, unless afterfrial in our public courts. Sometimes, however, in cap turing or in self-defence, he is unfortulateds kill ed. But, terminate as it may, the Abolt fonists

raise a hue and cry, and another 'shecking case' is held up to the indignation of the world ten. der hearted male and tomate philanthropas, who would have thought all right had the nester's throat been cut, and would have triumble asin it "

The facts that the slaves increase more finidly than the whites, and that insanity and sniede are almost unknown among them, are cited approof that they do not "exist in that state of abject misery, goaded by constant injuries, outraged it their affectious and worn down with headships, which the Abolitionists depict, and so usiny ig-West, and are incidental to the state of soci- painful separations of families occur, since the standing the migratory character of the population, Gov. H. expresses the belief that there "are more families among the slaves who have lived and died together without losing a single member from their circle, except by the prouninterrupted communion, than have flourished in the same space of time, and among the same numbers of civilized people in modern simes."

7. With regard to the religious conglion of the slaves, he says it is well known that a majority of the communicants of the Methodist and mong them than some other parts of the country. Baptist churches of the South are colored; and

GOV. HAMMOND'S LETTERS ON SLA- in secret, to cenefit others, without regard to no- among them, where there are no clergymen, and on all plantations of any size, they have classes which assemble for worship weekly. or oftener if they choose. The opinion is expressed that nowhere in the world have the laboring classes more religious privileges than are granted to the slaves; and in this connection, Gov. Hammond very torcibly urges upon the Abolitionists of England the propriety of their attending to the temporal and spiritual wants of their laboring population at home, and of raising them at least to the level of the slares of Ameri ca. before they exhaust their energies in calumniating and denouncing the people of this country. Of the condition of the laboring classes of England, he thus speake :

New I affirm that in Great Britain the poor laboring classes of your own race and color, not only your fellow beings, but your fellow citizens, are more miserable and degraded, morally and physically, than our slaves; to be elevated to the actual condition of whom, would be to these your fellow-citizens a most glorious act of eman-

He then quotes from Parliamentary and other tion, and thus forcibly urges upon the Abolitionists of England their duty to their own fellow cit-

"It is shocking beyond endurance to turn over your Records in which the condition of your laborng classes is but too faithfully depicted. Could our slaves but see it, they would join us in Lynchconsidered. It is a fallacy to represent slaverla; the loth now to do. We never think of imposing | break upon the eastern horizon; to see the on them such labor either in amount or kind. We never but them to any work under ten, more gen. erally at twelve years of age, and then the very whitest. Destitution is absolutely unknownnever did a slave starve in America; while in moral sentiments and feelings, in religious inted by patents of nobility, and splendid piles of tormation, and even in general intelligence, they architecture; stained and cemented, if you like are infinitely the superior of your operatives -he expression, with the blood of k dospped igno. When you look around you how dare you to ems; but loaded with no heavier curse than the talk before the world of slavery! For the condition of your wretched laborers, you, and every Briton who is not one of them, are responsible before God and man. If you are really humane, philanthropic and charitable, here are subjects for you. Relieve them. Emancipate them -lothed, and when sick or infirm maintained maintained me. Reise them from the condition of brutes, to the irely at the owner's cost. These are all heavy level of human beings, to the condition of American slaves, at least. Do not for an instant suppose that the name of being freemen is the slightest comfort to them, situated as they are, or that the bombastic boast that "whoever touches British soil stands redeemed, recene. at the lowest rate that will keep them alive, see rated and d senthrailed," can meet with any thing but ridicule and contempt from mankind, from our advances, holding its distance un-South it is utterly impossible to procuse free la- while that soil swarms, both on and under its diminished, and with the broad and deep surface, with the most abject and degraded plied were the slaves to be emancipated. Labor wretches that ever bowed beneath the oppres-

Gen Hammond concludes his letter by point ing out the atter fatility, as well as wickedness of the attempts of the Abolitionists; the malignant. denunciations which constitute their 'moral suaruelty and inhumanity by which abolitionists sion;' the stupidity of supposing that any people seek to excite the sympathics of the works a- can be persuaded to surrender property to the gainst slave holders. He denies that the slave. amount of two thousand millions of dollars; and holder is 'irresponsible;' asserting that he tre. the evidence of the fact that the Abolitionists intend ultimately to resort to force to accomplish he results at which they aim. The true character of the new British scheme of Emigration is also for inly exposed, and it is shown that the African slave trade has been actually reviced under the auspices and protection of the British Government. It is urged that Emancipation, should it be effected, must result in the extermination of

