

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER!!
 This heading has to me, Mr. Editor, a queer look and a queer sound. Little did I think a short month ago, that I, an old Democrat the growth of nearly half a century, should ever be found writing for the Raleigh Register!! You might, on the reception of the communication accompanying my first No. on Free Suffrage, well exclaim "shame, shame!!"; but, had you known all the circumstances attending the transaction, you would have expressed your exclamation of "shame" more strongly than you did. On the 15th May last, immediately after Col. Reid's starting the new issue of Free Suffrage, the Editor of the N. C. Standard addressed to me a letter, apprising me of the fact, and requesting me to write some essays for his paper, on the reception of the N. C. Standard, saying he knew I could do it "abdy." He likewise stated that he (the Editor of the Standard) had advised Col. Reid, as he passed through Raleigh on his way to Newbern, not to start it. That the conduct of the Editor may be properly appreciated, it is proper to add, that I have frequently in communications published by the Standard, and privately by its Editor, to write for the paper. These are facts which the Editor of the Standard will not deny. Democrats of North Carolina, is this the sort of paper to which you are willing to look for truth? The system of freehold suffrage has existed from the first establishment of our independence, and was the work of a pure man as ever lived. Had this, all at once, become a foul thing, that the Democratic press is to be closed against all attempt to defend it? I appeal to the Democratic press throughout the State to publish at least the first No. of a "Democratic Freeholder," that the people may see whether there was any thing in it, which rendered it unfit for publication in the Standard.

In a government like ours, any attempt to still free discussion on important subjects, is worthy of public attention; and I have greatly mistaken the spirit of Democracy, if the Editor of the Standard will be sustained in the course which he has thought it proper to pursue in this matter. The manner in which this mischievous project has been gotten up and forced upon the Democratic party, should induce every one of us to set his face against it, even if we approved of the thing itself. Col. Reid was the regular nominee of the Democratic party, chosen to advocate, and as far as he might have the power, to carry into execution the measures which the party defined principles. Every Democrat knows, that the abolition of freehold suffrage was not one of these. He was not invested with any authority to get up new issues, or to manufacture new principles, for the Democratic party. He formally accepted a regular nomination, and thus took upon himself duties and obligations, which he had no right to disregard. Suppose Gen. Cass were now to declare himself in favor of changing the Presidential term of service from four to eight years. Would you, Col. Reid, and other Democrats, at once say that he had violated the spirit of that agreement which had entered into between him and the Democratic party? Or, suppose that Col. Reid, instead of the issue of abolition of freehold suffrage, had started that of the abolition of Slavery. What then? (And he had as much right to get up one issue as the other.) Had he not accepted a nomination, but been a candidate on his own hook, he might have had a right to mount any hobby, pie-balled, nicked, rolled, or bobbed, as he pleased, and to take a fancy to do. What would be thought of a Church, which should clothe each one of its ministers, upon being installed, with authority to alter or add to the tenets of belief? A pretty patched and piebald creed they would soon have of it!

I do hope that the Democracy of North Carolina have too much independence to suffer themselves to be dragged, blindfolded, whithersoever an ambitious politician might please to direct them.—A few disappointed, sore politicians at the North, have recently cut out of New York for the State of New York, from the great Democratic family, by the introduction of the new issue of excluding slavery from the territories; and this new issue in North Carolina will divide the Democracy of our State, as much as that in New York has divided them there! I know nothing of Col. Reid personally, and but little in any other way, and in my opinion of his course, may do him injustice. But it seems that the circumstances under which this project has been started, justified, or bobbed, as he pleased, as a most violent means of relieving an almost hopeless cause. The Whig majority in the State was known to be too large to be overcome by ordinary means. A violent excitement must be produced, or Col. Reid could not be Governor. No more effective means could be adopted, than to array the poor against the rich, and arouse angry passions by incendiary appeals to their feelings. In the contest between the Democratic and Whig parties, the distinction between Reid might be overlooked, and Col. Reid might be made to appear as a fanatical party to say, whether we will allow every political aspirant to lash into fury for his own individual purpose the elements composing society.

