

**THOMAS J. LEMAY,**  
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

**TERMS.**  
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# RALEIGH STAR,

## And North Carolina Gazette.

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RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1842.



**FRESH FROM NEW YORK.**  
**JOHN T. WEST,**  
 No. 70, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,  
 Next door to the New City Hall,  
 RALEIGH, N. C.

**H**AS just received a variety of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.** &c. He will offer them at prices to suit the times. A few of the articles will now be named.

Rich printed lawns, Batistines, Foulard Silks, Colored and black silks, American, English and French Calicoes, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Laces for Caps, steel cap springs, elegant artificial Flowers, Superb Chinese Fans, common do. Ladies' very superior Gloves, Light colored and black Philadelphia Slippers, silk and cotton Hose and half Hose, silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linen, Nippon Cotton, Plain Thread, Sewing Silk, Silk Twist, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched do. Worked Insertings and Edgings, Buttons of many kinds, Hooks and Eyes, Needles, Pins, Scissors, Thimbles, &c. &c.; Plain Cotton Handkerchiefs, Corsets, shell and common Combs, thread and cotton Laces, Towellings, Table Cloths, Birdseye and Russia Diapers, Carpet Bags for travellers, very large cheap trunks, Palm Leaf Hats for men and boys, Nans' Bonnets, Box Cottages, Writing Paper, bleached and unbleached Domestic, Coat Padding and Canvas, Gentlemen's Gloves, Stocks, Neck Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Bosoms, silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gaiters, Suspenders, Silk Drawers, &c. Summer Vestings, Nankeens, Brown Linens, Brown Cambric, Linen, Gray Cloth, silk and cotton Pongees, &c. &c. Worked Collars, Bleached and unbleached Cotton Jeans, Arpon Checks, Turkey Red Cotton, Span Cotton.

Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Brown Sugars, Leaf ditto crushed Lard ditto, Pepper, Mustard, Aleppic, Ginger, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Starch, White, brown and fancy Soaps, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Flints, Mrs. Miller's Best Snuff in bottles and bladders, Snuff Boxes, Chewing Tobacco—very best, Cigars.

Raleigh, May 13 20 11

**DOCTOR EVANS' MINISTERS TO THE DISTRESSED.**

**Evans' Camomile Pills.**

This tonic medicine is for nervous complaints: general debility, indigestion and its consequences, want of appetite, distention of the stomach, acidity, unpleasant taste in the mouth, nervous symptoms, languor when the mind becomes irritable, desponding, thoughtful, melancholy and dejected. Hypochondriacism, constipation, dimness of sight, delirium and all other nervous affections, these Pills will produce a safe and permanent cure.

Prepared by Dr. Evans, 100 Chatham St. New York, and for sale in this place at

**N. L. STITH'S** Apothecary Store.  
 Raleigh, March 25, 1842. 13 if.

**The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man.**

For sale by **E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.**

Most valuable little work entitled "The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man," affording a plain and forcible illustration of the comparative happiness of the two classes of mankind, Rich and Poor.

**Riches Without Wings!**

FOR more trifles, a little volume can be purchased, entitled "Riches without wings!" a book that is thought to be worth its weight in gold. For sale by

**E. P. NASH,** Book and Piano Forte Seller,  
 Petersburg, Va.  
 19 if.

**HOW CAN A PERSON JUDGE OF A PIANO BY THE OUTSIDE APPEARANCE!**

ANY skillful Cabinet Maker can frame a beautiful Case, and these splendid organs are frequently found to cover the poorest sort of inside—but it requires something more to make a good and durable ACTION, which is the most important matter connected with a Piano—a thing scarcely ever looked into—and how can a purchaser be a judge? The safest way is to take Pianos upon trial, and then you are sure to be on the safe side.

I have here, **THREE Pianos—Soprano, Tenor and Bass** at reduced prices, and I offer them upon trial—if they are good, keep them; if they are bad, return them.

