

Published every Wednesday Morning, by THOMAS LORING.

TERMS. THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Not exceeding a Square inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

No. Subscribers taken for less than one year, and all who permit their subscription to run over a year, without giving notice, are considered bound for the second year, and so on for all succeeding years.

Yearly advertisers, who will agree to pay \$10 per year, will be allowed 40 per cent. discount, on all over that sum, and that sum included, so as not to reduce their yearly bill below \$10.

OFFICE on the south side of Market Street, near the Court House.

COUNTY MEETINGS.

Wilmington, March 10, 1835.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the Town of Wilmington and County of New Hanover, friendly to the present Administration, and convened pursuant to notice—the Meeting was called to order.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Ashe, Gabriel Holmes, Esq. was called to the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Jas. T. Miller, L. H. Marsteller was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then explained the objects of the meeting in a neat and appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Jas. T. Miller, a Committee of three, was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the views and sentiments of the meeting.

The Committee after retiring a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions; the vote upon which was taken separately, and each one unanimously adopted.

Whereas it is the duty and the privilege of freemen to express at all times, their sentiments of public men and measures, and to watch with constant vigilance every encroachment upon their rights; to defend the principles of the Constitution; and to support and uphold their public servants who are instrumental in preserving pure and unadulterated those popular rights and privileges that are insured by an independent and honest administration of the Laws, emanating from a sacred observance of the Constitution; and whereas the requisite excellencies have been found in the administration of ANDREW JACKSON; we thus publicly express our confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity; and deem it essential to the future prosperity and glory of our happy Republic, that the people who have supported our venerable President, should be united on some persons for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, who possess congenial patriotism, intelligence and honesty with the present incumbents:

Resolved, That we approve of the General Convention to be held in Baltimore, where the great interests of the American people will be represented, and unity of action secured, in nominating suitable persons as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That a District Convention ought to be held in Wilmington on Monday, the 30th inst., and that we will elect Delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That we deem it essential that the District Convention should elect a Delegate to attend the Baltimore Convention; and also nominate a suitable candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we have continued confidence in the abilities, patriotism and independence of the Honorable J. J. McKay, the present Representative to Congress from this district.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the Chairman was requested to appoint five Delegates to attend the District Convention on the 30th inst. The Chair thereupon appointed the following persons, viz: N. N. Nixon, Charles Henry, Richard Saunders, L. H. Marsteller and Thos. Loring.

The following Resolution was offered and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the Representatives in our State Legislature from this County deserve the approbatory notice of this meeting, for their support in favor of the re-election of the Hon. Balfor Brown in the United States Senate; and in the instructions to Senator Mangum; thereby evincing their attachment to the old Republican Doctrines, which have so highly contributed to render us a happy and prosperous people.

Mr. Holmes rose and expressed his acknowledgements to the meeting, for the foregoing testimony of approbation, and gave a detail of the course pursued by the Representatives from the County in the last Legislature.

Mr. Ashe followed, urging the necessity of unity of action, vigilance and precaution in the republican party.

On motion: It was ordered, that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Editor of the People's Press, and all papers friendly to the cause we advocate, be requested to give them an insertion.

GABRIEL HOLMES, Chm. L. H. MARSTELLER, Secy.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE JOURNAL.

At a meeting of the friends of the Administration, in the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown on Tuesday the 3d day of February 1835; Robert Melvin, Esq. was called to the chair, and George Cromartie appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the chair (viz.) to take measures to have this Electoral District represented in the National Convention, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; and also to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional District: On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the objects of this meeting (viz.) Messrs. George Cromartie, George W. Melvin and John T. Gilmore—who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, from the present posture of our political affairs, it is incumbent upon every man who values the perpetuation of civil and religious Liberty; calmly to express and deliberately maintain the great principles which the revolution guaranteed to the people of this country. And whereas we cordially approve of the principles upon which the Administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson has been conducted, as tending effectually to preserve both. And whereas we deem it of the highest importance to the perpetuation of Republican principles that the Democratic Republican party throughout the Union, should unite in the support of suitable persons to succeed the present incumbents in the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

With a view of securing this result, this meeting decidedly approve of the National Convention to be held for that purpose. And whereas this meeting views the course of the Hon. James J. McKay their immediate Representative in Congress, in opposing the Bank of the United States (that deadly foe to the institutions of our Country) and otherwise sustaining the Administration of Andrew Jackson with decided approbation.

Resolved, therefore, That this meeting approve of the General Convention of the Republican Party of the United States to be held in Baltimore; as the surest means of promoting the harmonious and united action of the party, and of insuring a perpetuation of Democratic measures. And that we deem it highly important to be represented in said Convention.