> We have thus given, at some length, but in less space than would do it justice, a synopsis of this very able and interesting letter. It is certainly worthy of attention, as a strong and earnest argument, on the part of the South, against the fierce and most unjust crusade which has ever been set on foot against her peace and

An Affecting Lay .- Some writer says that the librato to operas have furnished the world can again relax; but while these incendiant ef. with exquisite morecaux in the shape of thymes. forts are continued, it is urged that the discistine but a Western poetaster has completely "taken must be made more and more rigorous. Gow. II. the ray off the bush" by an effusion of his, writsuggests that instances of excessive cruelty that | ten on the disastrous wreck of the Kennedy caso abound in the pages of abolitionists, thust have nal boat, which took place three miles and a half nothing of the kind has ever met his notice du- fellow, it will be seen, scorns and breaks through ring a long residence in the Southern States .-- all regular rules, preterring to let his ideas run He says he doubts if a thumb screw can be found on au naturel, rather than cramping them with have run away; and that for more cruefly is prac- the piteous poetical recital; but to preserve the tised in the Botish army and pavy than of any connection, we lay the entire piece before them,

> "Twas on the fifteenth of June As I the truth can tell Concerning of the Kennedy packet Took place on the canal

As she was coming up the line I am sorry for to state She was stove up against a tree And in too she there did break

This boat was broke and smashed in to One end it stood aloef Some of the passengers clung to her One of them tumbled off

The steersman he and three men more Also the chambermaid Were lodged upon a sickamore log And there implored some aid

Mr Brown proprietor of Brown's hotel In the city of Lafavette He was ou board at the same time The packet beat did break.

What a pity the author did not add one more stanza, and inform us whether Mr. Brown proprietor of Brown's hotel, also the champermaid, in Howe's Historical collections of Virginia, ever got sate and sound ashore, or whether they perished in the raging canal. In his next we of a good deal of interest, not only to the protrust he will put us out of our misery.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY .- Every man is rich or poor, according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments. Of riches, as of every thing else, the hope is Federal constitution, because he thought it more than the enjoyment; while we consider them as the means to be used at some future time for the attainment of felicity, ardour after them secures us from weariness insufficient to fill up the vacuities of life. necessaries, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities. It is the great privilege of poverty to be happy unenvied, to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature what the great and wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art. Adversity has ever been considered as the state in which man most easily becomes acquainted with himself, particularly being free from flatterers. Prosperity is too apt to and professors of religion are content to do good ship as the whites. They have mis pnaries, of our state, it is the most beneficial to us. lives and will live forever."

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

The following exquisite gem we take from the third number, just published, of Cor-Man's European Agriculture.

"To five in the country, and enjoy all its

leasures, we should love the country. To love the country is to take air interest in all that belongs to the country tits occupations, its fields and its forests, its trees and ricks, its valleys and hills, its lakes and rivers; to gather the flocks around us, and feed them from our own bands : to make the birds our friends, and call them all by their names; to wear a chaplet of roses as if it were a princely diadem; to rove over the verdant fields with a higher pleasure than we should tread the earpeted halls of regal courts; to inhale the fresh air of the morning as if it were the sweet breath of infancy; to brush the dew from the gluttering fields as if our path were strewed with diamends; to hold converse with the trees of the forest, in documents, tacts which fully sustain this asser- their you h and in their decay, as if they could tell us the history of their own times. and as if the gnarled bark of the aged among them were all written over with the record of by-gone days, of those who planted them. and those who early gathered their fruits; to find hope and joy bursting like a flood upon ing Abolitionists, which, by the by, they would not four hearts, as the darting rays of light gently descending sun robing himself in burnished clouds, as if these were the gathering glories of the divine throne; to find in the clear evening of winter, our chamber studded with countless gems of living light; to feel that "we are never less alone than when alone;" to make even the stillness and solitude of the country eloquent; and above all, in the beauty of every object which presents itself to our senses, and in the unbought provision which sustains, and comforts, and fills with joy, the countless multitudes of fiving existences which people the land, the water, the air, every where to repletion ; to see the radiant tokens of an infinite and inexhaustible beneficence, as they roll by us, and around us, in one ceaseless flood; and in a clear and bright day of summer, to stand out in the undst of this resplendent creation, circled by an horizon which continually retreats blue arches of heaven over us, whose depths no human imagination can fathom: to perceive this glorious temple all instinct with the presence of the Divinity, and to feel, amidst all this, the brain growing dizzy with wonder, and the heart swelling with an adcration and a holy joy, absolutely incapable of utterance ;-this it is to love the country. and to make it, not the home of the person only, but of the soul."

