above the turbid atmosphere of political strife. He had been called by the State to her Supreme judiciary and his course there met with general approbation. He was regarded by the profession to which he was attached as its ornament and exemplar. Happy in every blessing which encircles the domestic hearth; honored and loved more universally than any North Carolinian of his day, he fell in the maturity of his genius and the zenith of his fame. So to have lived, could content any man to die.

We cannot forbear hoping that Judge Manly will publish a collection of the speeches, together with a memoir of his illustrious connexion and friend. Such a work would be a useful contribution to the history of the State, and a most acceptable offering to the Bar. R.

TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

☞The *North State Whig* having received a kick from our "*pony*", evidently smarts under the blow and seems to wonder that his writhings, instead of their sympathy should excite the mirth and derision of the "wheel horses in and about Tarboro'." Had the discretion of the "Whig" equalled its presumption, it never would have exposed itself to the dangers which invariably attend those, who officiously intermeddle with "family quarrels" —But as the "Whig" has now experienced "a taste of the quality" of our steed, we opine, that hereafter, it will prefer to remain at a more *respectful* distance from the *heels* of the "*pony*."

☞The nomination of James H. Porter (appointed during the recess of Congress) to be Secretary for the Department of War, has been rejected by the Senate.

John C. Spencer, who was appointed by the President to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, occasioned by the death of Judge Thompson, has also been rejected by the Senate.

☞The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana, which assembled in New Orleans on the 8th ult. declared in favor of Mr. Van Buren, with only one dissenting voice. A Resolution declaring Mr. Calhoun the second choice of the Convention, was unanimously adopted.

The State Convention of Mississippi, which assembled at Jackson on the same day, nominated Mr. Van Buren for President, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for Vice President.

☞We are highly gratified to learn from the Mississippi papers, that the Hon Jesse Speight has been elected U. S. Senator from that State, in place of the Hon John Henderson, Whig, from and after the 4th of March, 1845. Gen. Speight is a rative of Greene county, in this State, and has always been an able, firm and consistent Democrat.

The Presidency.

In our next paper we will insert Mr Calhoun's letter, withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency to be submitted to the Baltimore Convention. We find in the Globe the following letter from Col. Johnson, on the same subject.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir: From a great number of letters received by me, from various sections of our country, I find a difference of opinion exists as to the ground I occupy relative to the canvass for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. And I find as great a diversity of opinion among my friends as to the course I should adopt—some advising that, under no circumstances, should I permit my name to be used for the Vice Presidency—others advising that I should not submit my name to the decision of a national convention, and the most numerous expressing a wish that I should accept the nomination for the office of Vice President, provided a majority of the delegates to the national convention should think proper to select me as a candidate for the vice presidency, after preferring another for the office of President.

In January, 1842, I was nominated at Frankfort, Kentucky, for the presidency, by a mass meeting, composed of the Democratic members of the Legislature and citizens of that State, subject to a decision of the national convention. In January, 1843, I was nominated for the same office by a State democratic convention at Frankfort, Kentucky, composed of five hundred delegates, subject to a decision of a national convention. I was afterwards again nominated by a subsequent State democratic convention, composed of more than five hundred delegates, for the same office, subject to the same condition. Each of these nominations was unanimous. In January, 1843, the democratic State convention of Indiana called upon me, in common with others, to know if I were willing to abide by the decision of a national convention; and further, if I would sustain the nominations of that convention for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

My answer to these interrogatories was without equivocation, which was, that I would support the nominees. I have no reason to change that determination; but, on the contrary, have good reasons for being confirmed in my opinion as to the necesity of adhering to my resolution, to insure the triumph of the democratic party. I intend to redeem my pledge faithfully, without respect to persons.

Subject to the foregoing conditions, I have permitted my name to be placed before the public, and the national convention to be held at Baltimore on the fourth Monday of May next, for the office of President. I need not consume time in referring to my nomination for the office of President, by friends in other States than Kentucky. No matter how flattering these demonstrations of public confidence, (all of which is duly appreciated,) my assenting to their wishes was not predicated upon the consideration that I was nominated for the first office; my assent to their permission of the use of my name would have been equally as sincere and cordial for the office of Vice President.