Resolved, That with the view of carrying into effect the objects of the foregoing resolutions, it is important that a District Convention should be held, with the view of appointing a delegate to the general Convention, & also to nominate a candidate for Congress from this District. And that we are of opinion that such a Convention should be held in the Town of Wilmington on the last Monday in March next, and that we will appoint five persons to represent us in the same, and that we recommend a similar measure to the other Counties composing this Electoral District.

Resolved, That the said District Convention be authorized to appoint a Delegate to represent this District, in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the Patriotism, integrity, talents and independence of the Hon. James J. McKay, and that we would respectfully recommend him to said Convention as a suitable candidate for re-election.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the District Convention: Geo. T. Gilmore, George Cromartie, G. W. Melvin, Benjamin Fitzrandolph, and G. T. Barksdale.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the People's Press, the North Carolina Journal, the North Carolina Standard, and all other Journals in this State friendly to the proceedings of this meeting.

ROBERT MELVIN, Chm. GEO. CROMARTIE, Secy.

Hogg's Tales.—"Any commands, miss, for Waterford?" says I. "Yes," says she, "go to the library, and bring me Hogg's Tales; I want them very much."

"To the library to fetch Hogg's Tales, says I, that's a queer place to get them." "Not at all," says she; "at the English library. Where else would you get Hogg's Tales?"

"Oh! very well, miss," says I; "as is the English library, I suppose they keep all sortings there." "To be sure they do," says she, "you won't forget." "Did I ever forget any thing you bid me?" says I. "When I do," says I, "it'll be time enough for you to be backbiting me," says I. "Which is a thing no young lady ought to do to a decent man." And off I went in a huff. Well, the bustle of the town and one thing or other bothered me so, that I forgot where she said I was to get the hog's tails; so I walked over to the shambles, and hunted every stall in the place, but never a man there would cut off the tail of his pig for me, because they all said the tail was the beauty of the beast. So, when I could not get the tails, I bought two of the prettiest bacon fraes you ever saw, thinking they'd do for miss Caroline as well as the hog's tails. And to be sure the laugh they ritz again me, for it turned out that what she wanted was a story book, written by one mister Hogg—and sure that's a queer name for a Christian!—New Monthly.

A BROKEN HEART.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I never heard Of any true affliction, but 'twas nipt With care, that like the caterpillar eats The leaves of this spring's sweet bud and rose.

Every one must recollect the tragic story of Emmet, the Irish Patriot, for it was too touching to be soon forgotten. During the troubles in Ireland he was tried, condemned and executed on a charge of treason. His fate made a deep impression on public sympathy. He was so young, so intelligent, so brave, so every thing that we are apt to like in a young man. His conduct under trial was so lofty and irreproachable. The noble indignation with which he repelled the charge of treason against his country—the eloquent vindication of his name—and his pathetic appeal to posterity, in the hour of condemnation—all these entered deeply into every generous bosom, and even his enemies lamented the stern policy that dictated his execution.

But there was one heart, whose anguish it would be in vain to describe. In happier days and fairer fortunes he had won the affections of a beautiful and interesting girl, the daughter of a late celebrated Irish barrister.—She loved him with the disinterested fervour of a woman's first and only love. When every worldly maxim arrayed itself against him—when blasted in fortune, and disgrace and danger darkened around his name, she loved him more ardently for his sufferings. If then his fate could awaken even the sympathy of his foes, what must have been the anguish of her whose soul, was occupied by his image! Let those tell who have had the portals of the tomb suddenly closed between them and the being most loved on earth, who have sat at this threshold, as one shut out in a cold and lonely world from whence all that was most lovely and loving had parted.

But the horrors of such a grave, so frightful, so dishonored! There was nothing for memory to dwell upon that could soothe the pangs of parting—none of those tender, though melancholy circumstances, that endear the parting scene—nothing to melt the sorrow into blessed tears sent like the dews of heaven, to revive the heart in the hour of anguish.

To render her widowed situation more desolate, she had incurred her father's displeasure by her unfortunate attachment, and was an exile from the parental roof. But could the sympathy and kind offices of friends have reached a spirit so riven in by horror, they would have experienced no want of consolation, for the Irish are a people of quick and generous sensibilities. The most delicate and cherishing attentions were paid her by the families of wealth and distinction. She was led into society, and they tried by all kinds of occupations and amusements to dissipate her grief, and wean her from the tragical story of her lover. But it was all in vain. There are some strokes of calamity that scathe and scorch the soul—that penetrate the vital seat of happiness, and blast it, never again to put forth bud or blossom. She never objected to visit the haunts of pleasure, but she was as much alone there as in the depths of solitude. She walked about in a sad reverie, apparently unconscious of the world around her. She carried within her an inward wo, that mocked at the blandishments of friendship, and heeded not the song of the charmer, charm he ever so wisely.

