ner on Saturday to a number of the Whigs of New York city, who happened to be in the city of Baltimore on the way to and from our metropolis. The dinner was served up at the Eutaw House, and in style and magnificence would have done honor to the best caterer in the country. Da Ashton Alexander, the gentleman who headed the list of the Baltimore delegates to New York upon a recent occasion, presided at the table, assisted by a number of Vice-presidents. Speeches were made and toasts drank by the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and by several distinguished gentlemen of New York and Baltimore. The party, numbering upwards of two hundred, broke up a few moments before midnight. The entertainment is said to have been emphatically "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." Every man seemed happy and merry, and nothing occurred to damp the festivities of the occasion.—*Nat. Int.*

Petersburg, March 2 1838.

Fire! Fire!!—On Wednesday evening last, at ab ut 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small building adjacent to the Stables of the Bollingbrook Hotel.—Before water could be obtained, the Stables, built of wood, and filled with combustible materials, were enveloped in flames. The fire was soon communicated to the large brick building of William C. Boswell, (formerly Walker's,) which was partially, and to the brick lumber house of Anderson & Rives, which was wholly consumed. Several small wooden buildings in rear of the Stables also destroyed.

From what we can learn, we have no doubt that the Fire was the work of an incendiary, who, in the execution of his diabolical purpose, chose the most vulnerable part of the town.

In the Stables of the Hotel, there were 40 horses, and several Carriages, all of which were saved.—*Int.*

☞ Fresh charges continue to be made against Commodore Elliott, one half of which, if true, should induce his immediate recall, arraignment before a Court Martial, and dismission from a service which he has disgraced. It is now said, that his treatment of Gov. Cass and family, whilst on board his ship, as passengers, was such as to call for a complaint from that functionary to the proper Department.

Fed. Arena.

Negroes and Rail Road Stock.—A sale of some Negroes, and Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road stock belonging to estates, took place in this town on Tuesday last, which may be worth mentioning, as indicative of the temper of the times. A likely negro boy, aged about 14 sold for $600 cash. Six shares of W. & R. Rail Road Stock, on which $300 had been paid sold for $175; and five shares of the same stock, on which $100 had been paid, were sold at a loss of $9 in addition to the $100 which had been already paid.—*Tarborough Pres.*

Lead Mine.—It affords us much pleasure to state that a valuable Lead Mine has been recently discovered in the lower part of Davidson County.

The Ore is the *carbonate of Lead* which unites the advantages of great yield and very easy reduction, and the vein is said to be very extensive. The carbonate of lead has never been found in considerable quantities in Europe, but exists in abundance at the celebrated *Lamotte Mine* in Missouri, where, owing to the ignorance of the miners, it was until recently considered as worthless; but that mine having been taken up by a Company who have brought the lights of science their assistance, the carbonate of Lead is now preserved with great care and considered the most valuable ore.

The mine in Davidson has been purchased by Mr. Boswell A. King, whose skill and persevering industry are well known, and insure success.

West. Car.

The Convention chosen by the people of the State of Pensylvania, which has been so long in session, first at Harrisburg, and lately at Philadelphia, adjourned on Thursday last, having completed their labors by forming a new Constitution of government for the State, to be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. The Pennsylvania Intelligencer expresses the opinion that the amendments will be voted down, and that the old Constitution, under which the State has prospered for half a century will be sustained.

Negro Stealers.—$1000 are offered at Sumterville, S. C. for the apprehension of Mina and Stephen McCoy, or for the former alone; who are charged with stealing four slaves, and perhaps others. It is supposed that they have made for North Carolina, thence for Tennessee, and across the Mississippi to Texas. Mina McCoy is about 56 or 57 years of age, about five feet, ten inches high, square made, weighing about one hundred and forty pounds, his left eye out, full white teeth in front, and shews them much when laughing or talking—his voice is strikingly nasal, hair dark. His brother Stephen is a little lower and thicker than Mina, but bears a family resemblance, dark hair and light eyes.—*Fay. Ob.*

The British Tories in Upper Canada.—If Messrs. Sutherland and Van Rensalaer should, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, carry some 2 or 3000 raw militia over into Canada, we fear they will have hot work. It is said Col. Worth, in returning from Detroit, through Canada, found, between Detroit and Niagara, about 8000 troops, 3000 of which are regulars.—Besides this, the flower of the British army are on the way from England to the same destination.

THE STAR

RALEIGH, MARCH 7, 1838.

SPEECH OF MR. SMITH.

We invite the particular attention of the reader to the interesting extract from the able speech of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, which will be found in this paper. His arguments against the Sub-Treasury are clear, forcible, convincing, and should be carefully treasured in the memory of every man who desires the welfare of his country in preference to the petty, selfish interests of party.

