THE STAR

Raleigh, March 12, 1835.

General Speight's Summerset.—We find the following dissection of the character of this gentleman from the last Western Spectator; and, that it may be more clearly understood, we append to it the entire correspondence between him and Governor Branch, relative to the "blow out" at Washington, which (the General) had the art to disjoin from "defence." We give, moreover, a letter written to us in December 1831, about *seven months subsequent* to the correspondence with Gov. Branch's. About this period, it will be recollected, he belonged to a mess at Washington, of which the Ille War-R. Davis was the head, and was considered on all hands a flaming nullifier. It was he, who, on the floor of Congress, pronounced "the South to be on the very verge of rebellion," and notwithstanding he now informs us he does not desire office, did not change his course until the Speaker's chair and the dazzling splendors of a Turkish mission bewildered his imagination. Down to that precise point of time, (we can nearly name the day, if it should become necessary,) his letters speak and to Governor Branch (for "*he was incapable of duplicity*" towards either,) terminated with a devout and hearty "God bless you." He was shocked at the ingratitude of the new converts to Jacksonism, in desiring to remove us from office as Printers to the House; and yet (will our readers believe it?) we were very shortly thereafter desired, at *his instance*, of the little patronage incident to the publication of the Laws of the United States.

A letter of a later date to the Editor of the Constitutionalist, which we have not now at hand, in which General Jackson was represented as about to be "crucified between two thieves," (Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun,) would afford the Standard and Fayetteville Journal some slight additional evidence of "consistency," &c. &c. For their especial benefit, we may take the pains, at some future day, to look it up, and present it to their consideration.

General Speight's allegations with regard to Governor Branch, first, that *he* (the Governor) was in favor of the Turkish mission, and, secondly, that he approved the Treasury Bank scheme, we are authorised to say, utterly without foundation. The General forgets that but one Cabinet council was held during the existence of the first Cabinet; and that this, according to the well accredited rumors of the day, had no connexion *with either of these subjects.*

From the Newbern Spectator

Gen. Speight's Defence.—We find a laboured and insipid composition, bearing this title, in one of our exchange papers, purporting to be a reply to a part of Gov. Branch's late speech in the Senate; and that the contents of the Hon. Gentleman may see the "face" he can put on a very ridiculous affair, we publish it in another column.

At the end of the first paragraph of the "Defence," Mr. Speight says that his letter, *the* letter—which Mr. Branch read in the Senate, was written under impressions made by Mr. B's "misrepresentations." This might pass as plausible, were Gov. Branch's character other than it is and had no correspondence existed. But unfortunately for Hon. Representative has furnished "a rod to break his own head," in his immortal letter, of May, 1831, which was written in reply to Gov. B's *Circular*, dated six days prior. He therein says: "Yours of the 4th inst. *is this moment* come to hand. I am *not* mistaken in the opinion I had formed as to the cause of the blow out at Washington"—How can Gov. Branch's misrepresentations, received "this moment" could affect opinions which Mr Speight "*had*" formed previously, is not easily accounted for. Besides, in Governor B's letter of the 1st May, nine days *previous* to the date of Mr. Speight's, he tells the latter, 'I have not time to enter into a detailed statement of the circumstances which have led to this state of things" * * * * "I am persuaded *you* have SEEN and HEARD enough during your residence at Washington, from which to derive a clue to the general understanding of the matter."—Had Mr. B. previously informed Mr. Speight, either by "misrepresentation" or otherwise, of the "circumstances" here alluded to, he needed not to urge the want of time as an apology for not entering again into "a detailed statement" of them. Is it not reasonable, therefore, to conclude, that if Mr. Speight had not "seen" and "heard" the matters alluded to, that he would have said so in his reply, & asked for information? So far was he from following this course, that he immediately, and for the *first* and only time during the correspondence, introduces the names of Gen. Jackson, Martin Van Buren and Mrs. Eaton, and attributes to them transactions which, he says, make it "impossible for me to express the deep and heartfelt mortification I have felt and continue to feel for the honor of my country"!!—Here we plainly see the influence of what the Hon. gentleman had "seen" and "heard" breaking forth; but Gov. Branch's "misrepresentations" do not appear to have had the slightest agency in producing his unlucky denunciation of the Guy Fawkses of the first Cabinet.

