

people's opinions will differ on the same subjects:

Mr. Henry is a very able debater. Dignified, without haughtiness, acute without craftiness; witty, and when occasion demands it, sarcastic, without scurrility, eloquent without being pompous, he necessarily insures attention and commands the remembrance of his hearers.

"Dignified," indeed! As an evidence of the "dignity" manifested in his speech here, we will merely state that soon after he commenced his address, there were several persons, amongst whom were some ladies, (all that were present) left the house in disgust at some low expressions, which we positively refuse to insert in our paper.

It is due, however, to Mr. Henry's political friends who were present, to say, that they, in general, no more approved of such expressions, than the Whigs.

In conclusion, we will just say that the least the Democrats say, of Mr. Henry's effort at this place the better it will be for them and their cause.

Highland Messenger.

CONGRESS.

Monday, April 25.

In the Senate, nothing of importance transpired. There was a debate on the bill concerning claims under the Dancing Rabbit creek treaty, which was recommitted.

The bill to extend further remedial justice in the Courts of the U. S. was read a first time.

In the House, Mr. Stanly presented a bill which he desired to have passed, restricting foreign vessels from the transportation of letters and passengers coastwise.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of this bill; and upon the question of its third reading, a brief debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Profit, Rhett, Cooper, and Gordon, of N. York, opposed, and Messrs. Fillmore and Cushing ably sustained, the principles of the bill, which however, was postponed for final action until Friday next.

The Apportionment Bill was discussed in Committee till the adjournment.

Tuesday, April 26.

In the Senate, after some time spent in receiving reports, the bill for extending the remedial justice in the Courts of the U. S. was taken up. Some amendments were adopted, when it was postponed till Friday.

In the House, the Apportionment bill was the main topic under consideration.

Two motions were pending—one submitted Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire, to reduce the ratio from the 60,500 before agreed upon in Committee, to 53,670.

Mr. Briggs moved an amendment to the motion of Mr. Atherton, the effect of which was to reduce the ratio from 53,670 to 50,179. The amendment of Mr. Briggs was carried by the strong vote of 98 to 59—83 members, however, being absent. The New York and Pennsylvania delegations being divided, the motion prevailed with little difficulty. The whole number of representatives under this ratio will be 305.

Mr. Halstead moved an amendment that the State Legislatures should be required to District the States and in no case to elect representatives by general ticket. This is a proposition of great interest and some novelty, as proposing a principle which has never before been acted upon by Congress.

It is desirable, certainly, that the mode of election should be uniform in all the States. Whether Congress has the right to prescribe that mode (unless in case of States refusing to provide any mode of election) is a question mooted in the debate.

Pending this motion the House, adjourned.

Wednesday, April 27.

In the Senate, the Appropriation Bill was reported from the Committee with some amendments.

Mr. Allin moved to take up his resolution relative to the Rhode Island controversy—negated, 18 to 20. The remainder of the day was spent on private bills.

In the House, the Apportionment Bill was debated—no vote being had upon it.

Thursday, April 28.

The Senate was nearly the whole day engaged in the consideration of the amendments recommended by the Committee to the Appropriation bill; nearly all of which were adopted.

In the House, Mr. Stanly, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, asked leave at this time to make a report.

No objection being made—

Mr. Stanly, from the said committee, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Public Expenditures respectfully submit to the House a report made by the Hon. George Poindexter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Poindexter was one of the commissioners appointed by the President on the 10th of May, 1841, to examine into the affairs of the Custom-house in the city of New York.

The committee being apprized that the expenditures at the custom-house, in the city of New York, had increased very greatly for several years past, felt bound to become acquainted with the nature and character of these expenditures, that the guilty might be exposed and punished, and like abuses corrected for the future. As, however, the time allowed to the committee for such an investigation was not sufficient to enable them to attempt the investigation with any probability of success, unless they had abandoned the sittings of the House, and as they had been informed of the nature of the duties of the commissioners, they concluded it would be more satisfactory to the House to wait the report of the commissioners.