This speech is also an important and valuable document on account of its historical facts. It will be seen, it shows, beyond a doubt, that it was the design of General Jackson to establish a *Treasury Bank*, all his horror of Bank "monsters" to the contrary notwithstanding! This is still the purpose of his obsequious *follower*, Martin Van Buren. But finding the people are not such blind and easy dupes as to give their sanction to this "monstrous measure," and that he cannot therefore establish it openly, he resorts to stratagem for the purpose of accomplishing his object of grasping the Treasury. It is a deep laid scheme—a conspiracy every way worthy the boundless ambition and the renowned cunning of the Great Magician. Let the people mark the operations and developements of this plan. To accomplish it all other banking institutions must be demolished. With what masterly skill and assiduity his energies have been directed to this point, may be seen in the history of the last 6 or 8 years, and the present wretched condition of the country. The United States Bank was first attacked and destroyed, under the cry that it was a dangerous, unconstitutional monopoly, and that the State Banks were infinitely better. The State Banks, those precious pets of the Government, are now in their turn to be prostrated, in the cry that Banks are unnecessary, we must return to the "constitutional currency," "hard money," "gold and silver," and break up the "Rag Barons," "Aristocracy," "Federalists," &c. &c. This effected, and the Sub-Treasury will necessarily follow; and then will come the reign of paper money again with a vengeance. The Magician and his parasites will eat their own words, deny that they promised a metallic currency, and flood the country with Treasury notes, treasury drafts, treasury checks, and hoard up the gold and silver in the "vaults" and "safes" of his grand Treasury Bank. His object is to enlarge and strengthen the powers of the Executive. The doctrine of Machiavel appears to govern him in all his public measures. "He proposes to Princes the *amplification* of their power, the extent of their dominion, and the *subjection* of their people, as the sole objects of their policy;" and recommends the "*affectation* of virtue as a useful means to lead to these purposes." Let him carry out his policy, and this great people, whom General Jackson boasts of having left prosperous and free, will be ENSLAVED.

Apprenticeship—Abolition—O'Connell.—Recent accounts from the West Indies, represent the apprenticeship system of the blacks as working badly. It makes them insolent, lazy, and vicious; and such is its demoralizing tendency, that the catalogue of crime is increased an hundred fold. Theft, rape, and murder have become quite common. This is attributed, in a great degree, to the tender sympathies of the abolition magistrates. The masters reap so little profit under the operations of this system, that they cannot be very solicitous for its continuance. They must, therefore, view with indifference, the efforts of the English abolitionists, who have lately set all their modern philanthropic machinery in motion with the view of accomplishing an unconditional and immediate emancipation. But this course of the fanatics in England may teach us a lesson. We may learn from it what we may expect if we but grant the very modest request of these deluded incendiaries in America, or show the least countenance to their nefarious designs. It would be throwing oil in the flames of their wild-fire. Grant them but once foot-hold in the District of Columbia; and it would not be long before these misguided zealots would lay seige to the States; and if their infamous tracts should prove insufficient, fire and the sword would be unscrupulously resorted to. Give them possession of the citadel, and they will ask no favors of the outposts. We cannot, therefore, impress too deeply upon the minds of the Southern people the importance of concert and vigilance in this matter.

We observe that O'Connell, the unprincipled Irish demagogue, has again opened his crater, and poured forth a torrent of his scorching lava upon the United States. At the Exeter Hall anti slavery meeting, held in November last, he was the principal orator, and made a wonderful display. He accused the U. States of having "seized upon Texas by force because Mexico had abolished slavery!" told his auditors that the President was at that moment negotiating an alliance with those 'noble ruffians.' And then he called out in an anguish, writhing and rolling his eyes up, "Oh let us tell these —*republicans*—(with a shudder like one of Kean's,) that instead of standing highest, as they boast, in the scale of humanity, they are the basest of the base, and the vilest of the vile." This tirade of abuse, he ended with the grand climax, that "unless America should move in this matter, the time must soon come, when no civilized man would feel free to associate with an American in private life!" All this barefaced falsehood and ribaldry was enthusiastically cheered; and what is worse, these sentiments meet with a hearty response in the bosoms of many at the north, who call themselves our brethren. Let the South know the true sentiments and designs of their enemies, and be guarded against them; and they have nothing to fear. They will laugh to scorn the sneers of such men as O'Connell, whether they rave on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

CANADA.