We can see nothing inconsistent in the letters of Gov. Branch that are paraded in the "Defence." The principal one has long been before the public, and been generally approved, except by the slaves of power; and how it clashes with the other, we are unable to perceive. We are really at a loss to understand the motive of the "Defence"; and what it is intended to accomplish, is utterly incomprehensible, as it neither proves nor disproves a single proposition. We have heard some of Mr. Speight's friends say that it shows Mr. Branch's inconsistency. If so, the "Defence" is essentially superogatory, as this has already been not only shown, but demonstrated, by the fact, that no man who sustains all the measures of Gen. Jackson for six months can be other than inconsistent.—We expect to hear some startling explanations of the "terms of capitulation," which the "Defence" publishes. This expectation is excited by the appendix that follows the portion of it which is quoted, and by the absence of Gov. Branch's signature.

Washington City, May 1st, 1831.

My Dear Sir: I have just received your friendly favor of the 23d ultimo; and I pray you, dear Sir, accept my thanks for the kind interest you take in the transactions alluded to in yours, as connected with my personal feelings and reputation. I have not time to enter into a detailed statement of the circumstances which have led to this state of things, nor to point out to you the causes which have produced its consummation. On most of these points I am persuaded you will be at no loss; you have seen and heard enough during your residence at Washington, from which to derive a clue to the general understanding of the matter; and probably before the lapse of much time, a full and satisfactory explanation will be given by some of the parties concerned.

I take the liberty of enclosing to you a copy of a letter which I had prepared to address to a few of my friends in North Carolina, and amongst others yourself. You are at liberty to give it publicity in any form you please. From a sense of duty to the nation, I remain in the department until my successor arrives. This is no little sacrifice; but the duty is imperative, and I obey.

Accept, dear sir, the assurance of continued esteem and great respect.

JOHN BRANCH.

Hon. Jesse Speight, Stantonsburg.

Washington City, May 3d, 1831.

My Dear Sir: You have no doubt before this seen in the papers, accounts of the resignations of the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War, and the dismissal of the other members of the Cabinet.

The letters of the two former, addressed to the President of the United States, present their reasons for resigning; and the motives for the dismissal of the others, are assigned in the answer of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and myself. In these the President admits, that the dismissed officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties. But intimates that the want of harmony in the Cabinet, and the protection of the two resigning Secretaries "from unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations," made it necessary the others should go out also.

So far as regards the members of the Cabinet, this measure is comparatively of little moment. It is, however, a matter of deep concern as affecting the *character of the Government.* In this point of view, the American people have a right to know the whole truth;—from whence the alledged discord originated; by whom and for what purposes it has been fostered; and in what respect; and wherefore it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the nation. The President is bound to make these explanations to the people.

If it were intended to be intimated that I am responsible for the want of harmony in the Cabinet, the charge is unjust. I deny that I pursued a course which ought to have invited hostility; on the contrary, I went as far as a *man of honor* could go in endeavoring to promote a good understanding, and a cordial official cooperation with all the members of the Cabinet. But it seems I was expected to go still further; and not doing so, it has been held good cause for my dismissal.

If it is asked why I did not abandon the Cabinet and expose to the world the malign influences by which it was embarrassed, I shall reply that I constantly looked forward to a favorable change. I first especially I relied for this upon the wisdom, fairness and justice of the Chief Magistrate. I have been disappointed. I have had the deep mortification to see him gradually discarding from his counsels and friendship, his old and long tried supporters, and throwing himself into the arms of persons whose cold-hearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for true and faithful service.

In the mean time, rest assured that whatever may be the public judgment as to the merits of this question, no consideration arising from personal feeling will induce me to take a course which I should not believe calculated to maintain the character and promote the interest of the State which gave me birth.

Business of importance, especially as enabling me to settle down permanently in North Carolina, will probably require my presence in Tennessee, where I may be detained until August next.