It has been but a few years since our State Constitution underwent revision, and at that time, so far as the writer is informed, not even an attempt was made to alter our freehold system in the Senate. Since that time, no complaints have reached my ears, of evils suffered, or wrongs complained from it. All at once, Col. Reid, a candidate for the Governorship, discovers that our people, poor deluded souls, have for seventy odd years, been living under an aristocratic form of government!! That our ancestors, who suffered the deaths, privations and miseries of a seven years' war that might shake off the tyranny of British aristocracy, upon succeeding in this, very foolishly finished an aristocracy at home!! I have often heard it said, that we were wiser than our ancestors, but really I can see no reason, that they were so miserably benighted in comparison with ourselves. It seems very strange that Old Nat. Macon, who was looked upon as a very wise man and who was President of the Convention which altered our Constitution, in 1835, should not have discovered this huge aristocratic monster. He was thought to be a mighty strong Democrat, and to hate aristocrats and every thing aristocratic, morally.—He used even to eat dog-jaw and turnip salad before the faces of the proud men in Washington—foreign Ministers and all.

The preceding portions of the present No. have no proper bearing on the subject under discussion, but the occasion seemed to me to require them.—They have been reluctantly drawn forth, and I will now return to the subject proper. One great objection to the proposed extension of the right to vote, is that it will most certainly lead to a great increase of taxes. This is a dangerous thing to say to any man the key which unlocks money which does not belong to him. A and B are voters, having an equal vote in the making of laws. A is worth ten dollars, and B ten thousand, and they pay tax in that proportion. It is to be expected that the man who pays one cent will be as careful of the public money as he who pays ten dollars? The more money the government spends in making Roads, Canals, Bridges or in fact almost any thing else, the better it is for him who pays little or no part of it. Whilst the State of Virginia retained her freehold system, she kept comparatively out of debt. Just so soon as that was abolished, a lavish expenditure of public money commenced; and her citizens, who possess property, are now groaning under a heavy and increasing tax. I have myself, within a few years, heard several Virginians say that they would give thousands of dollars to have their lands brought within the limits of North Carolina. Asop says that the inhabitants of Town about to be attacked by an enemy, assembled together for the purpose of adopting the best means of fortifying it. The ditchers said dirt was the best brickslayers, brick; the rock-masons, stone; the the thing; and the blacksmiths, sword iron was the best equal to lead. We heard it yesterday upon the street, and in a form which assured us of its truth, that Mr. Stevenson, the President of the Baltimore Convention, gives up that Van Buren must be the next President. According to his glimpses of the future, Cass and Taylor stand no chance. We entirely agree with him as to Cass; he will probably not get an electoral vote; as to Old Zec, he need give himself no uneasiness. "The very fact that Cass is substantially withdrawn, will give Taylor a Southern States," and he is certain of a majority of the Northern and Western.—Richmond Whig.

Slavery! This is tender ground to tread on, and I will merely ask the freeholders of North Carolina, who are in general the slave-owners, what is to be done for the poor, as the poor are taxed, to send Coffee to Africa, is to surrender the conservative check in the Senate? Another most mischievous and demoralizing effect growing out of free suffrage, is that it gives a fictitious consequence and respectability to many, who, having acted like dogs, should and would be treated as such, were it not that bad laws give them a vote equal to, and weighing as much as that of the best man in the land. How often, on election days, where free suffrage prevails, do we not see men of respectability walking arm in arm with Sheep-stealers, and midnight house-burners, and assassin! Having written as much as will be printed before our election, and probably more than will be read, I must draw to a conclusion. Those, who believe Col. Reid's project likely to do mischief, must resist it at once, if they wish to stop it. Let him be elected, or even less the Whig majority, and free suffrage, for good or for evil, becomes the law of the land. I say to Col. Reid, that he had better employ himself in making laws to keep people from being poor. I will take the liberty of suggesting to him a few projects in which he shall have the feeble aid of one Democratic Freeholder:

1st. Let him take away the power now given to corporations to make money plentiful or scarce, as they choose. 2d. Let him tax every man according to his wealth, no matter what that may consist in. 3d. Let him forbid any man from accumulating more than ten thousand dollars for himself, ten thousand for his wife, and ten thousand for each of his own or his adopted children. Let all over this amount be taken from him, and placed in the State Treasury, for public use. The law to be prospective, of course, and not retrospective. If it be asked why the mischievous consequences attributed to free suffrage has not been adopted? I answer that some of them have already appeared, and that the injurious effects of a bad system of government are always slow in developing themselves. Individuals use ardent spirits frequently for years, without any bad effects being visible; but, sooner or later, if used to excess, the damage to estate, body and soul will be done. Neither Col. Reid, nor any one else, so far as I have heard, complains that any wrong has been done in consequence of freehold suffrage, and I think people here are justly employed in patching a new garment that has no hole in it. Remember, people of North Carolina, the famous epitaph on the man who, like Col. Reid, insisted on taking physic although in good health:

"I was well, and wished to be better;
 I took physic,
 and
 Here am I!"

A DEMOCRATIC FREEHOLDER.
DAVID S. REID—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!
 That with all his pretended affection for the poor, now that he wants their votes, and with all his pretended opposition to land qualifications for Senate voters, he nevertheless thinks that *no man ought to be a member of the House of Commons, unless he owns ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND*—
 That he thinks no man ought to go to the Senate, unless he owns **THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND**—
 That he thinks no man should be Governor, unless he owns a "FREHOLD IN LANDS" above the value of **ONE THOUSAND POUNDS**.
 And these opinions Mr. Reid avowed in his speech in the town of Newbern and in Washington.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Mr. Reid in the 1810 voted in the Senate against repealing the old Ohio law—the "relic of aristocracy"—for "selling poor white men into bondage." (See Senate Journal 1810-11, page 283.)
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Mr. Reid has started this question of altering the constitution, as a mere *hobby and humbug, a trick to deceive the people and catch votes*. He was in the Legislature six years, and never said anything about it; and should he be elected Governor, he could not alter the constitution—that must be done by the Legislature. The Whig doctrine is, let the people when they want a change, instruct their Representatives, and they will vote to change the constitution, and give more rights to the people than Mr. Reid thinks they ought to have.—North State Whig.

OUR MEETING.
 On last Tuesday evening, the Whigs of Anson held a meeting in the Court House, for the purpose set forth in the proceedings—which will be found in another column. It was hastily gotten up, in pursuance of a suggestion made in the Argus of that day; still the meeting was large and enthusiastic. Speeches were delivered by Dr. W. L. Perry, John W. Cameron, Sanders, M. Ingram and Col. W. L. Steele, in the order in which their names occur; and the hearty applause with which their remarks were received, fully evinced the deep interest of the spectators in the topics discussed. Henry Clay was the first choice of the Whigs of Anson; but Gen. Taylor having received the nomination of the National Convention, will receive their hearty and unanimous support. Of his principles, as set forth in his Allison Letter, they all approve; and with the constitution for his platform and those principles inscribed on his banner, they feel perfectly confident that he will administer the Government according to the usage of the early Presidents of the Republic.
 To the remarks of Mr. Ingram the meeting listened with great interest. He was one of the soldiers taken from Gen. Taylor and transferred to the command of Gen. Scott after the capture of Monterey. He declared that Gen. Taylor was a good Whig, as honest a man, and as good a general as ever lived. Plain in his habits, and kind in his manners—all the soldiers love him as a father; and those who were taken from him by the orders of the department, to be transferred to another command, wept like children when they left him. Nor were the eyes of the old hero himself entirely dry upon the occasion. He bade them an affectionate adieu, and wished that they might conquer themselves with laurels and their country with glory, under the lead of the gallant chieftain whose banner they were to follow.
 In the course of his remarks, Mr. Ingram spoke of a part of the country which we have received from Mexico—its barren wastes, its salt marshes, and its sickening, noxious water. The soldiers cursed James K. Polk, and the war, and the water, and the whole fix. Upon the whole he declared it to be the meanest country he had ever seen.

The meeting passed off pleasantly, and all who were in attendance were highly gratified by the proceedings.—N. C. Argus.

