

# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

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RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY MAY 13, 1846

No. 20

## A Good Chance

The undersigned, in consequence of declining health, offers for sale the office of the *Clarksville Herald*. He has been advised by Medical gentlemen to pursue a more active life, and in order to do so, a bargain in the *Herald* may be had. The paper has been in operation not more than nine months, and such has been its patronage, that we hesitatingly pronounce it fairly established. The amount of job work afforded by the town and adjacent country, is nearly sufficient to keep up the office, to say nothing of the advertising, which will show for itself. But, we would remark, that we have charged on our book for advertising alone, for the time we have been in operation, the snug little sum of Two Hundred Dollars. The Press is a Washington patent, (iron), cost \$250 00 in New York—the Roller work in the rear—nearly new. The Types are sufficient to print a paper the size of the *Richmond Enquirer*; together with a large assortment of fancy and job type, all of which are new. A young and spirited Democrat would do well here, by practicing economy. Address the editor by letter or otherwise. We shall continue its publication until placed into the hands of a true Republican. W. WHITAKER, Jr. Clarksville, March 6, 1846.



**W. WHITAKER'S PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, RALEIGH, N. C.**  
STILL continues to manufacture PIANOS at his old stand, in the city, and has just finished two, which he thinks will bear a comparison with those made at the North, especially in point of tone and touch. They are made with the Metallic Plate, extended sounding board, and other late improvements; price \$175. They will be warranted to stand well in tune, and if, at the end of twelve months, the instrument does not come up to what is here said of it, the purchaser may return it, and the money will be refunded. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and see them. Always on hand, Webster's patent Music Wire, all the Old Pianos bought and sold, or taken in exchange. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to, at a distance, as well as in the City. Raleigh, March 10. 16-2p.

## University.

THE Public Anniversary Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 25th day of May ensuing, and be continued from day to day until Thursday, the 4th day of June, being the first Thursday in the month, which last mentioned day is appointed for the ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the College. The following Trustees compose the Committee of Visitation: His Excellency WM. A. GRAHAM, Governor and President of office. Hon. D. L. Swain, L. D. President of College. John L. Bailey, Charles Manly, Simmons J. Baker, James T. Morehead, John H. Bryan, Samuel F. Patterson, John R. J. Daniel, Thomas Ruffin, John M. Dick, Romulus M. Saunders, Robert B. Gilliam, James S. Smith, Calvin Graves, Richard D. Spaight, John D. Hawkins, John B. Toomer, Louis D. Henry, Charles L. Hinton, Willie P. Mangum. All other Members of the Board of Trustees who may attend, will be considered Members also of this Committee. By order, CHARLES MANLY, Secretary. Raleigh, May 1, 1846. 19-

## HAVE YOU A COW! THREE COPIES FOR \$1. A TREATISE ON MILK COWS.

Whereby the Quality and Quantity of Milk, which any Cow will give may be accurately determined by observing Natural Marks or External Indications; and the length of time she will continue to give Milk, &c. &c. BY M. FRANCIS GUENON, Of Libanthe, France. Translated for the Farmer's Library, from the French, by N. P. TRIST, Esq. late U. S. Consul at Havana. With introductory remarks and observations ON THE Cow and the Dairy. BY JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor of the Farmer's Library. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Price for single copies, neatly done up in paper covers, 37 1/2 cents. Full bound in cloth and lettered, 62 1/2 cents. The usual discount to Bookkeepers, Agents, Country Merchants and Peddlers. Farmers throughout the United States may receive the work through the Mails. The postage on each copy will be about 7 cents. By remitting \$3 free of postage we will send 7 copies of the work done up in paper covers, or three copies for \$1. Country Merchants visiting any of the Cities can procure the work from Bookkeepers for those who may wish to obtain it. Please send your orders to GREELEY & McELRATH, New York. 19-

## ENGLANTINE ACADEMY.

ON Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th of June, the Examination of the Students of Englantine Academy will take place. The first day will be devoted exclusively to the examination of the students, and on the second day, a Rhetorical Exhibition will take place: the exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each day. Amongst the speeches will be on the important subject of Temperance. The patrons of the school, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully solicited to attend and test the merits of the pupils. J. J. JUDGE, Prin. Englantine, Halifax Co. May 1st, 1846. 19-3p.