On my return to my family, I hope to meet you, when I shall be highly gratified to renew that social and friendly intercourse which heretofore, so much to my satisfaction, has subsisted between us.

In the mean time, I beg you to receive assurances of great respect and esteem

JOHN BRANCH.

Hon. Jesse Speight, Speight's Bridge, Greene county, North Carolina.

Stantonburg, 9th May, 1831.

My dear friend,

Yours of the 4th inst. has this moment come to hand. I am not mistaken in the opinion I had formed as to the cause of the *blow out* at Washington (as we call it here.) It is impossible for me to express the deep and heartfelt mortification I have and continue to feel for the honor of my country. I too, sir, am disappointed. Never did I believe that the *high minded chivalrous independence* of Andrew Jackson could be made to bow at the shrine of selfish ambition. Ah! and so as to forsake *old long tried friends* at the polls, and deceitful artifices of such men as Martin Van Buren, moved and seduced by the instigation of Mrs. Eaton. So far as I have understood, the feelings of your friends are with you. I have heard a number of your friends intimate a wish that you should return to the Legislature and pave the way for a seat in the United States Senate, when Mr. Brown's time expires; for, says every body, he can never return. I shall return back to the Legislature in two years, and would now most willingly, if I could make the district in credit, but you sir know how I am situated. Reflect on what I have here written. I attempt nothing like *duplicity.* If I know myself, I am incapable of that towards you. You are not politically dead yet I hope. I hope to put you in the Senate, and I will do it again.

Remember to Mrs. Branch. (Write me.)
God bless you. J. SPEIGHT.

Washington, December 12th, 1831. 7
12 o'clock at night. 5

Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay:

GENTLEMEN,—By way of renewing our old acquaintance, allow me at this late hour to drop you a few thoughts on passing events. I see by the papers you have opposition, but have not heard the result of the election. I know full well the time has been when you could not be beaten; but how it is under the new order of things I know not.] Since my day at Raleigh very strange things have come to pass.

But why turn you out of the public printing? "*You have kept the faith.*" I remember the dark days of 1826 and '27, when you were embarked in the cause of the old Chief. Many tho' then who were *lukewarm* Jackson men, now by far in their *zeal* outstrip you and I.

I once thought I was a Jackson man to the *hub*; but of late I begin to distrust myself. The new converts so far *outstrip* me, that I am almost ashamed to open my mouth.

From what I can understand, you will have a business session. I am not prepared to say what will be the movements of the opposition here. "*Prince Hal*" is in the field, but has not issued his general orders. I suppose he will wait for the termination of the Baltimore Convention, which meets to-morrow. What this Convention is to do, I am at a loss to divine.—You will see that Gales recommends a postponement of it to a more distant [period,] and assigns as a reason for so doing the bad state of the weather. But I think it requires no witchery to see into this movement. Mr. Clay's prospects are as hopeless as are the cause of the *poor and unfortunate Poles*, and this I presume is a manoeuvre of his *waiting man* Jo Gales, to give a pleasant zest to the business. If Mr. Clay had intended to have made a *formal* run for the Presidency, would he have come into the Senate?—I should suppose not. It may be, however, that he has so little political sagacity as not to foresee the events likely to grow out of such a course. Situated as he is, he can't move without suspicion. And who ever before heard of a candidate for the Presidency sitting in judgment on the acts of his predecessor?

It seems to be the general impression here among those who watch passing events, that Mr. Clay would most willingly slide off to one side, and four years hence take a new start. This is the course he should pursue; and, if he does, mind me, he will make a dangerous run. Take Andrew Jackson out of the field, and bring in H. Clay, Jno. C. Calhoun and Van Buren, and my honest opinion is, he would distance them both. I speak not *ironically*, nor that I wish such a result produced. *No, God forbid!* Of these three men J. C. Calhoun is my choice, call him *nullifier, hellfire*, or what you please. Old Jonny Q. is perched up in the House, and looks much like a fallen angel would in the kingdom of Heaven. I believe he will hold the opposition in *check mate.* They will be afraid to abuse Jackson for fear we shall abuse old Q.