ALABAMA.—A large and enthusiastic Whig meeting was held at Mobile on Saturday week, to ratify the Whig nominations for the offices of President and Vice President. The Hon. S. S. Prentiss, Bahie Peyton, and Judge Hopkins addressed the meeting, and resolutions were adopted pledging a cordial and zealous support to the nominees, halting them "as a guaranty of success and the harbinger of incalculable good to our country."

From the Rutherfordton Messenger, July 29.

THE DISCUSSION.
 On Saturday last the two Candidates for Governor addressed the people of Rutherford County in this place. At the hour appointed, the Court House was filled to overflowing. The "home and new" of the County turned out in large numbers, and were honored with the presence of a number of the "free suffrage," whose sparkling eyes and handsome faces never fail to give discussions of this kind an additional interest.
 Col. Reid took the lead in the discussion, and spoke for two hours and a half. He laboured hard to justify his party in all they did. He denied that Mr. Polk committed war with Mexico without the sanction of Congress; and by special pleading attempted to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of "Old Zec." He spoke at length on his favorite hobby—"free suffrage;" and endeavored to prove, the only two points which he made, "that all men are equally nature equal," and that young men are leaving the State because they have not fifty acres of land to entitle them to vote for the Senate. He attacked the action of the last Legislature in re-stricting the State; and declared it to be the policy of the Democratic party, if they get a majority in the next Legislature, to restore the districts as laid off in 1842; so as to give to that party a majority of the Representatives in Congress from this State. We were pleased with Col. Reid—he is a man of talents—courteous and gentlemanly in debate; and manages a bad cause very adroitly.
 Mr. Manly replied, and for two hours and a half, by his dignified appearance, burning eloquence, lucid arguments, and numerous well-told and appropriate anecdotes, delighted and instructed his audience.
 He showed that the war with Mexico was both unjust and unconstitutional; that the President, while Congress was in session, without consulting the War making power, marched our army into territory, to which many democrats have admitted we had no title; and which to say the least, was disputed, thereby involving us in a war which might have been avoided by proper negotiations on the part of the President. That in the prosecution of this war, we had involved our country in a debt of one hundred and fifty million dollars; lost in battle and by disease in the unhealthy climate of Mexico, twenty-five thousand men, and left thousands of fathers, mothers, widows and orphans, with bleeding hearts, to mourn the premature death of their sons, fathers and husbands, whose bones have been left to whiten and enrich the plains of Mexico. He called on Mr. Reid to tell him how this debt was to be paid; but it was like "calling spirits from the vasty deep," he neither could or did give any answer.
 On the question of "Free Suffrage," Mr. M. argued that Mr. Reid might as well say that people were leaving the State, because they had not a sufficient quantity of land to entitle them to a seat in either house of the Legislature, as to say they left the State because they were not allowed to vote for Senator. Those who left the State were men of wealth, and could make more money in the West. He showed, that Mr. Reid, by the change which he advocated in the Constitution, did not accomplish what he proposed; and that it was a mere vote catcher, gotten up on the eve of an election to induce the public to believe that he was a great lover of the "dear people." By our Constitution we have 50 Senatorial districts in the State, laid off according to taxation; and if one county pays, say \$500 tax, she is entitled to a Senator, and if two, three or four counties pay but the same amount, they are entitled to but one Senator jointly. This Mr. Reid does not propose to change, but simply to allow every man to vote for Senator. Now to show the utter absurdity of this proposition, take for instance the county of Hertford, which has about 500 voters, and the district composed of Rutherford, Cleveland and Polk, which has about 2500 voters, and the Morganton district, composed of McDowell, Burke, Caldwell and Wilkes, which has about 4000 voters, and give them all a vote in the Senate, without changing the districts, and you make one man in Hertford equal to five in the Rutherford district, or eight in the Morganton district. This is the way in which Mr. Reid expects to make every man equal! He dare not advocate a change of the districts for fear of the East, but he expects to throw dust in the eyes of the people of the West by false professions of love. Mr. M. thought that this question ought not to be agitated on the eve of an election; that we had lived under our Constitution for a number of years, without experiencing any practical ills, and argued that it was wrong to make innovations on our Constitution for mere theory, without accomplishing some good. That we should wait until we experienced some evil, and the public mind had settled upon a remedy that would effect the purpose which they desired, and then the way was for a change. But until then, he was for letting it stand as it was. He did not view it as a party measure; the Constitution was the property of the whole State and should be acted on with great caution by all.
 It is impossible for us to do justice to Mr. Manly's effort in this place. We have listened to many speakers, both Whig and Democrat, and as a popular orator, Mr. Manly is far ahead of any to which we have listened. He has won for himself golden opinions in this county, which will tell in August next.