**EMORY & CO., THE WELL KNOWN AND FAR FAMED LOTTERY FIRM, OPPOSITE BARRUM'S, The oldest and most Lucky Lottery establishment in the world; where the lottery and exchange business in all its Branches is transacted upon the most liberal terms.**

**EMORY & Co. paid out in prize money in the year 1845, over the enormous amount of 400,000 Dollars!** The payment in Gold at all prices sold by Emory & Co. is guaranteed. EMORY & CO. pay the postage on all orders and answers from and to their correspondents. The names of correspondents never divulged. "A feast is made for laughter, and the wine in the merriness, but money answereth all things." Solomon.

**\$50,000!!!** This Grand Lottery is to be drawn on a whole ticket, in the Alexandria Lottery, that was drawn in the city of Alexandria, on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1846, was sold by the famous Lottery firm of Emory & Co. in a package of whole tickets, to a club of four gentlemen in Mason, Georgia, who observing the preparation we made to sell \$500 worth of tickets for a rick of \$200, clubbed together, threw in \$50 each, and the result was the drawing of the above magnificent sum. Thus you see how Emory & Co. do things. These gentlemen were disposed to risk a small amount of cash in order to have a fair chance for the capital, and they gained it. 42,500 DOLLARS! Each man's proportion being 10,625 DOLLARS!! Wake up! Wake up! For \$10 a fortune may be Yours! GRAND SCHEME. And no mistake \$50,000!!! 50 Prizes of 1,000 each is 50,000 Dollars!!! THE GRAND CAPITALS \$35,000! \$20,000!! AND \$10,000!!

And 50 of \$100 each is \$50,000—To be drawn May 20th, 1846. Class is, for the benefit of the Susquehanna Canal. EMORY & CO. AGENTS. SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	35,000 is	35,000
1	20,000 is	20,000
1	10,000 is	10,000
50	1,000	50,000
50	500	25,000
400	400	16,000

Tickets \$10 Quarters \$2.50  
Halves \$5.00 Eighths \$1.25

THE BEAUTY OF THIS SCHEME IS FIFTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS. More than one half of the Tickets are PRIZES. A package cost 250 dollars, and must be the worst luck draw back 150, which leaves a rick of only 100 for 250 worth of tickets, shares in proportion. Certainly a most splendid chance for a Fortune.

All orders addressed to the Old Established House of Emory & Co. meet with prompt attention and free postage. EMORY & CO., THE MAMMOTH! \$50,000 Capital!!! Class 21, for 1846. To be drawn on Saturday, May 30. MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Grand Capital of	50,000
1	Splendid Prize of	20,000
2	do Prizes of	10,000
50	do do	7,500
2	Prizes of	4,000
2	do do	3,000
4	do do	2,500
30	do do	2,000
30	do do	1,000
30	do do	500
50	do do	300
50	do do	200
300	do do	100

78 No. Lottery—14 Drawn BalLOTS.  
Tickets 15 Halves 7 50—Quarters 3 75  
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole 190  
do do do 25 Halves 95  
do do do 25 Quarters 47 50  
do do do 25 Eighths 23 75

EMORY & CO., General Agents. For sale of Tickets and Payment of Prizes. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE. Ordered received by Mail for tickets in all the authorized Lotteries, drawn throughout the United States. Prizes and certificates of all Lotteries discounted. The payment of all prizes is guaranteed. Direct your letters to EMORY & CO., Opposite Barrum's, Baltimore, Md. 16-6m

**Auction and Commission Business** JOHN C. MOORE, AUCTION and COMMISSION MERCHANT, RALEIGH, N. C., has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and acquaintances and the Mercantile World at large, that he has taken that elegant establishment, recently fitted up on Fayetteville street, next door to Doct. Hinton, nearly opposite the Post Office, only a few steps South of the City Hall, and about 100 yards North of the Court House, and immediately on the corner of Market Square, where he will be glad at all times whether day or night, sunshine or rain, to serve his friends and customers to the utmost of his ability. As he has now so fine and commodious an establishment, and so good a stand, he will receive and sell on COMMISSION, or at AUCTION, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, any Goods, Wares or Merchandise, with which he may from time to time be entrusted by his friends, either of this City, or at the North. His notice modestly would forbear in this announcement of his readiness to serve the public in his particular calling, of any honest or just of his interest not to say extraordinary qualifications as an Auctioneer; but he flatters himself from the experience already attained, and the wonderful success which has hitherto attended his efforts, that he cannot fail to give universal satisfaction to all those who may kindly patronize him with their business. Of one thing however he must boast, and that is he is always in a good humor, which it must be conceded, is a great gift for an Auctioneer;—and if cracking a good joke, or telling a funny tale, will cause goods to sell well, then as he must be successful, call upon Jno. C. Moore; but let no one suppose that he would, as a Cryer, so far violate his conscience as to depart from the truth to save the world. It is useless for him to name his terms, since they will be so moderate that no one can object. Raleigh, 29th April, 1846. 19 if