For fear I shall tire you with my *nonsence*, I will close.

God bless you. —J. SPEIGHT.

[In the foregoing letter, we have *italicised* according to the marks of the writer.—*Editors.*]

Virginia Conference.—The Virginia Conference of the Methodist E. Church commenced its session in Lynchburg on the 11th, and adjourned on the 23d ultimo. There were about 120 preachers in attendance. Bishop Emory presided. The next Conference will be held at Norfolk, on the 10th February, 1836. The following are the appointments for the present year:

RICHMOND DISTRICT—Moses Brock, P. E. Richmond—Trinity, Leroy M. Lee—Sockoe Hill, James A. Riddick. New Kent, Stephen W. Jones. Williamsburg and Hampton, Joseph P. Davidson. Gloucester, Gervas M. Keesee. King & Queen, Joseph Goodman. Essex, Jas M'Donald. Caroline, Benjamin Kidd. Spottsylvania, Charles P. Moorman. Culpeper, Julius Ledbetter and Chas. M. Schroffe. Orange, David Fisher. Columbia, William H. Starr and Geo. M. Effinger. Louisa, John Hank. Hanover, George W. S. Hoskins and Jos Lear.

LYNCHBURG DISTRICT—Lewis Skidmore, P. E. Lynchburg, Henry B. Cowles. Bedford, John I. Hicks and William W. Kone. Campbell, Robert I. Carson and John D. Edwards. Charlotte, Jesse Powers. Prince Edward, F'k Stanly and Ballard E. Gibson. Buckingham, George W. Nolley. Charlottesville and Scottsville, Edward Wadsworth. Albemarle, Isaac Haines. Amherst, John W. Childs.

PETERSBURG DISTRICT—Hezekiah G. Leigh, P. E. Petersburg, David S. Doggett. Chesterfield, Albert G. Burton and James Morrison. Cumberland, Joseph A. Brown. Brunswick, David Wood and John W. Wash. Amelia, Anthony Dibrell and Robert S. Loving. Mecklenburg, William B. Rowzie. Greensville, G. A. Bain and George N. Winfree. Sussex, Robert Scott. College Station, Stephen Olin—M. P. Parks, Ed D. Simms, Lor. Lee, Professors —John Early, John Kerr, John A. Miller, College Agents.

NORFOLK DISTRICT—Caleb Leach, P. E. Norfolk, William A. Smith. Portsmouth, Thomas Crowder. Princess Anne, Thomas Jones and Will. W. Allen. Murfreesborough, Henry A Rives, super. Bertie, William E Pell. Gates, Vernon Eskridge. Edenton, Samuel T. Moorman. Camden, Alfred Norman and Irvin Atkinson. Suffolk, Benjamin R. Miles. Elizabeth City, John W. White. Smithfield, John D Holstead.

ROANOKE DISTRICT—Joseph Carson, P. E. Roanoke, George W Dye & Thomas R. Brame. Tar River, Peter Doub and Joshua Finsley. Albemarle Sound, John T. St Clair. Neuse, John R. Bennet. Currituck and Mattamuskeet, Th'n Garrard. Portsmouth and Ocracocke Mission, Henry D Wood. Washington and Plymouth, James M. Boatright. Tarborough, Benjamin Watson.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—James Reed, P. E. Raleigh City, James Jamieson. Raleigh Circuit, James Purvis and Bennet T. Blake. Duplin, William M. Jordan. Topsail Inlet, James M. Lewis. Trent, Benjamin R. Newcomb and Curtis Hooks, sup. Beaufort, Henning W. Kelly. Straits, John W Lewis. Newbern, George W. Langhorne. Snow Hill, William M. Schoolfield. Haw River, Daniel Culbreath. Pittsborough, William Closs.