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT. The following is an extract delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church, in Princeton, Ky., by the pastor, Rev. S. S. Templeton.

There is one instance recorded by the pen of he historian to which I will refer you for a mouent. On the morning of our national birth-day, he 4th of July 1776, when the declaration of independence was made, when the committee, previously appointed to draft that instrument, made heir report through their chairman, Thomas Jefferson, and when it was read, the house paused - hesitated. That instrument, they saw cut them off even from the mercy of Great Britain. They aw with prophetic vision all the horrors of a sanguinary war; carnage and desolation passed in swift review before them. They saw the prospect of having riveted still more closely upon heir already chafed and bleeding limbs the chains of slavery. The house seemed to wave-silence leep and solenin, silence reigned throughout the hill of the spacious capitol. Every countenance indicated that deep meditation was at work; and the solemn resolutions were calling for double energy. At this fearful crisis, when the very destiny of our country seemed to be suspended painful silence, was broken. An aged patriarch HAM COUNTY. IN EQUITY-UNIGHAL upon the action of the moment, the silence, the arose-a venerable and stately form, his head is Bill. white with the frosts of many years. He caston he assembly an inexpressible look of interest and unconquerable determination; while on his visage the hae of age was lost in the burning patra ousm that fired his cheek, "There is," said he. "a tide in the affairs of men, a nick of time -We perceive it now before us. That noble instrument upon your table, which ensures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning, by every pen in the house. He who will not respond to its accents, and strain every | Chatham, at the Court House in littleberough on the nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unwor thy the name of a freeman. Although these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thith. er by the hands of the public executioner, than desert at this crisis, the sacred cause of my country." The patriarch sat down and forthwith the declaration was signed by every member present. Who was that venerable patriarch? you ask. I answer it was John Witherspoon of New Jersey. whose name is found among the signers of the Declaration, the Magna Charta of our Nation's independence. Yes it was John Witherspoon, a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, a lineal descendant of John Knox, the great Scotch Reformer.

PATRICK HENRY-Some very interesting reminiscences of the great orator are given a work recently published, and likely to be ple of the old Dominion, but to citizens of other States. In this work occurs this passage, stating Henry's opinions on an important point of our Constitution : "He was opposed to the adoption of the

gave too much power to the general government, and in conversation with the father of a late venerable senator from Prince Ed. of ourselves, but no sooner do we sit down President of the United States will always ward, he remarked with emphasis-The sions, May Term, 1845. come in at the head of a party. He will be supported in all his acts by a party. You do not now think much of the patronage of the President; but the day is coming when it will be tremendous, and from this power the country may sooner or later fall."

> Mr. BANCROFT'S Eulogy of Gen. JACKSON concludes with a remarkable figure of speech :

"His body has its resting-place in the great central valley of the Mississippi; his spirit rests upon our whole territory; it covers over the vales f the Oregon and guards, in advance, the fron- claim. excitement prevailed in Greenville in consequence the number of clergymen is as great as elsewhere, that they have the same opportunities or wor. but as adversity leads us to think properly ties have perished. Whatever good he has done, 1845.

[Price of the same opportunities or wor. but as adversity leads us to think properly ties have perished. Whatever good he has done, 1845.

THOSE CATS. A PARODY.

Oft, in the stilly night, Ere slumber's chains have bound me. Those same star gazing cals Are VOCAL all around me! They heed no tears from youth or years; No prayers, though sadly spoken: Nor aught they care, laugh you or swear, For rest and slumber broken! Thus in the stilly night.