On the 9th day of February last the House of Representatives adopted a resolution reported from the Committee on Public Expenditures, requesting the Secretary of the

Treasury to send a copy of the report of the commissioners. No answer to that resolution has yet been received. Some days since the committee called on the Secretary of the Treasury to know when they would receive an answer to the resolution referred to, and whether the report made since the date of that resolution would be sent. Some days elapsed and no answer came. Another letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to this, after waiting another day, the committee received no answer.

The committee knowing the general desire to be made acquainted with the proceedings of the commissioners, and believing that it was due not only to the House of Representatives but to the American People that abuse should be exposed, and feeling anxious that measures might be taken during the present session to prevent the recurrence of the degrading enormities practised at the custom-house, determined to call on Mr. Poindexter, one of the commissioners, and to submit the result of his labors to the consideration of the House.

This report is herewith submitted. The committee earnestly and respectfully invite the attention of the House to its details. It is believed that the wickedness of public officers here exposed is unparalleled in the history of any civilized Government; and public interest—the interest of the injured and unjustly oppressed citizens—and above all, public honor, imperiously demand a remedy at the hands of the Representatives of the People.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stanly said he intended to move the printing of the same number of extra copies as had been printed of the Swartwout report—five thousand with the accompanying documents, he believed, and twenty thousand without.

Mr. Weller objected.

The Speaker said the motion would be entered on the Journal.

Mr. Stanly said that was all he desired at this time.

The motion was entered accordingly.

The House then took up, in committee of the whole, the amendment to the apportionment bill, submitted by Mr. Halsted from the Committee on Elections, requiring each State, by its Legislature, to be laid off into as many districts as she is entitled to representatives, and that each district shall elect its own representative. A long debate ensued, and finally the committee rose without arriving at any decision.

THE STAR.



Libertas et natale solum. RALEIGH, MAY 4, 1842. For Governor of North Carolina, JOHN M. MOREHEAD. For President of the United States, HENRY CLAY.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina and the Bank of Cape Fear resumed specie payments on Monday last; and we hope they will never suspend again. Here is an example for the Banks of Virginia. Let them "do likewise." Their notes have long been, in value, below those of our Banks; and now they will sink much lower; and not only the institutions from whence they were issued, but the Commonwealth itself, will be more and more degraded and dishonored.

THE RHODE ISLAND EXCITEMENT.

In Rhode Island the cloud becomes more and more lowering. At the latest dates, the free suffrage party were marching their armed forces about the city of Providence, distributing arms, and making ready to "let slip the dogs of war." A call had been made for a meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, for the purpose of aiding them in establishing their constitution, in consequence of which the Governor of Rhode Island called an extra session of the Legislature, which met on the 25th ultimo.

His message to that body, which was referred to a committee of two from each county, suggests the propriety of making a requisition upon the President of the U. States for aid to put down the domestic violence with which the State is threatened, and recommends the appointment of a Board of Council to advise and consult with the Executive, and the organization of such a military force as shall be deemed necessary to the present exigency.

The next day the committee reported a series of resolutions authorizing the Governor to take such steps as he might deem expedient in order to protect or remove the property of the State, and also to employ and pay volunteer companies of troops. Also, that a Board of Counselors for the Governor be appointed; which they thought was all that was then necessary, as the Legislature would meet in regular session the next week. The resolutions, (called "standing army resolutions" by the Chronicle) were laid on the table until Wednesday, the 27th.

A bill was introduced for holding another Convention, extending materially the right of suffrage, which we sincerely trust, may lead to an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

The 3rd of May instant was appointed for the free suffrage party to meet and hold a General Assembly; which they seemed determined to do at all hazards. They had published a notice, giving an invitation to all the military favorable to their cause, "to give their attendance as an escort," on the occasion.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that all the resolutions of the committee were passed except the standing army one. The proposition to call another Convention was indefinitely postponed, 45 to 12. The Legislature closed its extra session on Wednesday, the 27th.