**E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.,** Dealer in books and Piano Fortes.  
 19 if.

**FOR SALE,**

At the North Carolina Book Store, Hadlock's Vegetable Powder & Syrup, for Coughs, Colic, Cramp, &c. 11

**Loco Foco "Pipe Layers."**—A great deal of capital has been made, by our Loco Foco opponents, out of the charge, which, although our original convictions were otherwise, we now believe was too well founded; that the Whigs succeeded, some years ago, in carrying the New York city election by an extensive and systematic fraud upon the elective franchise. What will they now say to the allegation of the New York Tribune, sustained by affidavit, that, at the recent election in that city, from sixty to eighty criminals, in confinement under sentence on Blackwell's Island, were let off by the keepers the night before the election, and carried to the city, to vote for the Loco Foco tickets, in the most doubtful wards? We hope to see them expend a portion of their virtuous indignation upon this fraud, unless they have exhausted it all upon the Whig "pipe layers."—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

**WHOLESALE BANKRUPTCY.**

The Independent Monitor, published at Tusculum, Ala., of the 27th April, contains one hundred and ninety two notices of persons applying for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CAMBRIDGE, S. C., ON CORN.

The Committee on Corn have to Report, that owing to the remoteness of their situation, from each other, they have been deprived of the advantages of a free communication and comparison of views of the subjects referred to them, which would have greatly assisted them in preparing a report, more satisfactory to themselves, and of more practical benefit to the Society.

There are, however, a few propositions of acknowledged worth and of general application, in relation to the growth and cultivation of Corn, which cannot be reported too often, and which they regard of sufficient importance to be submitted to the consideration of the Society.

The first duty of the planter, in order to ensure success in his crops, is the careful and thorough preparation of his land. It should be an inflexible rule, not to deposit seed in the ground, until it is in a proper state for their reception. Whatever is done by the planter, should be well done, is an axiom so universally true, both in principle and its application, to the every day business of his avocation, that he never should be unmindful of the lesson which it inculcates.

The next step which is a measure of equal importance, is the selection of seed. That variety is to be preferred, which will yield the greatest product to a given number of acres, reference being had to both weight and quantity.

The Committee have paid some attention to the different varieties of Corn, and from their observation and the information of several intelligent planters, they are persuaded that the best variety with which they are acquainted, is a species of the white gourd seed, remarkable for the large size of the cobs, the number of rows of grain, and the compact order in which the large and well shaped grains adhere to the cob. The number of rows of grain vary from 18 to 24; sometimes they run as high as 26, and in one instance they reached the extraordinary number of 32. In Fairfield, this variety is called the Cook Corn, and is highly prized by the best planters of that enterprising District, as being superior over the common kind both in quality and quantity of grain. It is represented to yield four or five bushels to the acre more than the ordinary variety in the country.

In comparing this variety with the corn which Edward Kirksey, Esq., of Pattersonville has been planting and improving for some years past, we are convinced that it belongs to the same species, if it be not the identical kind. The Committee beg leave to state, that some of its members have tried the Kirksey corn, and with much confidence in its superior qualities, they embrace the occasion to recommend it to the notice of the Society.

When the planter shall have satisfied himself that he has procured the best variety for productiveness and for its adaptation to his soil and climate, he should then charge himself with the further duty of making an annual selection from his fields before the crop is gathered. In making this selection, the Committee are aware of but one general rule to be observed, the selection should be made from the earliest and healthiest stalks, having two or more ears, and from none other. It has been a question, somewhat mooted, whether the upper or lower ear is to be preferred. A satisfactory reason may be assigned in favor of the top ear arising from the laws of vegetable physiology. The food of all vegetables is first received into the small vessels with which the roots are supplied, while it is held in a state of solution by water, and conveyed through the pith and spiracles of the stalk to the leaves, when it undergoes an essential change and is elaborated into suitable aliment for the plant. It is then diffused through the organs of the plant by means of the bark in its return passage of the roots, imparting in its progress the elements of nutrition to the growing plant. In the return passage of these nourishing juices, it does not appear improbable, that the top ear should appropriate to itself the richest portions, and be thereby enabled to attain the largest growth. Whether this hypothesis be philosophically true or not, the fact is indisputable, that the top ear usually the largest, and therefore to be preferred.