**MARKETING.** The subscriber intends continuing to furnish the Raleigh Market with good Beef, Mutton, Lamb &c. during the present year at much lower prices than heretofore. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. Liberal cash prices will be paid by the subscriber for good Beef, Mutton, Veal and Lamb at all times during the year, and those having to sell will do well to call on him before selling. W. A. HARRISON. Raleigh, April 8th 1846. 16 if

**Whitman's Agricultural Ware House, No 55 Light St. Baltimore.** A most extensive variety in this City for the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements, may be found all new and valuable improvements, both of Northern and Southern invention.

The proprietor is inventor and sole manufacturer of his improved *Wrought Iron* rail way horse power and threshing machine, which is now held in high universal admiration, and being adopted by so many of the most intelligent and enterprising Farmers throughout the United States. This machine is more than double in power, less laborious for horses, and being made of wrought iron, it is portable and by far more durable and safe for men and horses than any other machine made in this country. Among more than one thousand who have purchased this machine, I will mention some of them residing in the vicinity of Baltimore that have purchased them during the last season, to whom reference may be had, viz: Messrs. Jesse Slinguff, Jacob S. Forney, Thomas J. Talbot, Joseph Parks, Frederick Harrison, William Shipley, George Horryman, Daniel Bowley, A. M. Johnson, James Swan, Esq. William Gent, Owen Cecil, George Jenkins, John Rider, Joseph Benson, Charles R. Barney, Samuel Sutton, B. Willman. Cash prices for 2 Horse power, \$100 00  
do do do do 75 00  
2 Horse power thresher, 50 00  
do do do do 40 00  
Driving band for 2 horse power, 8 00  
do do do do 6 00

The subscriber is also sole Agent in Baltimore for the sale of the *Promy & Poir's* Boston Centre Threshing Plough. "Pitt's" premium Corn & Cobb Mill. This mill being made of Cast Steel, instead of Cast Iron, may always be kept sharp, and in order, is perfectly simple, works with ease, and its great durability renders it exactly the article that Farmers and Planters have so long needed. The cash price of this article is \$50 00 For sale Grant's premium Fan Mill & Grain Cradles. "Horeys" Straw Cutter. Also on hand and for sale ALL OTHER KINDS OF IMPLEMENTS usually kept at such an establishment. EZRA WHITMAN, Jr. Baltimore, April 30, 1846. 19-6m

**MR. SHEPARD IN NEWBERN.** This gentleman arrived here on Friday evening last, and according to previous arrangement addressed the people of Craven, in the Court House in this town, on Saturday. The audience was respectable, composed perhaps of about an equal number of Whigs and Democrats. A little after 12 o'clock Mr. Shepard was introduced to the assemblage by O. S. Dewey, Esq. when Mr. S. arose and proceeded to address the audience. His appearance on the occasion was a little striking, though by no means uncommonly. With a nicely adjusted exterior, and those finely wrought gold chains dangling athwart his bosom, together with a somewhat austere demeanor, which if not loudly approaching rather near to stiffness, bespoke him a very suitable advocate for the "dear poor people," and the industrious plain farmers of old Craven. Not being in a position to take notes of the gentleman's speech, we are obliged to rely upon memory, which by the way, may not serve us exactly, as the terrible onslaught of the gentlemen upon us, may have slightly affected our cranium. If nature had unfortunately left us with a soft place in our head, as has certainly been the misfortune of the gentleman, the result would have been dreadful; for in that event the readers of our "Federal print," would never have had the good fortune to be informed of the intelluctual positions, the cogent arguments the overwhelming eloquence, not to say, "the pitiful demagogism," of Mr. Shepard's speech. Thank Heaven! we yet survive the shock, and therefore essay to give our readers as fair an analysis of Mr. Shepard's speech and the reply of Mr. Stanly, as our space will admit.