STARTLING REPORT.

It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the 28th, that the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the concerns of the New York Custom House, which report was drawn up by Mr. Poindexter, has finally been brought out to public view. The people are indebted for this to the lynx-eyed vigilance and untiring perseverance of the fearless and patriotic representative of the Washington District, Mr. STANLY. The National Intelligencer says, "we have had no opportunity to examine its contents, but those who have had time to do so, pronounce it to be a startling development of abuses, which have grown up (and some of which have grown old) with the Custom House Establishment. Mr. Stanly remarks, with regard to it, 'it is believed that the wickedness of public officers here exposed is unparalleled in the history of any civilized Government; and public interest—the interest of the injured and unjustly oppressed citizens—and above all, public honor, imperiously demand a remedy at the hands of the Representatives of the people.'"

It is proper to state that the Madisonian received since the above was in type, says that the report of the other two commissioners, Messrs. Stewart and Kelly, has been in the hands of the President four months, and that he has held it waiting for that of Mr. Poindexter; that both might be submitted to Congress at once. It is now intimated that "Mr. Poindexter's report presents a prejudiced and ex parte view of many circumstances," which is corrected by the report of the other commissioners.

DISTRICT SYSTEM.

The proposition now before the House of Representatives, to require the States to be laid off into districts, by their respective Legislatures, and the people in each district to vote for but one Representative for Congress, is undergoing an animated debate in that House, and exciting much interest at Washington.

The advocates of the measure contend that Congress has the power under the clause of the Constitution, which declares that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators;" and to make the mode of conducting elections in the different States equal and uniform, which is not now the case, they further contend that the time has arrived when it is proper for Congress to exercise this power.

The opposers of the proposition contend that it would be an infringement upon the rights of the States, and that they would not now, after having been so long suffered to regulate the matter themselves, submit to it. Some of them, however, admit that as an extreme right, Congress possesses the power to district all the States.

We are in favor of the district system, as the only just and proper method by which the interests and opinions of the people can be fully and fairly represented; and we also think it clear that the Constitution grants to Congress the whole power over the subject. But we are not prepared to say they should now exercise the power proposed, though there are some cogent reasons given in its favor.

LACONIC.

At a meeting of the suffrage party, in Rhode Island, after the promulgation of Gov. King's manifesto, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas we, the citizens of Warwick, have not been frightened, therefore,

Resolved, That we will not be frightened.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.

This fine steam ship has been purchased by the Belgian Government, under whose flag she will hereafter continue her regular visits to New York from Antwerp.

FROM TEXAS.

There is a report that Austin is taken, and 1354 Texans butchered! We don't believe a word of it. The news was received at Memphis, Ten. on the 8th April. The Houston Telegraph published on the 4th, received at this office, is silent on the subject. The event must have happened, if at all, before the Telegraph was issued, and would of course have been noticed.

MEXICO.

It is said Santa Anna is negotiating a loan of seven millions with England, on a pledge of the peninsula of California—important, if true.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The returns from Virginia come in so slowly, that no idea can yet be formed of the result.

In Petersburg the Whigs have triumphed, which is a gain. The majority of Bolling, Whig, over Wallace, Loco Foco, is 26 votes.

In Dinwiddie, it is believed the Whigs have again been defeated. The Locos have also again carried Prince George and Greensville.

In Henrico and the city of Richmond the Whigs have carried the day by large majorities. Hill Carter is elected to the Senate; and R. T. Daniel and S. McRae to the House—all Whigs. No change.

In Chesterfield, the Locos have triumphed by 200 majority. No change.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S APPOINTMENTS.

It will be seen by the following list of appointments, which we find in the Register, that Gov. Morehead is out among the people. At Greenville, Pitt County, on the 3rd of May, being Court week.