I am now, as I ever have been, identified with the democratic party. I never expect to change that identity. The success of the measures of that party are too dear to be jeoparded by any selfish considerations on my part; and, therefore, I ask nothing, at the hands of the convention that will in any manner injure or hazard the success of the common cause. If the convention, in their wisdom, should consider the use of my name for the first or for neither, as advisable, my acquiscence is heartily given.

To such of my fellow-citizens as are nominating me for the office of the vice presidency in advance of the meeting of the Baltimore convention, my thanks are due, and cheerfully given. It does not become me to condemn an honest difference of opinion among my friends, or to take part in favor of the one side against the other in their friendly efforts to procure the nomination for the office of President or Vice President. And as I could do nothing, consistent with my public pledges, in this respect, without giving dissatisfaction to some of them, the national convention, where a majority will rule, must dispose of me, and decide the controversy between them.

In the mean time, let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind, and act accordingly; and no cause of complaint can exist with any, or against any. I wish, of course, to give no cause of offence to my friends, whether they prefer me for the first office or second. I hope they will readily yield up their preferences to a majority in the convention, no matter how adverse to their views or wishes. I shall pursue this course, and exhort every friend I have to do likewise, in order to preserve harmony and secure the united effort of the party. I repeat, between my friends my position is that of neutrality, until the convention shall act and dispose of me; in the mean time, I am in the hands of the people. Should it be the pleasure of the convention to nominate me for the first office, I should accept the honor with gratitude and reluctance. I should accept of the second with thanks and with pleasure; and am willing to take my position among the rank and file, if such be the pleasure of the convention, without a murmur. Wherever I may be placed, I shall try to animate my associates to do what I consider our duty to our country; and, having thus discharged it, according to our consciences, we will hope for victory.

R. M. JOHNSON.

January 28, 1844.

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Congress.—In the Senate, on the 23d ult Mr Merrick reported his bill to regulate the postage system. It proposes that all letters not exceeding half an ounce, shall pay 5 cents for 160 miles, and 10 cents for any greater distance. All other letters in the same proportion. Several other important changes are made, in relation to the postage on newspapers and pamphlets, restricting the franking privilege, &c.

On the 25th, the resolution annulling the 3d article of the convention of 1818 with Great Britain for the joint occupation of Oregon was discussed.

On the 26th and 27th, the Senate was not in session.

On the 30th, the bill to refund the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson in 1815, was reported.

On the 1st inst the tariff question was postponed till Monday—and a Convention with France was ratified.

On the 2d, the death of Judge Porter was announced, when the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, on the 25th, shortly before prayers a fight took place in that part of the Hall which lies immediately behind the Speaker's table between Mr. Weller, a member from Ohio, and a Mr. Shriver, correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, growing out of a certain publication made in that journal.

On the 27th, the House resumed the consideration of the Report on the Rules; which has been the principal subject of discussion up to our latest dates. The Democratic Signal says:—

Both Houses of Congress have been inundated with petitions for important changes in the Post Office laws—and the Committees of both Houses have been busily employed in the re-construction of the system. Mr. Merrick, in the Senate, has reported some important changes—Mr. Hopkins, (Chairman of the P. Office Committee in the House of Representatives,) is expected to report immediately. We suspect that they will agree in some of the important propositions. The postage on letters ought to be materially reduced—and the franking privilege ought to be greatly circumscribed—and stripped of its enormous capacities of abuse. The heavy postage on letters, operates like an oppressive Tariff. They both lead to evasions of the law—the latter to the smuggling of goods—the former to the transmission of letters by private opportunities, or agencies established for that very purpose. It has also given rise to a very debateable question,—whether the power to establish post offices and post roads, is an exclusive one in the Federal Government, &c. Cut down the postage as Mr Merrick proposes, to 5 cents on 100 miles, and you will probably avoid further controversy and extensive evasion of the law, on the great commercial lines of communication. (You avoid too, the injustice of taxing too highly the great Atlantic line, for the purpose of establishing new mail routes in the interior.) The late English system perhaps carries the attempted reform too far on the other extreme—by bringing the postage to one penny, all over the country. Lop off also the enormous facilities of abuse, which are encouraged by the present franking privilege, and you would no longer be tempted to tax private letters so heavily, and throw the burden upon their writers, for the benefit of licensed public officers.