The person who told me her story had seen her at a masquerade. There can be no exhibition of so far gone wretchedness more striking and painful than to meet it in such a scene. To find it wandering like a spectre, lonely and joyless, where all around is gay—to see it dressed out in the trappings of mirth, and looking so wan and so wo-begone, as if it had tried in vain to cheat the poor heart into a momentary forgetfulness of sorrow. After strolling through the splendid and giddy crowd, with an air of utter abstraction, she sat herself down on the steps of the orchestra, and looking about some time with a vacant air, that showed her insensibility to the gay scene, she began with the capriciousness of a sickly heart, to warble a little plaintive air. She had an exquisite voice, but on this occasion it was so simple, so touching, it breathed forth such a soul of wretchedness, that it drew a crowd mute and silent around her, and melted every one in tears.

The story of one so true and tender, could not but excite great sympathy in a country so remarkable for enthusiasm. It completely won the heart of a brave officer, who paid his addresses to her, and thought that one so true to the dead, could not but prove affectionate to the living.—She declined his attentions, for her thoughts were irrevocably engrossed for the memory of a former lover. He however, persisted in his suit. He solicited not her tenderness but her esteem. He was assisted by her conviction of his worth, and a sense of her own destitute and dependent situation for she was existing on the kindness of her friends. In a word, he at length succeeded in gaining her hand, though with a solemn assurance that her heart was utterly another's.

He took her with him to Sicily, hoping that a change of scene might wear out the remembrance of early woes. She was an amiable and exemplary wife, and made an effort to be a happy one; but nothing

could cure the silent and devouring melancholy that had entered into her very soul. She wasted away into a slow but hopeless decline, and at length sunk into the grave, the victim of a broken heart.

HORRID MASSACRE.

The Jacksonville Georgia, Courier of the 25th ult. contains the following statement of a most horrid murder, committed in this state:

About 11 o'clock, on the night of Wednesday the 18th inst. the residents in the house occupied by Mrs. Jane Casey, (situated on the Georgia side of the river St. Mary's about twenty miles above the town of St. Mary's on the road to Centerville) were attacked by Thomas King 31, and three of his sons, John, Hiram, and George, and two other men Simon and William Rouse. They were armed with dirks. Nancy Casey, a daughter of the woman, aged about twenty-five, and James Scott, aged about twenty one, were killed on the spot. The mother was stabbed twice, and James Baldwin Casey and Garrett Demont each more or less, and two of them are not expected to survive.

John King, Simon Rouse, and William Rouse, have been arrested by the praise worthy exertions of Mr. James E. Ryon, Deputy Sheriff of Camden county, and are safely confined in irons in Jefferson jail. The father (Thomas King) and two sons crossed the St. Johns six or eight miles above here on Saturday morning. Their ages are fifty five, twenty two, and twenty four years.

The circumstances which induced this horrid massacre are stated to us to be as follows: A week or two since a son of Mrs. Casey eloped with, and married a daughter of King. From that time the father and sons swore to take their lives. The residence of the couple was at the Casey house, but for some reason, perhaps fear, neither of them were at home on the night of the attack. The scene as described to us by a gentleman who entered the house an hour or two after the affair, was horrid indeed.

To show the depravity of this family of King's, we cannot refrain from stating the fact, which makes our blood chill, that the mother of the girl, who eloped with young Casey, visited the house on the next day after the murderers were committed, and while the victims of their vengeance were before her eyes, said she should be satisfied, if she could but wash her hands in her daughter's heart's blood!

Monday, 3 o'clock P. M. Since we wrote the above, a small boat with a rather uncommon lot of passengers approached the wharf, and on going to the spot, we had the satisfaction to find the father and two sons charged with the above murder, safely guarded by High Sheriff Phillips, of Duval county. It seems that they had left their three horses at Dr. Aldrich's plantation, and passed the river in a canoe. They had spent the intermediate time, in the vicinity and came back to re cross, and bring over their horses.—They were recognized by a young man in the family of the Sheriff, and immediately secured without resistance. They will be forwarded, with a guard, to Camden county, Georgia, and there await their trial.

William Rouse was a son in law of King. The weapons found upon the father and sons, were a small brass pocket pistol, loaded within a quarter of an inch of the end with powder and three or four balls, besides each being supplied with a good sized knife.