- "Snow Hill, Greene, on the 10th of May, being the Tuesday of the County Court.
"Waynesboro', Wayne, the 16th of May, being Monday of County Court.
"Halifax, on the 18th May, being Wednesday of County Court.
"Jackson, Northampton, on Thursday the 19th of May.
"Smithfield, Johnston, on the 24th of May, being Tuesday of County Court.
"Hillsboro', Orange County, on 27th May, being Friday of County Court.
"Fayetteville, the 7th of June, being Tuesday of County Court.

The Loco focus in Giddings' district, Ohio, have determined to run a candidate for Congress against that individual—not relishing, we suppose, the advice of the Evening Post.

TREASON AND ABOLITION.

The Boston Liberator comes out openly and states that the purpose of the Abolition Convention, which is to meet in New York on the 11th instant, is to adopt the measure of a repeal of the Union!

EXPEDITION.

Travelling may be now effected from Washington city to Boston in thirty-six hours!

WE HOLD THE LOCOS RESPONSIBLE.

For the disorderly state of the currency, and the ruin and distress consequent thereon which overspread the land. This is shown by the following

UNDENIABLE FACTS:

In 1830 there were in the U. States 330 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$145,000,000. (in round numbers.) In 1832, the Bank bill was vetoed, and in 1833, the deposits were removed. In 1835, the number of banks had increased to 558, with an aggregate capital of \$331,000,000; and in December, 1837, they had still further augmented to 709 in number, with an aggregate capital of \$440,000,000. Note, who did it! The Whigs are called the Bank party—the paper money party. And yet it turns out that five States, which were then under Loco Foco control,—to wit, Maine, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri, during the period of seven years, increased their number of Banks from 56 to 129, and their aggregate capital from 18 1/2 millions to 134 1/2 millions of dollars, being an addition of upwards of \$105,000,000 to the Banking capital of the country—nearly one-half of the whole increase of banking capital in the Union during that period! Why, if the other States had imitated these Loco Foco Anti-Bank folks, the increased banking capital would not have been less, in that period, than five hundred millions of dollars!

Let not the Loco focus, then, have the impudence to attribute to whig paternity, their miserably corrupt, sickly and dying offspring!

The whigs are in favor of a moderate and well regulated banking system; not of a system of flooding the country with irredeemable bank rags.

NEGOTIATION WITH THE ENGLISH MINISTER.

The Madisonian says: We know nothing of the progress of the negotiation between the Secretary of State and Lord Ashburton, but from the uncommonly frequent meetings of the Cabinet, of late, and the daily conversations which we understand to take place between the negotiators, we presume the parties are not idle. In the mean time, we see, with great pleasure the manifestation of a disposition in the Senate to adopt a measure, already recommended to Congress by the President, which shall make suitable Constitutional provisions for such cases as that of McLeod. If we are to have war—upon the probability of which we express no opinion, and have no means of forming one—let us have it on some matter of real national interest. Let not the McLeods, and the Hogans, and the Thellers, have power to set the two leading Governments in the world, at loggerheads.

On this point, we agree with Mr. Adams. If we have war, let it be on some question of clear right, on our side, and then let us fight it out.

WAR STEAMERS.—The French Minister of Marine has recommended an increase of the French Steam Navy, by the addition of five steam frigates of 540 horse power each; fifteen frigates of 450 horse power; twenty-two steam corvettes of 220 horse power each; and thirty vessels not exceeding 160 horse power each—making in all seventy additional steam vessels.

THE HUNGARIAN BROTHERS.—The New York Express of Monday has a letter dated Havana, April 19, which states that a rumor prevailed that the Hungarian Brothers had been murdered and robbed somewhere near Puerto Principe, and that two of the robbers were found dead near them, and from tracks of blood that were found, it is presumed that others were wounded. If this be true, it is probable they made some resistance, but being slightly armed, were overpowered.

MESSANGER.

The April number of the Southern Literary Messenger presents a rare and rich treat to the reading public. It is pronounced to be perhaps the ablest and most valuable number that has ever been issued; and this is saying enough for any periodical.