The debate was conducted throughout by both candidates with the utmost courtesy and good feeling towards each other. Col. Reid showed himself an able advocate of a bad cause, and in the private circles, a man, that even with his political opponents, can command respect.
 We are certain the Democrats have not made any vote in this part of the State on the "Free Suffrage" question—the Whigs understand why it has been raised at this time, and know too well what little faith is to be placed on Democratic pledges. What has the Governor's election to do with that question—at most he can but recommend it to the Legislature.—If the people really desire the change proposed by Col. Reid, they have but to elect members to the Legislature pledged to that measure, and if they get the constitutional majority, we can let for the spirit of either Mr. Manly or Col. Reid—the constitution will be amended. Let the Whigs not only in this County but throughout the State beware, and not suffer themselves to be humbugged, but vote for Charles Manly.

A CHANCE FOR TEACHERS.
 Young men in all parts of the United States, who have received a good English education, and who are accustomed to teach, will receive information which they can turn to their advantage, by applying immediately by letter, post paid, to box 1913, New York Post Office. Applicants must remember, however, no communication will be attended to, unless accompanied by testimonials, without which, no communication will be attended to. Those who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to obtain a respectable livelihood, will do well to write immediately, as many of the best situations in different parts of the Union are being filled up. Office Editors are requested to copy this paragraph, and thus point out to thousands of young men now seeking employment, where to find it.
 New York Herald.

PETTY FAIR.—Judge Thomas of Worcester, Mass., being unable to attend the citizens' celebration at Fitchburg, as an invited guest, sent the following toast:
 The only tolerable form of Slavery—That where one woman holds captive one man—in which the victim not only hugs his chain, but the little tyrant that rivets it.