It was a melancholy sight—a father and his two sons accused of murder—and that with the original design of taking the blood of a daughter and sister. The same cause which leads to the commission of the most aggravated crimes occasioned this notorious deed.—INTERFERANCE.—Savannah Republican.

"BUT HE IS A GENTLEMAN"

Not long since we chanced to hear a short dialogue between a mother and her daughter, who had just arrived at the age of "sweet sixteen," on the propriety of associating with a certain individual who was not named, but whom the mother seemed anxious that the daughter should shun. From what we could learn from the conversation it seemed that the individual in question, possessed a prepossessing exterior,—dressed well,—was familiar and affable in his manners, had managed to keep up his head in what is generally termed "good society" in consequence of his winning ways, but who was nevertheless a heartless, depraved wretch—a debaucher—and a notorious gambler. It was after these qualities of the man had been portrayed by the anxious mother as a warning to her, inexperienced daughter, that the artless girl exclaimed as though she had hit upon a reason that more than outweighed all her mother's objections—"But he is a gentleman."

These words struck our mind forcibly, nor will the honest simplicity with which they were uttered be soon effaced. "But he is a gentleman!"—What then? why these cannot be evaded—a gentleman would not practice any thing that is not proper, is undoubtedly the conclusion to which the unsophisticated mind of this girl at once arrived. How much misery, how much disappointment, how much overwhelming sorrow and regret has this one short sentence caused in the world!—How many heartless villains are there

who move even in the first circles, and whose characters are known to be infamous, who yet hold up their heads for no other reason than they are GENTLEMEN—that is to say they possess the exterior of gentlemen, a comely person, affable manners, and a good suit of clothes. How few are there, especially among the young, who look beyond these accomplishments in forming their estimate of character. Let a man be ever so corrupt, let his private character be what it may, if he only possesses these little external accomplishments, it will not a swifter under the present constitution of society to censure him, for "he is a gentleman." But let a female wander from the path of propriety, yes, let her even be suspected of it, though she may be ever so accomplished, though she may be ever so charming, the grand salvo "But she is a lady," will not be sufficient to cover her falling. Such a certificate will not sustain her—she must be consigned to disgrace and infamy. In what consists the difference?—Why is it that men may practice with impunity virtues which will not be for a moment tolerated in the other sex? That there is a false standard of gentility set up in society there can be no doubt. The good old maxim of Pope's, that "worth makes the man," has got out of vogue, at least with a very large portion of society. On else a different standard of worth has been set up which is to measure a man's worth by the quality of cloth he wears, or the grace with which he bows.

Lamentable Catastrophe.—It might be supposed that, so frequent have been the warnings, no one was unacquainted with the danger of sitting with a charcoal fire in a close room. Still it seems that the warnings are unheard or unheeded.—We understand that, last week a lady, who was sitting in an upper room in her house, directed a charcoal fire to be kindled in a furnace in the room. Some time after the fire had ignited, she felt unwell; but hoisting the window and breaching the air she soon recovered.—She again resumed her occupation, when she suddenly fainted. She would probably have perished on the spot; had she not fallen on the furnace, by which she was most dreadfully burnt in the shoulder. The anguish of the burn recalled her suspended animation; and she succeeded in escaping from the effects of the gas; but is still suffering from the dreadful injury inflicted by the fire.

THE CONVENT RIOTERS.

The Supreme Court was opened on the 24th of Feb. at East Cambridge, Mass. and Marvin Macy, Jr. was brought up and sentenced, to three days solitary confinement, and imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State Prison. Pond and others will be tried as participants in April next at Concord. Macy is a young man of 19 years of age, whose melancholy interview with his dying father was lately narrated in the papers. It was reported in Boston that after the sentence he poisoned himself. The following particulars are given in the Boston papers of the 25th:

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, Macy was discovered insensible on the floor of his cell. Dr. Hooper was immediately called in. He was in the same state at 4 o'clock—cause unknown. He has been frequently heard to say, that he never would be carried to the State Prison. Dr. H. states that there is no appearance of poison; some suppose that he has eaten glass. In the course of the medical examination, the Sheriff called to convey him to Charlestown. He of course was not removed.

The Boston papers of a later date, however, say his illness was not occasioned by poison, but by distress of mind, brought on by the agony of his mother and sisters, the late death of his father, and his horror of the sentence. He is recovering.—A petition for his pardon has been presented to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, bearing nine thousand signatures, among which are the names of Bishop Fenwick, and the Lady Superior of the Ursuline Convent.

FROM THE GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER.