"THE DAILY BEE."

We have received several numbers of a very neat and spirited daily newspaper, bearing the above title, published in the City of Boston by an association of practical printers, at \$3 per annum. We extend to the editors the hand of friendship, and cheerfully enter their interesting paper on our exchange list.

The Clarksburg Va. Whig contradicts the statement, made some days since, on authority of the Monongalia Republican, that the deputy sheriffs of Harrison had resigned their offices, and that the people in one section of that county had determined in public meeting to resist, by force of arms, the legal collection of debts. The Whig says—"The

people of Harrison county are as able and willing as any people in the State to pay their debts. No meeting of the kind was ever held in the county—the laws are regularly executed—and although the people are smarting under the mis-administration of the Loco Focus, they submit patiently, in the hope of better times."

A CURRENCY PANIC has been raised in Mobile by a combination of ninety-eight merchants and traders, who have mutually pledged their honor, that from and after the 1st June next, they "will receive the notes of the bank of the State, which are not redeemed in specie on demand, only at the rates at which they can be sold for specie the day of their receipt." The Advertiser opposes this movement as wrong in principle and pernicious in tendency.

FINAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

It is rumored with confidence, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that the difficulties between this country and England will be arranged and finally settled amicably. The rumor is based on intelligence from England by the Great Western, that Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Everett in negotiating, arrived at such results as formed a fair basis upon which terms of settlement for all the questions in dispute between the two countries could be formed. The special messengers arrived in the steamer, were charged it is stated, with the outlines of the negotiation for confirmation by this government. The results arrived at by Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Everett were hastened by a concurrence of events. The state of affairs in the East rendered it imperative upon the English Government to remove, without delay, all cause of disquiet in this country, and the mission of Lord Ashburton naturally prompted Mr. Everett to be active, in order not to have the business taken out of his hands. Lord Ashburton's visit, it is said, was never meant to result in any practical settlement. These reports, if true, are of the highest importance to the country. To them is ascribed the recent advance in stocks and other prices.

RHODE ISLAND.

The legal election which took place on Wednesday last resulted in the election of the entire ticket of State Officers by a vote of 7,152, without including Charlestown and Block Island, which had not been heard from, and which will probably increase the aggregate vote to about 7,300.

This is a handsome majority of all the voters in the State—the number of votes given for the insurgent candidates on the Monday previous being but little over 6000.

DEFENCES OF NEW YORK.

We learn from the Courier and Enquirer that Gen. Wool, Commandant of the Eastern Department, is engaged in putting the harbor of New York in a proper state of defence, and during the last week mounted upwards of two hundred guns in the different fortifications. It is added that in a very few days there will be mounted at the Narrows, and on Governor's and Ellis' Islands, upwards of four hundred pieces of heavy Ordnance, consisting of 24's, 32's and 42's. The works on Bedlow's Island (Fort Wood) are undergoing a thorough repair.

It is noted by the Pennsylvaniaian that the mortality among the members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, has been unusually great within a year or two past. The death of Mr. Lawrence, announced a few days ago is the sixth, since the election in October, 1840.

For the Star.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through your columns, to address myself to the Whigs of North Carolina, and to urge upon them the necessity of vigilance and untiring devotion to the cause of truth and liberty. In every great enterprise, whether moral or political, concerted action is absolutely necessary to insure success. Our numbers may be great, but if they are not properly trained and marshalled for the conflict, discomfiture and defeat must inevitably follow. The presence of an experienced General may inspire us with new courage, but cannot supply the want of toil and skill which a previous training alone can give. Every one, however circumscribed his sphere of action, is responsible in proportion to the influence he wields. Let no one undertake the influence, but with a patriotic devotion to the good of his country contribute his mite to advance its interest and prosperity. No one is so humble that he has an influence with some confiding friend who is attached to the opposite party, or is wavering in his devotion to the Whig cause. In the true spirit of friendship let him reason with them, expose the heresies of their party, and endeavor to remove the veil of delusion and infatuation that surrounds them. If nothing more, he can expose Locofoec misrepresentation; the principal and only weapons with which they assail us. A solemn responsibility rests upon every one, however humble and unpretending—a responsibility of startling magnitude. If by culpable negligence we permit the principles of the Whig party to be defeated, corruption will resume its sway, and the bright hopes which the people had formed from the elevation of General Harrison to the Presidency will be blasted forever.