Ere slumber's chains have bound me. Those same star-gazing cats Are vocal all around me! When I remember all The eats thus chimed together,

The nooks, and lanes, the holes, and drains, Will EVER be deserted :-If MORE will come when THESE at home In mercy have departed !!!! Thus in the stilly night. Ere slumber's chains have bound me, Those same star-gazing cats

I've heard around me squall,-

often wonder whether

Are VOCAL all around me! A New Way to get in Doubtful Debts. A good deal of merriment and some little 'quizzing' was excited on Wednesday last by the appearance of the following 'notice' in the shop window of Mr. Mottershead provision dealer, of Eastgate-street, Chester, Mr. _____, grocer, of Easignte row, owes

me, Thomas Mottershead, 1s. 8d. for two pounds of hunter; this is to give him unlice. that unless he pays very soon, the black will be filled up with his name in full,' Thuis. day an addendum was made to the following effect :- Sent the boy to ask for it this morn. ing-says he is a respectable men, and will not be annoyed-drove the boy away without paying-does that look like respectability? We suppose Mr. Mottershead terrified his long-winded debtor into compliance, as the threat of publishing his name has not yet been fulfilled.

State of North Carolina.—CHATRIX County .-- Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Elijah Clark and wife Susan, and Dempsey Johnson,

Administrator of John W. and Francis C. Bynum. Complainants. Augustus W. Bynum Executor of the last Will and

Testament of James Byoum, deceased, Gray Bynum, Thomas S. Bynum, Thomas Haich and wife Mary, and Ransom Ward, and wife Tably, Defendanta.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Phomas Harch and Ransom Ward and wife Tably are non-residents of this "tate, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six wieks notifying them to be and a pear before the Justices of our rext Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittshoro' on the second Monday in August next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or the said Petition will be heard ex purle as to them, and Judgment entered accordingly. Witness, Nathan A Stedman, Clerk of our said

Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, 1845, NATHAN A. STEDMAN, C.C. C.

MARLEN UP, and committed to the Jail of t abarrus County, on the 29th of May, a negro man, about 25 or 30 years of age, and says he belongs to the Estate of Samuel Purguson, a late resident of the State of Louisiana. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexed, tolerable stout built, had on when taken up, a mixed satinet cost, Biue Satinet Pants, and White Forred Hat. He further states, that he was purchased by a Traderly the name of Womack of this State, from a man by the name of Lewis Dicks, of Virginia, and carried South and sold to Samuel Purguson. He save his name is REUBEN

The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs WILLIS ELKINS, Jailor, Concord, June 2, 1845.

William Perry & others.

Robert Perry, Daniel Perry, and John and James Perry, sons of John Perry, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named Defendants are not residents of the State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Kaleigh Register, that the said con-residents (Defendants) do appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of 3d Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiffs' Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Joseph Ramsey, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 3d Monday of March. A. D 1815 JOS. RAMSEY, C M. E.

(Pr. Adv \$5 621.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.—I will sell at the fourth Monday of July next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due therein for the year 1843, and the contingent expenses of said Sale, viz:

Ac's lue. Persons names. Location. 300 \$100 I he heirs at law of Neill Buie. 404 300 Josiah Check, Lick Creek 200 306 Samuel Sione, McIntoch creek 4 60 100 100 Arch. Hunsucker, Wet Creek Buffalow Creek 1 70 25 William Godfrey, 50 Edward Wicker. Lick 60 Geo. Hunsucker, sr. Dry 140 10 John McDonald, Lutie River 75 41 James Gardner, Deep The above Lands will be sold for Cash. ALEX KELLY,

Late Sheriff of Moure Co. May 30, 1855. (Pr. Adv. \$4 50)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA- NASH COUNTY. Coun of Pleas and Quarter Ser

Rich'd. F. Yarbrough, Ex'r. (Assignee.)

Thomas E. Yarbrough and Mary A. Yarbrough Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Thomas E. Yarbrough and Mary A Yarbrough are not inhabitarits of this State : It is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of Au-

the property levied on condemned to l'laintill's Witness, FRANCIS M. TATEOR, Clerk of said Court at office, in Nashville, the 2d Monday in May, FRANCIS M. TAYLOF, CTk. [Price of adv. \$5 624.]

gust next, then and there to repley or plead to in ue,

or judgment final will be rendered against them and