DANVILLE DISTRICT—James M'Aden, P. E. Granville, Henry T. Weatherly. Person, Thomas S. Campbell. Banister, David B. Nicholson. Franklin, James M. Darden. Caswell, William Anderson. Pittsylvania, Joshua Bethel and William Holmes, sup. Hillsborough, Absolom H. Kennedy. Chatham, Benjamin N. Barnes. Danville and Milton, Samuel S. Bryant.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—Abram Penn, P. E. Greensborough, Robert O Burton. Guilford Joshua Leigh and Thomas M. Sharp. Patrick, Rowland G. Bass. Stokes, John H. Watson. Surry, Hillary B. Tippitt. Wilkes, James P. Owen. Rowan, Thomas Barnum. Davidson, Samuel Pearce. Randolph, John Alford. Salisbury and Lexington, Thales M'Donald.

Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary Agent.

Supreme Court.—John A. Backhouse, of Newbern, has obtained license to practice in the Superior Courts.

Since our last, opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By DANIEL, Judge, in the case of Martin v. Cowles, from Surry, reversing the judgment below, and granting a new trial. Also, in the case of Blount and wife v. Moore, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below. Also in the case of Richards v. Sims, from Franklin, affirming the judgment below.

By GASTON, Judge, in the case of State v. Will, from Edgecombe, reversing the judgment below, and rendering judgment of Manslaughter. Also, in the case of Lancaster v. Williams, in Equity, from Mar in; affirming the decree made in the Court below.

By RUFFIN, Chief Justice, in the case of Williams v. Somers, rendering judgment for the defendant on the plea and demurrer. Also, in the case of *den ex dem*, Harry v. Graham, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below.

State v. Osburn, from Anson. Appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellant, and the case remanded for further proceedings.

Correction.—The Charlotte Journal, in noticing the retirement of Major Beard, late Editor of the Western Carolinian, from that establishment, remarks, "Mr. Beard, we understand, goes to Raleigh, to take charge of the Raleigh Star." The Editor of the Journal has been misinformed; for we can assure him that no such arrangement has been entered into by the parties concerned."

Appointments.—The following appointments have been made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

John G. A. Williamson, of North Carolina, to be Charge d'Affaires to Venezuela.

Cheney Hickman to be a Director of the Bank of the United States, in the place of Thomas Elmaker, deceased.

Upton S. Heath, of Baltimore, to be a Director of the Bank of the United States, in the place of Morris Ucxall, rejected by the Senate.

William Fulton to be Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, in the place of John Pope, whose commission is about to expire.

John R. Jones, Surveyor, &c. Currituck Inlet, North Carolina, from 2d instant, when his former commission expired.

The nomination of Roger B. Taney, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, was indefinitely postponed.

The Expositor and Southern Advocate.—We have received the first number of a paper, recently established at Boydton, Virginia, under the foregoing title, by Mr. C. P. Green, late of Warren county, in this State. Its typographical appearance is very neat, and it supports, with zeal and spirit, the Rights of the States.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Washington, March 6.

Report of Late News from France.

We learn that News reached this city yesterday, by Express, that an arrival at New York had brought information of the rejection, by the French Chamber of Deputies, of the bill for carrying into effect the Treaty with the United States. We believe the News to be true.

Well; it is now quite well that the three millions are still under the lock of the Treasury. We might otherwise be in a state of war before we were aware of it. France, we doubt not, will re consider the matter when she learns the doings of Congress; and the Members of that body, after a recess among their constituents, will, we trust, cooled down from the feverish and fitful temper evinced by too many of them on the eve of adjournment, bring a just temper to the whole subject.

It is now quite certain, we think, that we shall have no war this season unless we make it ourselves. It is therefore fortunate, we repeat, that the three millions are still in Uncle Sam's strong box secured by a lock, of a curious construction, upon which the letters must be made to spell the word *Congress*, before it can be opened.

Nat. Int.

Convention Acts.—Not being able to prepare the extra, containing the Acts providing for the call of a Convention, in time to accompany our last week's paper, we avail ourselves of this day's publication of transmitting it to our subscribers.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.—It is proposed, in the Charlotte Journal, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of this event, at that town, on the 3d of next month.

Congress.—The 23d Congress closed, by limitation, on the 3d instant. The proceedings of the last two or three days will be found to possess an unsual degree of interest.