The treachery of a single man, aided by a few "two inch" politicians, should not throw a shadow of gloom over our path. Their little minds, goaded by disappointment, fortunately cause, in the country, no more dangerous plans—their pigmy arms cannot fetter the giant freedom. This disappointment should rather stimulate us to renewed exertion, that we may redeem the pledges of reform and relief made to the people. The Whig members of Congress have manifested the greatest anxiety to relieve the distresses of the country—to carry out the measures to which they pledged themselves during the Presidential canvass, but they have been checked by the exercise of the Veto—a power of dangerous tendency which most of the Presidents have used with the utmost caution. Mr. Tyler, however, wields it as if it were the least appendage to his office. The Whigs then are not responsible to the country for the mismanagement and misrule of the present Administration, except so far as they had an agency in elevating him to the Presidency; a sin which they confess, and for which they feel the most heartfelt repentance. We disavow all further political connection with him and his "Corporal's Guard," who with vanity and presumption, only equalled by that of Charles the tenth, think that with a dozen followers they can storm the country, and

lead the people captive at will. The position of these men resembles that of the bats in the stable, they are neither permitted to fly the least nor the fowls; but forced by their "peculiarities" to remain separate and distinct. Perhaps a separate page of history will be reserved, upon which to record their names and their deeds. With such an Administration, actuated by selfish motives, and surrounded by weak councillors and advisers, the people can expect no relief. Nothing is better calculated to subvert the feelings of the patriot than the present condition of the country. Manufacturers, Commerce, Agriculture, and every species of employment have been cramped in their operations by an unwise administration of the Government. To remedy these evils, should be our constant aim, and to effect this desirable end, we must not fold our arms and vainly call upon Hercules to assist us; but must put our shoulders to the wheel and push bravely forward. Amid this general gloom, however, there is a ray of hope to cheer us onward. There is a master spirit among us whose patriotic mind soared far above the petty political strifes of the day—whose every wish is his country's good. The eyes of the country are turned towards him. Pending the treaty of Ghent, when the honor, and perhaps the independence of the country was at stake, they found him an able and successful advocate. When the Missouri question threatened us with immediate dissolution, he was found a faithful guardian of southern interest. During the dark period of South Carolina Nullification, when the bravest stood still and feared to move, he boldly marched forward and piloted us through the storm. We again call upon him in our present embarrassed condition, to come forward and aid us in ridding ourselves of evils, which, if permitted to go on, will be attended by the most fatal consequences. To this call he will readily respond, and the drooping hopes of the American people will be revived by the welcome intelligence that Henry Clay is a candidate for the Presidency. North Carolina, from whose borders the first note of independence was heard, has pledged herself to his support; other States will follow her example, and if we are true to ourselves and the principles we profess, another victory awaits us. Our opponents are ever watchful, ready to attack our weakest points.—If, therefore, we remain in "inglorious ease," it requires no prophetic vision to see the result.—Upon the issue is staked our dearest interests, the peace of our homes and the preservation of our liberties.

The agrarian spirit that is abroad in the land, secretly sapping the foundations of virtue and morality, respects neither public good, nor private happiness. Under the guise of democracy it is insinuating itself into the vitals of the country, and cramping her energies with its poisonous influence. With rapid strides it is marching onward, and if not stayed in its progress, will finally overturn the temple of liberty and extinguish the vestal flame that burns upon its altars. PHILODEMAS.

MARRIED.