The Nullifiers and our Affairs with France.—After so much has been said about the reputed gallantry and patriotism of the late valiant Nullifiers of this State, it must have been surprising to those, who do not know them as well as we do, to hear of their public and repeated declaration that they will not volunteer in aid of their country, in case of a war with France. When there was an opportunity of a rupture here, at home, a fair chance of injuring our Government, and perhaps of destroying it, these same men appeared active and zealous, lest the opportunity should pass by unimproved, and they have not the pleasure of striking "a felon's blow," at the fairest fabric ever erected to Liberty. This might be explained, by the fact, that their councils were in a great measure governed by two foreigners, every act of whose lives, showed them inimical to our Republican institutions. And it would have been a proud day for those men, when they could have exulted over the ruins of the Temple of Liberty, destroyed by the hands of Americans! That day, however, has not come. But the same demoniac spirit exists. And now, when there is a probability of a contest with a foreign power, on account of our rights, it can be seen

again bursting forth from their Senator in congress, down to the lowest and most ignorant of their party. (We must do Mr. Preston the justice to say, that he has shown himself somewhat of an American in this matter.) Their chief declares on the floor of the Senate, that France owes us nothing, and his underlings here repeat it. They undertake too, to calculate the physical strength of the American and French power, by land and sea, and draw the conclusion, that France can whip us with the utmost ease; and as this is the case, like gallant and chivalrous spirits, conclude it best not to fight—for, forsooth, there will be danger in the trial. They say, that a year with France would fix upon us a heavy debt far greater than the 25,000,000 francs could pay. The principle involved is, that we must submit to any insult or outrage, until it becomes profitable to go to war about it. These men are somewhat famed for "a calculating spirit." A few years since, they "calculated the value of the Union." Now they calculate the worth of our National Honor, in dollars, dimes and cents! Is it possible, that these men are Americans! Have they any of the blood of their gallant sires in their veins? that they undertake to calculate the worth of principle in dimes and cents, that they are ever found in opposition to their country, and by their actions and speeches, encouraging a foreign power to force us into war—a war in which they do not design to assist their countrymen! Fallen—fallen indeed is Carolina, when such principles, or rather sentiments, are expressed openly, and without blush, within her borders. It is attributable to Nullification alone; for that has degraded the moral character of all who have come within the sphere of its pestiferous influence!

We should not be at all surprized to find, in case of war with France, that some of these "patriotic" Nullifiers should wish to enter into a league with that nation, in hopes of carrying out the favorite doctrine of their State, proclaiming her a "sovereign community." And certainly the expression will not be considered as a hazardous one, when it is considered that they were ready to involve their country in a civil war, (the most horrible of all wars) merely for a few shillings, exacted of them in the form of duties.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. THE HON. GEORGE POINDEXTER.

IN THE SENATE—MARCH 2, 1835.

In the Evening Session of this day the following proceeding took place, in which the Senate have indignantly set the seal of reprobation on the atrocious plot against the character of Mr. POINDEXTER, the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. SMITH made the following REPORT:

The Select Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Hon. GEORGE POINDEXTER, respectfully report: That with an anxious desire to ascertain the truth concerning the grave matters submitted to them, they proceeded to take such testimony as they considered calculated to elucidate the facts; and, having carefully examined the same, submit the following report as the result of their investigation; and it gives them great pleasure to say, that in every fact and conclusion hereinafter set forth, the Committee was unanimous.

At the first meeting of the Committee, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Wright were appointed a sub-committee to visit upon the President, and respectfully request him to furnish the affidavits of Mordecai Fry and David Stewart, together with any information in his possession relative to the subject matter of inquiry.

These gentlemen made a written report to the Committee of their interview with the President. (See Doc. A.) They also obtained the original affidavits of Fry and Stewart, copies of which, marked B and C, are hereto annexed.

The Committee readily write in the declaration, that the testimony taken before them, as far as is applicable, fully sustained the President in the statement which he made to the sub-committee; nor does it in any way appear, from any evidence before the Committee, that the President had any connexion with this affair, directly or indirectly, other than that which he himself has avowed. The Committee will go even farther, and say that, considering the situation of hazard and danger in which he had been placed, by the attempt of Lawrence upon his life, it was but natural that the President should desire to have the whole matter explored. But the Committee, while they use this declaration, as due to impartial justice, will not withhold the expression of their deep repugnance at the course of those who have gathered around him (as if for no other purpose than to advance their own selfish views) to give to his feelings and his judgment a false direction.

The Committee are fully satisfied that the design and tendency of the publication of the said affidavits, was to fix upon the Hon. George Poindexter "the most infamous of all crimes, that of having been accessory before the fact, in an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate by the hand of an assassin." After a thorough investigation of the whole case, the Committee find that the charge rests solely upon the evidence of said