CONGRESS.
 In the Senate, on July 21, on motion of Mr. Atherton, the naval appropriation bill was again taken up, and a debate ensued on a motion by Mr. Lewis to reconsider the vote by which the amendments of Mr. Niles was adopted. After some debate the bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.
 In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday rejected the General Appropriation Bill, was resumed and Mr. Cobb of Georgia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and demanded the previous question—pending the consideration of which the House adjourned.
 In the Senate, on July 23, on motion of Mr. Clayton, the bill to establish the territorial governments of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, was taken up—and Mr. Clayton addressed the Senate, and after several others had participated in the debate, the Senate by yeas and nays 29 to 21, decided to adjourn.—Adjourned accordingly.
 The House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the bills and resolutions from the Senate upon the Speaker's table, and several were read the first and second time, and referred.
 The House then resumed the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote on ordering the said bill to be engrossed, yesterday made by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, when Mr. Clingman moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which last motion was decided in the affirmative, 99 to 88.
 The bill was then passed, (including the provision of \$50,000 for the improvement of Savannah river) 108 to 76, and sent to the Senate. Adjourned.
 The Senate on July 24, was all day discussing the Territory Bill of Mr. Clayton, and adjourned without concluding the debate.
 In the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered, and adopted by a large majority, after some debate, providing for the terminating of the session of Congress on the 7th of August.
 A message was received from the President of the United States, in answer to a call for information respecting the boundary of the territory to be acquired from Mexico, and also in relation to the establishment of Civil governments in California and New Mexico.
 Mr. Cobb moved that the message and documents be printed, and that 10,000 extra copies be printed for the use of members.
 This motion gave rise to a spirited debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Cobb, Hilliard, Birdsall, Duncan of Kentucky, and Vinton. The message and documents were ordered to be printed, and the subject was made the order of the day for Thursday next.
 On motion the House then adjourned.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The citizens of Warren County, have made arrangements for a suitable reception of Col. Braxton Bragg and the returned Volunteers of that County from the Mexican War, and to tender to them a public entertainment on the 8th day of August or on such other day as may suit their convenience.
 Ex-Governor SHUNK, who recently resigned the gubernatorial Chair of Pennsylvania, on account of ill health, died at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst.
NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.
 We learn from the Norfolk papers, that two Companies of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers viz: Company "G," Capt. Henry (with Lieut. Masterson and Stubbsfield) and Company "B," Capt. Singleton, (with Lieut. Daniel and Webb) under the command of Major Stokes, arrived at Old Point Comfort on the 22d in the Tally-Ho, from Brazos Santiago—whence she sailed on the evening of the 3d inst. Capt. R. J. Mitchell, Asst. Quartermaster, and Capt. S. P. Tipton, N. C. Regiment, also arrived on the Tally-Ho. Two companies of the same Regiment were left at Brazos, but it was expected they would embark on the 5th for Smithville, N. C.—Six companies under Col. Paine had sailed on 1st July for New Orleans, but with the two left Brazos, they would arrive at Smithville for muster and discharge from service.—The two first named companies were discharged from service at Old Point Comfort by Col. Wallcutch.
 The U. S. Schr. Heroine from Brazos Santiago with "A and E" Companies of the N. Carolina Regiment. Officers—Lt Col. Fagg, Surgeon Cobb; Capt. Duggan and Buck; Lieut. McCarroll Bullock and Pitt, also arrived at Old Point on Saturday afternoon last.
 The troops by the Tally-Ho are reported in good health and fine spirits.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.
 NEW ORLEANS, July 13.
 Five companies of the North Carolina volunteers left here last Monday for Wilmington.—They are in good health, and anxious to get home. Gen. Taylor went up to see them on Friday at their Camp at Carrollton, six miles above this place. He was warmly received, all crowding around him to get a word from his lips, or a grasp from his hand. There is much discontent among all the returning volunteers, they not being able to get their discharge here—as many had the intention of settling in the West, and others could reach their homes with much more facility from this place, than from the point where they will be disembarked.
NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.
 The line boat from Charleston announced yesterday morning, that the Barque Yarnmouth was lying on the Main Bar and would reach the Garrison at eleven o'clock, A. M. She had on board six companies of our Regiment, (viz: C. D. H. F. L. & K. In one hour after she touches the wharf, it is supposed that the troops will be disembarked to stand once more on our peaceful shores.—Wilmington Review, July 25.

DEATH OF THE HON. EBENEZER PITTGREW.
 The "Norfolk Argus" pays the following just tribute to the character of this gentleman, whose death we announced last week:
 "It is with painful regret that we announce the death of Hon. Ebenezer Pittgreave of Lake Spedden, North Carolina." We learn that he died suddenly at his residence in Tyrrel county on Saturday last, in the sixty-third year of his age.—Mr. Pittgreave was a member of the 24th Congress, from the Edgecombe District, having reluctantly consented to become a candidate in opposition to Dr. Hall. He served his constituents with fidelity and ability during the term for which he had been elected, after which time, he voluntarily retired from public life to return to his favourite pursuits of agriculture. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, a gentleman of well cultivated mind, of the most acute sensibility, of the highest sense of honor, and in all the relations of life a model for imitation.—He was a very efficient and useful citizen in the community in which he lived, and one of the most practical and successful planters in the Southern country."

QUESTIONS BY MR. MANN TO MR. WISE.—Do you of your own knowledge know of any act by either of the heads of the Executive Department which is either corrupt, or a violation of their official duties?
 To which Mr. Wise answered as follows:
 "I believe that Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was engaged in speculating in the public lands whilst Secretary of War; that he made exorbitant allowances to favourites; paid one for services never performed; and another, after he had full knowledge that favorite had forged his official signature; permitted commissions under his name to be ante-dated, and has ordered a treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a disbursing officer, who had gambled it away after it had been provided by the Secretary of the Treasury; and to have been guilty of several other acts of violation of duty."
 If Henry A. Wise of 1837 does not answer, Henry A. Wise of 1848, and the Henry A. Wise of 1840 the Henry A. Wise of 1848, then there is no power of response. After the extract, one may say, 'out of thine own mouth I will condemn thee, thou wicked servant.' On his oath,—kissing the bible as he uttered it, and framing the oath for himself, he pronounces Lewis Cass false as a man, false to his Government and false to his country. Comment is waste of breath in so plain a case.
 E. B.