Mr. Shepard commenced by saying, that he appeared before them as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, the highest office known to the constitution of the country, (1) and by an easy transit, passed on to speak of the strong emotions he felt in addressing an audience composed of the citizens of his native town and county. This was by far the best part of the speech; couched in language befitting the occasion and well adapted to express the meaning of the gentleman. His audience felt it, and doubtless reciprocated the sentiments. "The exordium being despatched, Mr. S. said, he intended to speak in respectful terms of the Federal party, as he was a stranger to personal or political animosities. With a boldness which would better become a man of an older head, he declared his solemn conviction that the Whig leaders of the country were the most corrupt and iniquitous of men; while he accorded to the mass of the Whig party a full share of integrity and patriotism. This position he designed to establish, by an exposure of Whig measures. Mark Reader! he did not, like this his prototype Henry, compare them to "sheep-stealing dogs;" oh! no. But a bolder set of men did not defile American soil. He failed however by way of contrast, to hold up to view the immaculate leaders of his party, so that by

a glance on this picture and then on that, his audience could see which is which.—The first Whig measure which he took up, in order to exhibit the corruption of the Whig leaders, was the distribution of the public lands. It was a perfect caricature of that sound Whig doctrine. He affirmed that the Whigs had squandered the public domain and its proceeds, in order to gratify the avarice of the West; by making large donations to the Western States, and appropriating the residue to be divided among the whole of the States, leaving but a pitiful sum to North Carolina. Making the delusive impression that but for the Whigs, North Carolina might now have had an overflowing treasury and hundreds of flourishing Common Schools; whereas the gentleman could not have been ignorant of the fact, that what she now has, is the result of Whig legislation; which soon would have been forever dashed from her, and been given to glut and pamper the Western States, had Democratic measures prevailed. So far as we could detect his meaning on this head, he labored to show that the Democrats would have secured the whole of the public domain for the benefit of the whole Union, but for the hot haste of the Whigs, who to silence the clamor of the rapacious west, gave up the lands to them, reserving only a modicum of the proceeds for the whole of the States. The Whigs wanted the proceeds of the public lands given to the States in order to encourage magnificent schemes of internal improvement. Something was said about the Whigs spending the public money for electioneering purposes, but we forget the point. Mr. S. spoke so irrelevantly and yet so disjunctly on this point, that we concluded he had certainly forgotten that he was talking to a Newbern auditory, and imagined that he was stumping it in the most obscure precinct in Wake County.

He next passed on to the Tariff. Here he soon showed that he was unlearned.—There were but two modes of taxation known to our Constitution. The first was a direct tax upon real and personal property, the other a tax upon articles of consumption imported from foreign lands. The former in his estimation was the most equitable and safe, but—but—Mr. S. preferred the latter. Democrats and Whigs both agreed that a Tariff on imports was the best, but Democrats favored a tariff for revenue "to support a government economy administered," the whigs that bill of abominations of 1842, which was both protective and discriminative. The Tariff was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. His allusion was of course to the present Tariff, which by the way is not yet the late Tariff. The Whigs deceived the "dear people" by the use of Latin terms, hiding the real design of the Tariff with such thick veils as "minimums and specificums;" (2) the Democrats we suppose, only use a little dog-Latin to spice their bill, such as *ad valorem*. He would have it that the Tariff of 1842 had made goods higher and of course the rich richer, and the poor poorer; because a certain mechanic in Raleigh had told him, that before that bill went into operation he had bought calico for ten cents a yard, for which, after the bill was passed, he had to pay twelve and a half cents! The Whigs justified their support of the Tariff by the desire to protect our people against the cheap labor of Europe's pauper population; but he thought the only way that could be done, was to pass a law prohibiting their immigration to this country, which however he would not sanction. And much of the same talk did the speaker pour forth, which the want of space, forbids this deponent from recording.

Time did not permit Mr. S. to expatiate upon currency and finance, otherwise some light might have been shed upon the celebrated "financial scheme" of the young Nominee, which he introduced into the Legislature some years ago, together with other small matters, such as the United States Bank and the Sub-Treasury. But the chance was too good to let us pass.—Mr. S. fell upon the editor of the *Newbernian*, and demolished him with a single stroke, like Sampson did the Philistines, and with the same sort of an instrument.—"And Sampson said, with the jaw bone of an ass, heaps upon heaps, with the jaw of an ass have I slain a thousand men." But seriously, the attack was unexpected. We had labored to be complainant towards the young Nominee, as the nature of the case would admit, but as our kind offices have been spurned, we must withdraw them. As a young gentleman we have respected Mr. S., but we wish it distinctly understood, that during the canvass, when we have occasion to speak of Mr. S. we shall always "discriminate" and speak of him only as the Democratic Nominee of the "Raleigh clique" for Governor. Things in their place we will try to let alone; but when things get out of their place, why it is an editor's business to put them right.