"Congress has broken up, (observes the Nat. Intelligencer,) leaving almost every great measure of the session unfinished, and therefore totally null and void. The following bills, originating in the Senate, most of them passing that body by large majorities, and some of them quite unanimously, have shared the general wreck and ruin: The Post Office Reform Bill; (passed unanimously in the Senate.) The Custom House Regulations Bill; (passed nearly unanimously in the Senate.) The important Judiciary Bill; (passed by a vote of 31 to 5 in the Senate.) The Bill regulating the Deposite of the Public Moneys in the Deposite Banks; The Bill respecting the Tenure of Office, and removals from Office; (a most important bill, supported in the Senate by men of all parties.) The Bill indemnifying Claimants for French Spoliations, before 1800."

President of the Senate.—On the evening of the 3d instant, a few hours before the 23d Congress was brought to a close, the Vice President retired from the Chair, to enable the Senate to choose a President *pro tempore*; when Mr. Tyler was duly elected. The following was the state of the balloting:

	1st	2d	3d	4th
Mr. Tyler	15	15	20	25
Mr King of Alabama	18	20	21	19
For various others	11	7	4	1

Fire Company.—On Saturday last, John Primrose was elected Captain; Jesse Brown, 1st, Ruffin Tucker, 2d, J. M'Kimmon, 3d, and E. P. Guion, 4th Lieutenant, of the Raleigh Fire Company.

Mr. Calhoun's Report.—It is worthy of remark, that all the Administration papers, with but one exception, have refused to publish Mr. Calhoun's report on Executive Patronage—a fact which is noticed by the Petersburg Intelligencer in the following just and pertinent manner:

"We conclude to-day the logical and interesting report of Mr. Calhoun on Executive Patronage. The Administration presses have shown the high estimate they placed on its ability, and the fear they entertain of its clear and forcible arguments, its alarming disclosures, and its irresistible facts and conclusions, by refusing to publish it. They, however, not only insert Mr. Benton's speech, attacking, or, as they term it, dissecting the report, but they have the shameless boldness to recommend it to the people as a full reply to the report, and a triumphant vindication of the Executive. Yet these presses profess to give the public true information!"

The Western Carolinian.—Maj. JOHN BEARD, Jr. has retired from this journal, and it is hereafter to be conducted by Messrs. ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON. The following extract from the address of the new Editors expresses their views on political subjects:

"The political character of the Carolinian will undergo no change. Its bold advocacy of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and consequently, of the Rights of the States—of limiting the action of the Federal Government to those objects which were intended by the framers of it, and the opinions it has held on other matters of general concern, are well known to our readers.

We shall cheerfully accord to the present Administration our support of such measures as we can approve. But we shall fearlessly condemn every usurpation of power by any branch of the Government whatever; and especially, we shall resist, with our might, that system which regards office as the spoil of party,—a system which is sapping the very foundations of our institutions, by corrupting the People.

A Convention to amend our State Constitution, Internal Improvements by the State, and the encouragement of Home Industry, will, as heretofore, be advocated in the columns of the Carolinian."

Several attempts were lately made by the Legislature of Massachusetts to elect a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th instant; but as the two Houses disagreed in their choice of candidates, (the Senate voting for John Q. Adams, and the lower House for John Davis,) no election was made. A few days since, however, the balloting was resumed, when Mr. Adams was dropped, and Mr. Davis was finally elected.

Judge White.—Such is the overwhelming popularity of this distinguished statesman, in Tennessee, public meetings, recommending him as the successor of General Jackson in the Presidential Chair, are becoming so numerous throughout the State, that it is impossible for the papers to publish their proceedings. Speaking of his prospects generally, the Tennessee Beacon says, "It certainly must be a source of high gratification, not only to Tennesseeans, but to the Republican party generally, to witness the prominent stand our distinguished Senator is taking in the eye of the nation.—From New York to Louisiana, we have witnessed the most flattering demonstrations of favor towards the pure and patriotic statesman, of whom Mr. Randolph remarked "he could look back without reproach, and forward without apprehension;" and day after day but adds to a popularity which has increased with unwonted rapidity, and bids fair to be as stable and unwavering as the subject is honest and incorruptible."