The planter must at this stage determine in favor of some one of the various modes of planting corn, which are practiced in this section of the State, and are as follows: The first and probably the oldest mode is in checks five, with two stalks in a hill; the second in checks four by four, with one stalk in a hill; the third five feet by three, with one stalk in a hill; and the more recent mode in drills of unequal distances, as suits the taste of the planter, or the character and strength of the land. The first mode is obnoxious to an insuperable objection, arising from the fact, that at the present time there is but a small portion of our lands of sufficient freshness and fertility to bring to maturity two stalks in the same hill with perfect ears of corn on them. The roots of corn are fibrous, and penetrate the earth for some feet around the stalk, and when there are two in a hill they not only intermix

with each other, but require a double portion of food and moisture, which too frequently exhausts the soil of its supply of each, leaving the stalks to perish for want of sustenance. This was the common mode in the early settlement of the States when the lands were in their virgin strength and freshness, but is now abandoned as unsuited to the present condition of the country.

The next plan of planting four feet by four in checks, with one stalk in a hill, avoids the foregoing objections but is nevertheless, not without its defects; by this mode the corn is too much crowded for the free passage of heat and air. We are persuaded in order to make corn in high perfection, such distance is fundamentally necessary, one way at least, as will admit of the free admission of air, heat and light, the essential agents in bringing corn to a high state of productiveness. The mode of planting in checks five by three is much more favorable in every point of view than four by four; in effect it gives greater distance to the plants, which will allow of a free circulation of air and heat, and at the same time increases the number of stalks upon a given space of ground, and to that extent augments the production of the crop. The number of stalks on a square acre of ground planted in checks five by three, will exceed the number planted four by four by something upwards of two hundred and thirty, as will be apparent to every one who will square the distances at which the corn stands according to both plans, and ascertain the difference. By this mode of planting and by commencing the cultivation of the crop by planting first the wide way and next the narrow way, then the wide way at every subsequent working, the roots are never disturbed the narrow way but once, and that at a time when the plant is in vigorous growth and when the partial cutting of the roots tends to the multiplication and the consequent increase of vessels for the reception of food. At this stage in the growth of corn, cutting the roots is no injury but rather benefit; of all the modes of planting corn in checks, we regard this as liable to fewer objections, and presenting more advantages than any other. We are inclined to believe from recent experiments that the drill culture is preferable to either of the foregoing, and is destined ere long to supersede them all. It recommends itself to the favorable consideration of the planter as being better adapted for the retention of moisture for the prevention of washing and for the equal if not increased production of the land.

The preparation of the land should be made in beds five feet, or five feet six inches wide, with such direction given to the rows, having reference to the slope of the field, as will admit of the easy and gradual passage of water into the adjoining branches or prepared water drains, without serious damage to the land. If the drills are well prepared and thrown up by bar-ploughs into well defined beds, a large portion of falling water will be absorbed and retained in the drills on high lands, instead of running with destructive speed to the valleys, as is too often seen in the check system, washing up the corn, and injuring the land in its progress. On high land the corn should be planted in the water furrow, at the distance in the drill of thirty inches or three feet, as may be most suitable to the age and strength of the land, and covered with the plough by running two furrows. If the planter uses manure as every one should do, it is advisable to scatter it along the entire drill and drop the seed corn upon it. The use of the plough in covering corn and the manure at the same time will protect the latter from evaporation and the former from being washed up by rain. If the land should be in good order, the corn will come up well without further attention, but ruff and studdy, it will be advisable to run the harrow over the corn the fifth or sixth day after it has been planted. On bottom or low lands especially if they are inclined to be wet, it is safer to plant in the middle of the beds, planting and covering as above recommended. The system of planting in drill is far better adapted to the purposes of draining, low & moist land especially if the fields lie in the least degree undulating, as it enables the planter to give that direction to his drills through which the water will naturally flow, and by which the redundant portions may be discharged from the surface of the land.—The treatment of plants and vegetables under ground, should be somewhat analogous to that bestowed upon them above the earth. The moderate topping or pruning of plants at the proper season is thought to improve their vigor and increase their fruitfulness, but the excessive use of the knife at any season will cause much injury by producing a violent derangement in the circulation of the fluids, in consequence of which, the growth of plants is not only greatly retarded, but their destruction in many instances rendered inevitable—these effects are produced with equal certainty, whether violence is offered the plant by pruning its limbs to excess, and cutting its roots to excess. Hence it is that crops of corn are too often damaged by the injudicious use of the plough, cutting and tearing asunder the roots, during the continuance of any and adverse seasons, especially where the corn has been planted in checks. This injury may be measurably avoided by pursuing

the drill system, as in it a portion of the roots are never disturbed by cultivation but remain in their natural vigor to collect nutriment for the growing crop up to the period of their maturity. The drill system therefore recommended itself to our adoption from the fruitful consideration of its better adaptation over all others, to retain moisture on high and rolling land, to drain off water when it has fallen in abundant quantities, to preserve the land from washing by allowing the drills to be run suitably to the position and character of the fields, and lastly, to yield as large, if not larger crops, to a given quantity of land, with the same labor.