From the Washington Republican.

Attention Democrats of the Eighth District!—Recollect that a Convention of Delegates from the several counties composing the 8th Congressional District, will assemble in this town on the 22d February, for the purpose of appointing a delegate, to represent the Republican party of the district in the approaching National Convention. It is important that every county should be represented in order that the will of the people should be ascertained with regard to the choice of a candidate for the Presidency. In Carteret, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde, Greene and Nash, no meetings have yet been held, and consequently no delegates appointed to the Convention. It is to be hoped, that the Democrats of these counties will attend to this matter *speedily*, and send delegates to represent them.

Coinage at the Mint.—The Lincolnton Courier says, the coinage at the Branch Mint at Charlotte, the present year, amounted to over $237,000, being over $130,000 more than has been coined in any one year since the establishment of the Mint.

Cold Weather.—Since our last publication, (Saturday,) we have had some very cold weather, and on Sunday night we had a small fall of Snow. The Creeks were frozen hard enough to make fine skating—and the ice houses have been filled with ice. Yesterday morning, however, the cold had moderated, and we now have fine weather.

The Newbernian says:—Albeit most of our readers have found it out, we yet state it as a fact, that old Winter, who had been touching us but softly up to Friday last, has been since the day aforesaid, giving us a hint, that he is alive yet. He sprinkled on us a little snow, on Sunday night, and this (Tuesday) morning wrapped the earth in a mantle of white.

The Norfolk Herald of Tuesday says that the weather has been excessively cold for our climate during the last four days, and the amusement of skating on the ponds has been going on with great glee.

The New York Commercial says that the river and bays are full of ice, and the navigation has not been so much impeded since 1836 and '37. The most powerful steamers, with great difficulty force their way through it and several of them on Thursday afternoon were fast for some hours, surrounded by large fields.—*Edenton Gaz.*

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Misery and Death in New York.—A New York paper of the 15th inst. says: "We are informed that twelve dead bodies have been received from the Dead House in the Park, this morning. Six of them were men who have been found dead in various parts of the city since Saturday night. The remainder were children." It is supposed that these persons perished from want of the necessaries of life—a melancholy subject for reflection, whether reduced to their wretched state by improvidence or misfortune.

Summary Punishment.—It is stated that Judge Turley, of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, was knocked down on the 2d of last month, with a billet of wood, by Mr. Turner, Clerk of the Circuit Court. The Judge offered an outrageous insult to a highly respectable lady of Nashville. Mr. Turner being a relative of the insulted female, took up her cause, and as the Judge was walking from the Court Room, attacked him with a club, and beat him severely. The Legislature of Tennessee is now in session, and should, in justice to the violated honor of the State and the Bench, turn this fellow out of office.—*Raleigh Ind.*

Murder.—The dead body of a man named Samuel Currier, mate of the schooner St. Thomas, of Boston, was found yesterday morning, in the Lumber Yard of Messrs Ferguson & Milhado, with his head and face very much bruised and covered with blood. An inquest was held over him and a verdict returned, that he was killed by a person or persons unknown to the jury with a club or some other dull instrument, His skull was severely fractured.

After an examination before the Mayor yesterday, the following persons were committed for a further hearing: Martha Nuckles, Wm. Blufford, Edward Harrison, George Snyder, Benj Franklin, Leah Johnston and John W. Beaton; and as witnesses, John Gardner, Wm. Simmons and Rosa Davis.—*Norfolk Beacon*

Remedy for Cholic in Horses.—The Southern Planter says: To 2 quarts of cold water add a shovel full of hot ashes or embes, and cut off an inch and a half of tobacco and stew in the mixture—stir up and let it stand 15 minutes—pour off a common black bottle full and drench the animal.