Mr. Shepard passed on to notice the conduct of the Whigs in reference to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The action of the Whig Legislature in 1838 in making the loan to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road of \$500,000 was an unwise measure, but the act of 1840, by which the additional loan of 300,000 dollars was made to the Road, was not only a breach of the plainest dictates of common sense, but was wicked. He declared that the State had no security for the last loan, although the gentleman knew that in order to obtain it the stockholders not only gave an additional

mortgage on the road but secured the first loan of \$500,000 by individual security.—He admitted that the State had this security on the first loan and that the road had been sold under the last mortgage, but doubted whether the individual security was worth any thing, as to his knowledge one of the securities had since taken the benefit of the bankrupt act. He labored to make it appear that the Whigs had sunk for the State \$363,000 by authorizing Gov. Graham to bid off the road at that price, when he might have gotten it for one dollar. He tried to cast some blame upon the Gov. for this measure, but he could not fix it. Throughout his speech he was respectful to Mr. Graham, styling him "my honorable opponent."

The subject of Texas came up next.—The Whigs had opposed its annexation, but now stood ready to reap its benefits, &c. Oregon was not so much as named; nor did we hear a remark from Mr. Shepard's lips immediately connected with the improvement and growth of the State. His remarks however were brief and perhaps necessarily so, in consequence of the fatigue and labor through which he has recently passed. As soon as Mr. Shepard had taken his seat, Hon. Edward Stanly being present, was loudly called for to reply. That gallant Whig, always true to his trust, though much indisposed, promptly arose, and proceeded to review the remarks of Mr. Shepard, in a brief, clear, and pungent but playful manner.

Mr. Stanly fully appreciated the feelings of Mr. Shepard in addressing the people of Craven; they accorded with his own, it was the birth-place of both. He was glad that Mr. S. had no political animosities and intended to speak respectfully of his opponents, but regretted he soon forgot his purpose. Mr. Stanly did not understand the allusion of Mr. S. to the Federal party. If he meant it for the Whigs they disclaimed it. He had no wish to enquire into the political pedigree of Mr. Shepard or to examine into the complexion of the Democratic party even of Craven, as he saw he might cut confounded hard at some noted Democrats among them. There was a position however, which he would take, and which he was prepared to maintain; against which he defied opposition; that a fair analysis of the principles of both parties, would result in the clear demonstration that the principles of the Democratic party, were more in accordance with old Federalism than those of the Whigs.

Mr. Stanly maintained that the distribution of the public lands as the Whig party contended for, was a wise measure, promising much to the growth of the country.—That this measure in the beginning of Gen. Jackson's administration was a Jackson measure, and that the Whigs had taken it up and labored to carry it out, but had been defeated by the Democrats. Could they have succeeded, the country would have been filled with Common Schools, and Craven County alone would have had the benefit of \$50,000 for that purpose.—The Whigs had done the best they could, but were obliged, in order to secure what they did for the whole Union, to give some advantage to the western States, on account of the course of the Democrats aided by some of the western Whigs. As to the extravagant internal improvement scheme of the Whigs, they were not behind the Democrats; indeed so far as North Carolina is concerned, the Democrats, such as Gen. Saunders, W. A. Haywood and others, had proposed measures in advance of the Whigs.

The much abused Tariff, in the opinion of Mr. Stanly had been the salvation of the country. The principle of protection had its origin in the U. States, in the wants of the country and the oppression of Great Britain. The first law passed by the General Government was a protective Tariff law and for purposes of revenue, and that law was signed by George Washington. All Tariffs are protective to some extent, and when judiciously laid must be discriminative. While Democrats railed at protective Tariffs in their speeches, they had generally been passed by the aid of Democratic votes. So with the odious Tariff of 1842. Of its conception he knew but little, but Silas Wright and Jas. Buchanan were present at its birth and baptism. These gentlemen, High Priests of the Democratic party, could have defeated it if they would, but they sustained it. Mr. S. greatly preferred specific to *ad valorem* duties, because of the extensive frauds which the latter encouraged. But it was difficult to determine precisely what Democrats did hold in reference to a Tariff.—In one section they were for a protective tariff, in others, against it. They reminded him of a tale told of a gentleman in Ohio, who sent a pig in his parson, which his servant carried in a basket, and while stopping at an intermediat inn to take a drink, some wag took the pig out and put in its place a puppy. The servant carried the gift to the parson, but to the surprise of both found a pig to be a puppy. The parson was not a little nettled at the insult and sent it back. On his return the servant stopped at the same inn, when the wag took out the pup and put back the pig.—On going home the servant informed his master that the parson would not accept the present, as on opening the basket, he found instead of the pig which he had sent a puppy. How so, said the master, opening the basket. Why here's the pig.—"Well sir, said the servant, if it's a pig here it's a puppy there." On the difference in

prices under a Tariff, Mr. Stanly showed that in many articles the advantage in favor of a protective Tariff. The doctrine of the Whigs, that we ought to have a Tariff to protect American industry against the pauper population of Europe, Mr. S. said, was first broached and strongly maintained by Gen. Jackson in his celebrated letter to Dr. Coleman of this State.