All which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

**WHIT. BROOKS, Chairman.**  
*(Edgfield Advertiser.)*

#### LOCUSTS.

This is a "locust year," in many places the woods, for miles and miles in extent, are alive with these singular insects. During the morning and noon hours of the day the forest is filled with their monotonous noise.

The periodical visits of these insects in multitudes excite the wonder and curious inquiry of some, and the ridiculous apprehensions of others. It is said by some that they appear every fourteenth year; others say every seventh. All we happen to know on this head, is, that the last visitation of locusts occurred the same year that the big elephant "came round"; but whether that event was just fourteen years ago, passes our present ability to compute. "This child" trudged three miles, one broiling hot June day, with a lonesome quarter of a dollar in his pocket, to see the elephant, and well remembers having his ears dimmed all the way with the *choral song* of the hundred thousand millions of locusts!

There are, or have been, very erroneous and very superstitious notions indulged concerning the locusts. In time past, certain deep philosophers, who were specially learned in entomological matters, did declare that they bored down into the bowels of the earth for the space of seven years, and bored up 't'other seven. A decided bore. They might find more profitable employment than this.—It has been quite a prevalent opinion that these wonderful little sojourners carry upon their wings certain prophetic signs of coming events. For instance, when two W's can be made out on their wings, War and Want are prefigured; two P's indicate Peace and Plenty. Some sharp-sighted folks, we understand, have discovered, the letter E on their backs, this year, which, in their sapient judgment, betokens war with England.—But perhaps the most popular fallacy is, that they commemorate the plague of locusts in Egypt. This notion was probably adopted because they are called *locusts*, and because they are said continually to utter the name of Pharaoh. We could never satisfy ourselves of the correctness of this latter assertion,—being situated similarly of the fellow who "could" not see the town for the houses;—the whole innumerable multitude keeping up such a jabbering din, that it is difficult to ascertain what any particular individual does say. However, a few large insects appear every year, called locusts, and which, we believe, bear a pretty exact resemblance to those at present under consideration; they utter a sound which may very readily be fancied to resemble the word *Ph-a-r-a-o-h*, sung with a peculiar cadence and prolongation of the sound. The sound is strictly wild and pensive, and not at all unpleasant to the observer and lover of nature.—Early in June, when vegetation is approaching its fullest luxuriance under the shining hot sun; when the sultry glimmering, styled "Larrence dancing," appears over the sunny fields and along the hot lanes; when the morning warblers have sought the cool shades, and their songs are hushed;—when no sounds approach your ear but the lazy "wo-hoy" of the distant ploughman;—the impudent "bob white" of some solitary partridge;—and the shrill *Pharaoh-ing* of two or three locusts, each, in his lonely green bush,—you have a subduing, overpowering sense of the presence of sultry Summer.

Our locusts are nothing more than a species of large grasshoppers, and bear a resemblance, in their habits, to the great destroying locusts to the East. They are an innocent, harmless little people, incapable of devouring a single leaf or blade of grass. But the locusts of Egypt "covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened; and they did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees which the hail had left, and there remained not any green thing in the trees, or in the herbs of the field, throughout all the land of Egypt."

Commentators on the bible, and naturalists, say that the locust (of the East) belongs to a genus of insects known by the name *Gryllis*, which includes three species, Crickets, Grasshoppers, and Locusts. The great brown locust is about three inches in length, resembling in its general appearance a grasshopper; but its mouth fitted with an apparatus enabling it to destroy vegetation with great facility. Eastern travellers relate that they come in vast clouds, which extend from fifteen to eighteen miles in length, and from nine to twelve in breadth, so as to obscure the

brightest day. Both ancient and modern writers verify the scripture account, that they come and go in the direction of the wind. "And Moses stretched forth his rod over the land of Egypt, and the Lord brought an east wind upon the land all that day, and all night, and when it was morning, the east wind brought the locusts."—Exodus, x. 13.—"And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind which took away the locusts, and cast them into the Red sea; there remained not one locust in all the coasts of Egypt."—Ib., x. 19.