The Imperial Lion.—The President, in the exercise of the discretion conferred upon him by a resolution of Congress, has given the Lion lately presented to him by the Emperor of Morocco to the orphan Asylums of Washington and Georgetown, and the animal is offered for sale at public auction, in Washington, on the 21st inst.

Destruction of Fish.—A writer in the Washington Whig states that, in New river, just below Onslow Court House, the fish were killed by the cold weather in January, in such numbers, and were washed up on the shore in such large quantities, that a person could walk on them for five miles without stepping his foot on the ground. The width of the layer was about twenty or twenty-five feet, embracing fish of various kinds and sizes, from one pound to twenty.

Melancholy.—By a passenger in the Rail Road Car arrived yesterday morning from Columbia, we learn that Col David Myers, residing about 10 miles below Columbia at the Saluda fork, was shot with a Fowling gun on Tuesday morning last, by Major McElmore, and expired immediately. The cause of the quarrel, we learn from our informant, was the dividing line between their Estates,—Col. Myers having proceeded that morning with his Overseer and several Negroes and was removing the fence, when Major McE. rode up and shot him.

Charleston Patriot.

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig.

Washington City, Feb. 20th, 1835.

Gentlemen—I see the Enquirer continues to plead, in melting tones of sympathy, to the Democratic party, to prevent a division from taking place in their ranks. He seems to think that if the true Jackson party shall place the name of Judge H. L. White before the People, it will be dividing the Jackson party. What does the gentleman mean? Does he mean that the People friendly to the present administration, have not a right to vote for the man they wish to represent them? What does he mean by the Democratic party? Surely not the office holders that are now *quartered* on the Treasury. Is it possible that Virginia can be hood winked into the caucus system of New York, under the flimsy pretence of keeping the party together? I do not believe that with all his editorial skill, he can bring Virginia to work kindly in the New York harness—he need not apply the flattering unction to his soul, that he will be as successful in defence of the office holders, as he was in persuading the People that the true question before them at the spring elections was, not whether the President violated the Constitution and Laws of the country by the removal of the public deposites—but the true question was, Bank or no Bank. The old lady's veil is too thin—the People will look the subject in the face. He cannot persuade the People that it is Leigh or no Leigh for Senator—they will see the true secret: it is Ritchie or no Ritchie—it is whether Ritchie shall be printer, or some other person. Sirs, as a friend of the Republican party, I call on Mr. Ritchie not to divide our party by attempting to tie his State to the car of the New York Magician, who is of doubtful gender—a political fly, like Mr. Ritchie—put your finger on him and he is not there.

The reason I write you this letter is, I feel a deep deep interest for the good of my country, and I have known Judge White since my first recollection. I was raised in the county adjoining his, and can say that I have never heard a human being speak evil of the man; and to see him endeavored to be pushed aside to make room for a man without principle, is enough to make every lover of his country do his duty.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and ob't. serv't,
DAVID CROCKETT.

Mr. William Turpin, aged 81 years, for some time a resident of New York, died on Wednesday last. We learn from good authority, that Mr. T. died worth about half a million of dollars. He was a most excellent, though a very eccentric man, which it is said his will shows. Though he has not forgotten his old friends, and charitable institutions, he has left 50,000 dollars to his colored coachman. His Executors are Francis Depau, Morris Robinson, Willett Hicks, Esqrs. and others. Mr. T. was a native of Providence, R. I., made his fortune in Charleston, South Carolina, and died without issue.

To Correspondents.—"D." and "A Subscriber" shall appear in our next.

MARRIED,

In Richmond, Va on the 5th instant, Augustus Mordecai, Esq. of this City, to Miss Rosina C. Young.

At Wilmington, on the 26th ultimo, Dr. Louis J. Poisson to Miss Eliza Davis, daughter of Thomas F. Davis, Esq.

In Cabarrus county, on the 25th ultimo, Dr. Edmund R. Gibson to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Phifer, Esq.