A VETERAN NEGRO.
 We are much interested in the history of the adventures of a negro man, who has lately returned from Mexico, as related to us by the most accomplished officer Lieutenant Rains, of the U. S. Engineer Corps. Sandy has had the singular fortune for a negro, to have been at his own earnest solicitation, in nearly all the battles in Mexico, he was at Corpus Christi during the encampment of our army at that place, and marched with the column to the Rio Grande. In some of his peregrinations around Fort Brown, he was captured by the Mexicans after a stout resistance and thus became the first prisoner in the war with Mexico. The Mexicans took Sandy to Matamoros, and treated him "with the most distinguished consideration," and finally offered him a Lieutenancy in the Mexican army, which he indignantly declined, and escaping in the skiff, joined his master, Major Rains, and was present at the bombardment of Fort Brown. By solicitation, Sandy was allowed to join the army at Vera Cruz and was present throughout the siege. He was again at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and joining his master's brother, Lieut. Rains, at Puebla he marched with the army into the valley of Mexico, and was present in every battle before the capital—being always near to render assistance to his master in case he should require it. No one in the whole army appeared to enjoy the successes of our arms with more enthusiasm, and devotion than he, and more uniformly gallant defence of our duty and charge than the negro Sandy. Having been with the army since his childhood, he well deserves the title of the veteran negro.—New Orleans paper.

LANDS TO GIVE AWAY, TO MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
 THE undersigned having been a citizen of Arkansas for twenty years, with a thorough knowledge of the whole State, proposes to select, for those who may wish his services, in taking up lands, the State is now donating to settlers, upon the following terms: Any person enclosing me fifteen dollars, with the names of the persons to whom the deed is to be made, I will select the land, procure the deed from the Auditor, have it recorded in the County where the land is situated, with a rough sketch plot of the land, the growth of timber on it, &c., for each tract of one hundred and sixty acres, and forward the deed to the donees, without delay.
 Refer to
 Geo. Thos. S. Drew,
 Hon. Wm. S. Oldham, Judge Supreme Ct.,
 D. B. Greer, Secretary of State,
 Gen. Sam'l Adams, Treasurer of the State,
 Gen. E. N. Conway, Auditor Public Accts.,
 Hon. R. W. Johnson, Rep. in Congress.
JOHN K. TAYLOR.
 LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS,
 June 9, 1848. 51 ts10

State of North Carolina.—BUNCOMBE Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1848.
 Eliza White,
 Petitioner for Divorce.
 vs
 William White.
 Upon the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant cannot be found, and proclamation having been publicly made at the door of the Court House for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena: Therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Highland Messenger, published at Asheville, and the Raleigh Register, published at Raleigh, for three months, requiring of the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or that judgment will be taken against him pro confesso, and the petition heard.
 Witness, J. H. Coleman, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1848.
 J. H. COLEMAN, CLK.
 P. Ra. ff. \$6 62 1/2 57 3m

Most Brilliant...