We have no account that these fearful insects ever appeared in our land.

*Greens. Pat.*

#### GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

We learn that Gov. MOREHEAD addressed the good people of Greene county on Tuesday last, (it being the week of the County Court,) for about two hours, in his usual happy and becoming style. We are pleased to learn also, that the great majority of the citizens of that republican county express but one opinion, and that is, that they are "at a loss to know what Governor Morehead has done that he should be turned out of office, and what exception can be taken to his administration of the affairs of our State Government." We learn further, that the only objection that was raised to him was, that he had built a larger ice house at the Government house in Raleigh than was necessary!!! We suppose Mr. Henry's election, therefore, will turn upon the momentous point, that he, as Governor of North Carolina, will make the ice house smaller!!! His will truly be a most arduous and trying administration (if he should be elected,) if such important duties of the State as this should devolve upon him. But to be serious—the utter inability of our opponents "to rake and scrape up" any objection to Governor Morehead's administration of a manly or tenable character, shows its sterling purity and uprightness in a most obvious and glaring light. Our opponents are disappointed, very obviously, in the selection of Mr. Henry—he is not Judge Saunders.—The tardy bombast of Mr. Henry grates harshly upon the ears of the sensible and matter-of-fact people of the West—they are accustomed to listen to facts and arguments, and are more astonished than convinced by his sound and fury, which are equally as intelligible to them as broken English by a citizen of this place to a Frenchman who did not understand our language, under the belief that as Frenchmen, when they speak our language, speak it in a broken way, he could certainly understand him.—Judge Saunders is a western man, and of more mind and "heavier weight of metal," more the statesman, and decidedly the better politician,—and if he, with all these superior advantages, could not succeed, Mr. Henry must have a most sanguine temperament indeed; if he can buoy himself up with the hope that he, a federalist of the ultra school, and who is identified in no particular with any of the great interests of our State, can force himself into the good graces of the old North State, to the exclusion of one of her most favorite, generous, liberal and able sons. To abandon Governor Morehead now, after all his sacrifices and known devotion to the honour and best interests of his native State, would be an act of treachery and ingratitude which the genuine sons of the good old North State never can perform.—We say once for all to our Western brethren,—do your duty, we of the East are with you in this matter, and the account we shall give of ourselves in August next will show you that we have not forgotten your favourite son, JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

*Newbern Spec.*

#### HENRY CLAY.

In placing the name of this great man at the head of our columns, as our Candidate for the Presidency in 1844, we feel confident that we are but acting in accordance with the wishes, the feelings, and the hopes of nearly every Whig in this County and this Congressional District. We have taken considerable pains to ascertain the sentiments of our political friends upon the subject of the next Presidency, and we find them unanimous in the opinion that immediate, bold, and resolute efforts should be made, to bring the name of HENRY CLAY more fully before the People as the Candidate of the Whig Party. In responding to the sentiments of our friends in this matter, we do no violence to our own; for we most sincerely believe that there is no other name under which the Whigs can rally to battle and to victory. Of a clear head, an honest heart, and a deep and devoted love for his country, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the Whig party almost without a solitary individual exception, and we believe, of a very large majority of the American People. His splendid talents, his giant energies, his far-seeing and far-reaching sagacity, his profound statesmanship, his lofty and impassioned eloquence, and his undying patriotism, have all, for the last forty years, been devoted to the service of his country—to the advancement of her interests, her honor, and her glory; and we are confident that an honest and sacrificing people, who know and feel that upon them rests the great debt of gratitude, will call forth with a loud and united voice, from the peaceful shades of Ashland, this

great public benefactor, to fill the highest post of honor in their gift.