In Granville county, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. George I. Duty to Miss Eliza G. Barnett, daughter of Mr. Joseph G. Barnett.

In Bertie county, on the 26th ultimo, Doct. William A. Armistead to Miss Sophia Capehart, daughter of Cullen Capehart, Esq.

DIED,

Near Kinston, Lenoir county, on the 24th ultimo, Miss Elizabeth Cox, only daughter of Col. James Cox, of said county.

At Wilmington, on the 25th ultimo, in the 33d year of her age, Mrs. Louisa Jane Jones, wife of John D. Jones, Esq.

At Smithville, on the 24th ultimo, very suddenly, Robert Potter, Esq. aged 62.

In the vicinity of Wadesborough, on the 22d ultimo, Mrs. Jane Jarman, aged 105 years.

In Rowan county, on the 21st ultimo, Robert M. Clayland, Esq. a native of Maryland.

In Sumter county, Alabama, a few weeks ago, Elnathan Tart, Esq. formerly of Edgecombe county, in this State, aged 36.

In Rowan county, at the residence of Matthew B. Locke, Esq. on the 2d instant, Miss Mary Locke, aged about 30 years.

In Bertie county, on the 25th ultimo, Stark Armistead, Esq. in the 55th year of his age.

REMOVAL.

WM. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, with a view to extend their business, they have removed from Coman's Corner to the

CENTRE STORE OF

PEACE'S GRANITE BLOCK,

where they are enabled to display a more extensive variety of MERCHANDISE than heretofore, and intend keeping the *RICHEST AND BEST FANCY FABRICS.*

N. B. Being agents for Messrs BATTLE & BROTHERS' FACTORY COTTON YARN, they will keep a large supply on hand, which can be had at Factory prices.

Just received, a fresh supply of Loaf Sugar, Coffee and Teas, of good quality.

WM. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, March 8, 1835 12 tf

LOOK AT THIS!

As the subscriber is very anxious to close his business in Raleigh, he requests all those indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and make immediate payment; as his stay is but short in this country, and further indulgence cannot be given. H. P. TUCKER.

March 9, 1835 12 3t

Negroes for Sale.

On the 30th day of March, being the Monday of Wake Superior Court, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House, *on a credit of six months,*

SEVEN NEGROES,

belonging to the estate of the late John Stuart.

HANNAH STUART, Adm'x.

Raleigh, March 9, 1835 12 3t

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Salisbury Academy.

THIRD CLASS, FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Newbern, on Friday, the 27th of March,

On the Popular Terminating Figure System.

Stevenson & Points, Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE $7,000!

SCHEME:

1	prize	of	$7,000	is $7,000
1	prize	of	3,000	is 3,000
1	prize	of	2,000	is 2,000
12	prizes	of	1,000	is 12,000
15	prizes	of	500	is 7,500
10	prizes	of	300	is 3,000
13	prizes	of	200	is 2,600
50	prizes	of	100	is 5,000
102	prizes	of	50	is 5,100
136	prizes	of	30	is 4,080
205	prizes	of	20	is 4,100
308	prizes	of	15	is 4,620
6,000	prizes	of	10	is 60,000
6,000	prizes	of	6	is 36,000
6,000	prizes	of	4	is 24,000

13,854 prizes, amounting to $180,000

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A package of 10 whole tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw, nett, - - - - 17 00

$23 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can, in this way, for $23, get the managers' certificate for ten whole tickets, entitling the holder to all that the tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount that the package must draw of necessity—say,

A certificate for a package of ten whole tickets, - - - - - $23 00
For 10 half ditto, - - - - - 11 50
For 10 quarter ditto, - - - - 5 75

All prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per centum.

All orders from a distance by mail, (post paid,) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to

STEVENSON & POINTS,

and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets $4 00
Halves, - - - 2 00
Quarters, - - - 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at,

Stevenson & Points's Office,
Raleigh, N. C.

Splendid Annuals,

Of almost every description, both English and American, for 1835, just received at the *North Carolina Book-store.*