In Newbern, Mr. Edgar Cuthbert to Miss Julia Clark, youngest daughter of Elijah Clark, Esq. Also, Mr. Thomas Richardson to Miss Julia E. Allen, daughter of the late Vine Allen, Esq.

In Granville county, Mr. C. H. Walker to Miss Martha Champion. Also, Mr. Budd Wilford to Miss Parthena Meadows.

On the 17th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Temperance M. Thompson, by Bryant Bennett, Esq. Thomas Jones, Esq. to Mrs. Temperance M. Thompson all of Martin county.

In Washington, N. C. Mr. E. K. Akenford to Miss Mary Louisa Bowen.

In Bladen, Mr. Joseph Lyon to Miss Mary J. Lucas. Also, Mr. John M. Fennell, of New Hanover county, to Miss Mary C. Cromatic.

In Fayetteville, Mr. Henry L. Myrover to Mrs. U. C. Horton.

In Richmond county, Mr. William H. Bailey, late of Hertford county, to Miss Maria Pate.

In Guilford, Mr. Jeremiah Walker to Miss Emily Edwards.

In Salisbury, Mr. William Locke, to Miss Augusta Wheeler, late of New York.

In Davidson county, Mr. Jacob Brown to Miss Eliza J. daughter of Martin Rothrock. Also, Mr. Asa Ribelin to Miss Susan C. Walton.

DIED.

In Salisbury, of consumption, Miss Mary Louisa Baker, aged eighteen years and six months. Also, Mrs. Margaret Brown, wife of Col. J. M. Brown in the 27th year of her age. Also, Mr. James Gheen, aged about 45 years.

In Washington, N. C. William S. Holmes, Esq. Clerk of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the county of Beaufort.

In Fayetteville, on the 13th, Mr. Asa Beebe, in the 77th year of his age. On the 10th, Miss Margaret Dobbin, third daughter of the late John M. Dobbin, Esq. aged 17. On the 19th, Mrs. Hawley, relict of Isaac Hawley, deceased, aged 77.

In Macon, Ga., John Martin, a native of Rockingham county, N. C.

In Newbern, Mrs. Jane Carney, widow of the late James Carney, in the 73d year of her age. Also, Mary, daughter of Mr. Moses W. Jarvis, and Nancy infant daughter of F. N. McIlwain, Esq.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.

Wilson alias Bunge Thompson late of Montgomery county, (son of John Thompson) was out hunting early on the morning of the 7th ult., and while in the act of stepping over a log, he was bit by a rattlesnake on the hind part of his leg, just about the ankle. As soon as he discovered the snake he shot it, (so he said) and ran home, as fast as he could. Having run near half a mile, he fell in the road on his back, and his head struck a water very much, and not being able to walk, he rolled over until he got to the branch, and drank as much as he wanted. He was not discovered until 2 o'clock, P. M. when he was in a most horrid condition. The blood having settled about his eyes, and every muscle and siner in a perpetual motion, though he was not much swelled. When found he was in his right mind, though he appeared to be insensible of his misery, and said he would soon be well again. He pointed out the place where he had killed the snake, and said it was as large around as the calf of his leg. There appeared to be four small holes on his leg where he was bit, and the upper ones were at least 1/2 inches apart. He was taken home, but too late, every remedy proving unavailing. He expired on Friday morning, the 8th ult. without a struggle, being about twenty-four hours after he was bit.

NOTICE.

Entered on my book this day, one iron grey horse, supposed to be five years old this spring, his hind eye about five feet high, appraised at thirty-five dollars, taken up by Mr. John Marley, living not far from Siler's old place, Chatham county, N. C.

MIAL WOMBLE, Ranger.

Chatham County, April 26, 1842.

NOTICE.

A RUNAWAY Negro Man was taken up and committed to the Jail of Pasquotank County, who says his name is JOHN, and that he is a blacksmith, and belongs to William Keeling, formerly of Norfolk County. The said negro is black, has good teeth in front, and is from 25 to 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, flat nose, and has a scar over his right eye, and one under his left