We nail our banner to the mast-head, and clench the nails. Upon it is inscribed the name of

**HENRY CLAY.**  
 THE PATRIOT—THE STATESMAN—THE ORATOR!

"A combination soul a form, indeed,  
 Where every god did seem to set his seal,  
 To give the world assurance of a man."  
 Under this glorious banner, we can call upon our friends with confidence and hope—rouse them to action—and lead them on to victory.

In Henry Clay we have a man whom all can trust—upon whom all can rely with safety in the darkest hour of our country's adversity, no less than in the brightest day of her prosperity—whose past life is an ample guarantee of the future.

*Hudson River Chronicle.*

—We continue to receive the most cheering assurances of the certainty of the success of the Whig cause at the approaching elections in this State.

We had recently an opportunity of seeing many gentlemen from the Western and Middle Counties, of intelligence, and whose opportunities for knowing the state of public feeling was good, who stated that in those sections there was not a doubt that the Whig majorities would be greater than in 1840. We think there is no room for doubt that the nett majority for Morehead, in the State, will be greater than at the last election. The people seem to be aroused to the fact that the sons of the Old North State are expected throughout the Union, at this crisis, to come to the rescue, and again show their Whig brethren what can be done by a little firmness, consistency and exertion. The untoward events that have transpired since the elections of 1840, may prevent so universal a turnout as would otherwise have been exhibited, but it will be seen that our State will set an example to their Whig brethren, that will re-inspire confidence in a certainty of success, if they will only give again "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

*Newbern Spec.*

The Richmond Equivocal already sees breakers ahead, and, with the wariness of an old mariner, declares that it intends to keep in the open sea of non-committalism as long as possible. It deprecates "the discussion for the present," of the relative merits of the big guns of the Loco Foco party—and declares that "they must establish their principles first, and then look out for the best man to carry them out." But this is manifestly putting the cart before the horse; for, how are principles to be established in any government; but by the selection of men to carry them out? The Equivocal is not yet certain which is "the best man" of its party—or, in other words, which is the strongest man in Virginia—the strongest and the best being synonymous terms in the Equivocal's vocabulary. It doubtless believes Mr. Stevenson, its pet, now to be one of the "best men," but then his selection as Vice President would knock Calhoun's nose out of joint for the Presidency, as custom requires that one of the nominees must be from a non-slaveholding State; and he is afraid to push Stevenson, lest Calhoun's friends, smelling a rat, should bolt. The Equivocal may rest assured however, that it cannot escape the discussion for twelve months longer, dodge it ever so artfully. The machinery is now in motion which will compel it to speak, and in no Delphic strains either.

*Lynch. Vir.*

#### KENNETH RAYNER.

A loco foco writer in the last Standard asks what have the Whigs to say about "the several weeks absence of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner from the House of Representatives during the extra session of Congress?" We answer that Mr. Rayner was called home by the extreme illness and subsequent death of his brother, and he must have a heart harder than a loco foco's, not to have been present at the dying moments of a brother. Mr. Rayner was perfectly excusable in this matter, and his constituents are satisfied that he has represented them well and ably, and can say to him, "well done good and faithful servant."

*Old North State.*

#### [From the Charleston Courier.] SCENES IN SUMMER, GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter received in this city.  
 "FERRY, (Ga.) May 9, 1842.

"The times are becoming appalling—really alarming. We have just returned from Saunter Superior Court. Its first day's session was this day week. We took all our plain verdicts, entered up our judgments, attached notices,—put them back in the clerk's office that night. Some friends, was not ascertained who, but some six or eight must have been concerned, entered the Court House, carried off the clerk's desk, in which was contained every paper, docket, record book, &c. pertaining to the office, and consumed the whole by fire. There was nothing saved except the few cases the members of the bar happened to have in their hats and pockets. We lost every case but two, where judgment had been taken. Notes are gone also. No traces left behind. The next day, being Sheriff's sale day—and a great deal of property advertised, the court proceeded on with such cases as the bar had out, until sale hour arrived, when it is suspended for the sales—and as soon as the Deputy Sheriff commenced, he was instantly seized by three ruffians and taken to an adjacent swamp. The judge repaired to the court room, made an address to the populace, commanded the principal Sheriff to summon the posse and pursue, bring back the deputy, and the men who carried him off. The Sheriff led the way commanding the crowd, of at least 250, to follow and aid him—the crowd went out, dispersed over the town, and not half a dozen would go.