FOR AUGUST.
J. W. Maury & Co.
 VIRGINIA STATE Lottery.
 To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on the 1st of August, 1848.
 Class No. 41, for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the poor of Alexandria.
10 Prizes of \$15,000.
 BRILLIANTLY ANNOUNCED.
 10 prizes of \$10,000, 2 of \$7,500, 2 of \$5,000, 2 of \$2,500, 1 of \$1,000, 75 number Lottery, 12 tickets \$10, halves \$5, quarters \$2.50. Certificate of packages 25 50 75 100 125 150 200 250 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000.
 Orders for Tickets and Shares of Packages in the above Special Lottery, the most prompt attention, and each drawing sent immediately to the order from us. Address Agents for J. W. Maury & Co.
F. Paine & Co.
 MANAGERS OF LOTTERIES.
 RICHMOND, VA.
 UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW BY THE BRILLIANT PRIZES.
 Drawn numbers of Suspensive Lottery:
 The 34, 15th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th.
 \$36,000, sold by Purcell, will call Office and tent.
 We have the proud satisfaction of the friends and patrons of Fortune on our Country, of another Lottery,—being the largest prize sold in the last 10 years. We offer the evidence of the success and popularity, over all others, and again we want, &c. Purcell's is the Agency in the last 60 days.
Whole Ticket \$2 41
 Quarter 3 46 57, 15,000; Half 2 26 65, 15,000; Quarter 1 9 11 60, 5,000; Whole 1 32 59, 5,000; Quarter 3 74 41, 5,000. Together with numerous smaller prizes, which have been sold at 1000, 500, &c., have been made. Some of them were sold, obtaining prizes for want of purchasers. Agents will amount to more money than sold by any other management in this City. We call particularly your attention to the following Brilliant Scheme, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md., on the 19th, 1848.
 Or C. W. PURCELL.
SCHEMES FOR SALE
D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS OF LOTTERIES.
 Grand Consolidated Lottery, drawn at Baltimore, Md., on the 18th, 1848.
 78 Numbers, 13 drawn.
 1 of \$40,000, 1 of \$20,000, 1 of \$5,000, 1 of \$4,005, 20,000.
 Tickets \$10, halves \$5, quarters \$2.50.
 A Certificate of wholes, \$128, has been sold.
 \$35,000, 15,000.
 Grand Consolidated Lottery, drawn at Baltimore, Md., on the 18th, 1848.
D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS OF LOTTERIES.
 SCHEME.
 78 Numbers, 25 drawn.
 1 prize \$35,000, 1 of \$15,000, 1 of \$2,324 36-100, 2 of 1,750, 2 of 15 of 400. Or 1st and 2nd 200, 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th.
 Tickets only \$10, halves \$5, quarters \$2.50.
 \$100,000 in 60 days.
 Grand Consolidated Lottery, drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., August 19th, 1848.
D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS OF LOTTERIES.
 SCHEME.
 78 Numbers, 12 drawn.
 5 prizes of \$20,000 are \$100,000, 5 of 1,750 are 8,750, 5 of 20 of 2,000 are 20,000.
 Tickets \$10, shares in proportion to a package of wholes \$130, halves \$65, eighths 164.
 Grand Consolidated Lottery, drawn at Baltimore, Md., on the 18th, 1848.
D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS OF LOTTERIES.
 SCHEME.
 78 Numbers, 15 drawn.
 1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000, 1 of \$15,810 80-100, 1 of 10,000 100-100, 2 of 2,000 10,000, 40 of 1,000, 25,000.
 A Certificate of wholes is \$130, halves \$65, eighths 164.
 For Grand prizes be purchased of C. W. PURCELL.
Sale of Valuable Real Estate.
 BY virtue of an order of the Court of the County of Wake, I shall call to bid on Monday, the 21st day of July, 1848, those valuable tracts of land, the heirs of the late David J. Young, deceased, and lying in the Township of Oxford, which will be sold in tracts or parcels, according to the will of the said David J. Young, deceased. The said tract of land, containing the lands of the said David J. Young, deceased, of about 900 acres, and forward the deed to the donees, without delay.
 Refer to
 Geo. Thos. S. Drew,
 Hon. Wm. S. Oldham, Judge Supreme Ct.,
 D. B. Greer, Secretary of State,
 Gen. Sam'l Adams, Treasurer of the State,
 Gen. E. N. Conway, Auditor Public Accts.,
 Hon. R. W. Johnson, Rep. in Congress.
JOHN K. TAYLOR.
 LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS,
 June 9, 1848. 51 ts10

NEW FLOUR.
 A New Temperance...
 MARY GROVER, of the Temperance Society, is invited to meet on Monday, the 21st day of July, at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or that judgment will be taken against her pro confesso, and the petition heard.
 Witness, J. H. Coleman, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1848.
 J. H. COLEMAN, CLK.
 P. Ra. ff. \$6 62 1/2 57 3m