☞It is computed that the advance in cotton in Liverpool, is an increase of value on the whole crop in this country, of full seven millions of dollars.

Washington Market, Feb 7.—Corn—wholesale, $1 65 per barrel. Bacon—7 cents. Lard, 7½ to 8 cents. Naval stores New dip, $1 65; Old, $1 65. Scrape, 65 cents.—*Rep.*

COMMUNICATED.

☞Rev. *Thos L Carter* is expected to preach in Tarboro', on the third Sabbath in February and Saturday before—Tuesday following the above, at Hardaway's meeting house, near Mr. S. L. Hart's residence.

Elders *P. Puckett* and *D. J. Mott* are expected to preach at Meadow meeting house on the 3d day of March next; 4th, at Autrey's Creek; 5th, at Old Town Creek; 6th, at Tarborough; 7th, at Hardaway's; 8th, at Williams's; 9th, at Lawrence's; 10th, at Deep Creek; 11th, at Skewarkey; 13th, at Joyner's; 15th, 16th and 17th, at South Quay; 19th, at Joyner's; 21st, at Log Chapel; 22nd, at Cross-Roads; 23rd, at Conetoe; 24th, at Gum Swamp.

DIED.

In this county, on Tuesday last, *Mrs. Knight* wife of Mr Peter E. Knight.

At Salem, very suddenly on Monday, 29th ult. in the 13th year of her age, *Laura Ward*, daughter of Dr John F. Ward, dec'd, formerly of this place.

ELEGIAC LINES

On the much lamented death of Miss Laura Ward.

Burst are the bonds which once sustain'd
Life's fragile, tender thread;
And that fair form which always gain'd
Affection, lost and dead!

Yes, gentle spirit, thou hast sought
Thy native sphere, the skies;
But in thy hapless sister's thought
Thy image never dies!

Fond memory there shall often trace
Thy virtue, worth and sense;
And fancy, then restore that face
Full of intelligence.

Restore it, beauteous as the morn,
Bright as the opening day:
Fair as the blossom of the thorn,
And promising as May

Sweet as the just expanding rose,
Impearled in dewy tears;
Mild as the summer zephyr blows
When evening first appears.

But ah! thou fair and blighted flow'r
Not destined here to bloom,
Teach us to bow to that great pow'r
Who will'd thy earthly doom.

Thy spotless life one lesson taught
Twas purity reveal'd;
And from thy birth no single thought
Required to be conceal'd.

The blushing rose that deck'd thy cheek
Became a lily pale;
Droop'd its fair head, grew sick and weak
And told a sad, sad tale:

What did it tell? that Laura's worth
Could find no equal here;
That she must break the ties of earth
To gain her native sphere,

And ah! if in the realms of day,
A delegated race
Of angels can their power display
To guard an earthly place:—

Then will her gentle spirit bend
With all a sister's care,
To save its first and dearest friend
From that dark fiend despair.

Yes, Laura, by seraphic pow'r
Some comfort then impart
Shield her in sorrow's sable hour
And sooth her troubled heart. ALPHA.

Tarboro' Feb. 6th, 1844. *Communicated.*

At her residence, in Greenville, Pitt county, on the 1st inst., in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. *Margaret Bond.* The deceased had been attached to the Baptist church for a number of years, and has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her death.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

FEB. 10.	per	Tarboro'.		New York.	
Bacon, -	lb	8	9	4	5
Brandy, apple,	gallon	40	50	40	50
Coffee, -	lb	13	15	9	13
Corn, -	bushel	30	35	47	52
Cotton,	lb	6	7	6	8
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25	15	16
Flour, -	barre	$5	5½	$5	5½
Iron,	lb	5½	6	3	4
Lard, -	lb	6	7	7	10
Molasses, -	gallon	35	40	18	20
Sugar, brown,	lb	9	12	6	9½
Salt, T. I. -	bushel	45	50	32	33
Turpentine,	barrel	140	150	225	238
wheat, -	bushel	65	75	100	110
whiskey, -	gallon	35	40	20	25