Mr. S. would not consume time, in noticing the remarks of Mr. Shepard on the action of the Legislature in reference to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; he would leave that for Governor Graham to do, who no doubt could exhibit the matter in a clear and satisfactory light. He then briefly noticed Mr. Shepard's attack upon us, which was just to the point, and was warmly responded to by the Whigs present.—We have tried to merit the support of the Whigs and the respect of all parties; and while we are not easily elated at compliments, we confess to a strong proof of the interest of our political brethren for us, was highly gratifying. We shall try to repay our generous Whig brethren in the future, by a more vigilant watchfulness over their interests, and a more bold and fierce opposition to the encroachments of Democracy.—Truth however shall be our aim, come what may; but we shall not demur to handle Mr. Shepard with gloves off.

Mr. Stanly briefly replied to what Mr. Shepard said of Texas &c. During the course of his remarks he made an allusion to Mr. Clay, the great Statesman of the West, which caused a thrill of emotion and stinging applause. Mr. Stanly closed by stating that he was always proud of the opportunity to make a Whig speech, and though unwell, he could not forbear to stand up in defence of Whig principles, on that occasion.

When he sat down, Mr. Shepard briefly rejoined, to which Mr. Stanly replied in few words.

We know not what our Democratic brethren think of the effort of their candidate on that occasion, but if we are to judge of his strength, not of his voice, but of his intellect, from that speech; we would advise them to send him back to the shades of private life in the county of Wake, which the Independent says, he so highly adorns, and take up Mr. Leak. Feeble and unprepared as Mr. Stanly was, he was but a child in his hands. We are aware that our sketch is not complete, but we have endeavored to be fair.—If we have not done justice to Mr. Shepard, we are ready to make amends. For Althugh he has wantonly attacked us, we are not insensible to the claim which even an enemy, however unworthy, has upon us. We know that we have failed to do justice to Mr. Stanly, but he will take the will for the deed. We can't print thunder and lightning, no more than we can the sweet tones of the *Aolian harp*.

**NEWBERNIAN.** P. S. We learn that after the company had dispersed, as many as eleven Democrats remained to respond to the nomination of Mr. Shepard. We really think if Mr. Leak would pay us a visit, there is some chance for him in old Craven.

A man in Providence, while drawing water from a well last week, fell headfirst to the bottom of the well, which was seventy feet, there being about four feet of water in it. A rope was lowered down to him, he then tied it round himself and was drawn up to within ten feet of the top, when the rope broke and he fell again to the bottom, a distance of sixty feet. A person then went down to him and succeeded in getting him out not much hurt.

**A HEALTHY PLACE.** It is stated that, on a plantation in Salina, Alabama, where the lands are low and uncommonly rich, and where there are a hundred or more slaves who have resided there for the last seven years, not a single death among the old or young of those negroes has occurred; not even an infant has died within the period!

**CHINESE TOLERATION.** There is much wisdom in the following declaration of Keying, the Chinese Commissioner, in his letter to the British minister, on the interpretation to be given to a clause in the treaty stipulating for the toleration of the Christian religion, extending it to Protestants as well as to Catholic forms of worship:—"The Great Minister, do not understand drawing a line of demarcation between the religious ceremonies of the various nations; but virtuous Chinese shall by no means be punished on account of the religion they hold. No matter whether they worship images or do not worship images, there are no prohibitions against them; when practicing their creed they act well."

**Rise in Lumber at the North.** A Philadelphia paper has this paragraph:—"The quantity of Lumber ready for the market, swept away, and destroyed by the terrible freshets in the Penobscot and its tributaries, has been very great—a id has already had a tendency to increase the value of that article in Boston. The demand for Lumber in all our large towns at this time is unprecedented."

**THE OXFORD WHIG.** Mr. R. T. Dewney has in view proposals for printing a Newspaper in the Town of Oxford, Granville County. As it is now immovable, it will be decided by Whig in its Politics.