By a letter to the editor of the National Intelligencer, it appears that the patriot forces are again collecting about Detroit. A body of Navy Islanders were in that vicinity on the 13th inst. Mackenzie, Van Rensselaer, and Duncomb were also in that quarter. 101 bbls. of flour belonging to the British government had been seized by the patriots, from on board the steamer Gen. Brady, lying in the Detroit river. Gen. Brady of the U. S. Army is in command at Detroit, and has made a requisition on the Governor of Michigan for some six companies of Militia, for the purpose of enforcing our neutral relations.

A letter of the 17th, 4 days later, states that the Patriots had passed over to the Canada shore with a strong force.

P. S. Since the above was in type, various reports have been received, representing the Canada frontier to be in a high state of excitement—that attacks were anticipated from both sides of the line—that Fort Malden had fallen into the hands of the Patriots; and 250 British soldiers killed—that the Patriots at French Creek, on the St. Laurence, have been disbanded in consequence of some difficulty with their leader, Van Rensselaer, &c. The accounts are contradictory, but the rumor that the patriots have dispersed and given up any further attempt on the Canadas, appears to be best authenticated.

FATAL DUEL.

A Duel took place on the 24th ultimo, between the Hon. Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Mr. Cilley, of Maine. These two gentlemen, accompanied, the former by Mr Wise, of Virginia, and the latter by Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, met near Bladensburg on that day, and on the third fire, Mr. Cilley was shot through the body, and died in a few minutes. The weapons used were rifles, the choice, of course, being made by Mr. Cilley.

The correspondence and a circumstantial statement of the affair has been conjointly published by Messrs. Wise and Jones, the seconds; from which it appears the affair grew out of the strictures made by Mr. Cilley, in a speech in the House of Representatives, on the publication in the New York Courier and Enquirer, charging a member of Congress with corruption and bribery. Mr. Webb, the Editor, repaired to Washington for the purpose of demanding satisfation, and sent a note to Mr. Cilley, by the hands of his friend, Mr. Graves, asking whether he (Mr. C.) had been correctly reported in the Globe in what he was there represented to have said of him in the House on the 12th inst. Mr. Cilley declined receiving the note of Col. Webb; upon which Mr. Graves addressed Mr. C. asking his reasons for so doing. Mr. Cilley replied he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, but would not express an opinion as to Col. Webb. Mr. Graves, considering himself "bound to defend the honor of his friend, Col. Webb," which he regarded as questioned by Mr. C. in refusing to receive his note, thereupon sent the challenge which produced the melancholy result stated above.

We are glad to perceive that this tragical and melancholy affair has impressed Congress with a sense of the importance of some legislative enactment to put a stop to the barbarous practice of duelling, so far at least as that body has jurisdiction in the District of Columbia. It will be seen a committee has been appointed in the House to inquire into the causes which led to the death of Mr. Cilly, and to report a bill to suppress the practice of duelling; and that a bill has already been presented in the Senate by Mr. Prentiss, to prohibit the giving or receiving a challenge in the District, which provides for the infliction of the punishment of death on all concerned in a duel which results in death.

We sincerely hope that some such bill will be passed. It is high time this relic of a barbarous age should be swept away from this enlightened country. It is a disgrace to the "code of honor" of barbarians, and how much more so to that of a civilized, moral and religious people! and it is a matter of perfect astonishment that a custom so revolting to the moral feelings of the community—so offensive to the laws of God and man—so recklessly wasteful of human life—should, under our wise & happy form of Government, have been tolerated so long. Let Congress now take the tide of public feeling at the flood; it will bear them out in strong and effectual measures. Let them lay the axe at the root of the tree, and the States will cut off its destructive branches. The eyes of the whole nation are turned to the national Legislature for examples. The light that radiates from that common centre gives tone to public sentiment throughout the country; and if the proper standard be raised there, whether of fashion, morals or politics, it will not fail to exert a general and salutary influence. As it respects the particular evil of which we speak, let the American Congress but set its face against it, and the effect will be felt, not only in every part of the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The members of that body are therefore called upon in the eloquent language of Mr. Prentiss, by their "regard to the rising generation, upon whom the hopes of the country rest, by their regard to the eternal and immutable principles of moral rectitude; by every consideration of justice and humanity; by the duty they owe to God and their country, to give their aid and support to a measure demanded by the moral sense of the nation, and no less necessary to maintain freedom of discussion there, than it is essential to personal security, and to the preservation of law, liberty, and social order."

☞ The Bank Commissioners of Mississippi have reported to the Legislature. They give as their opinion that the Banks of the State will not be able to resume specie payments before the 1st of August, 1839.

NEWS!

The Standard says:

"The State from which the opposition candidate for the Presidency is selected, has held a Convention, having for its object the abolition of slavery—thus securing the federal votes of the free States for Mr. Clay."

We hope the Standard, "with the lights" spread before it by the last Register, will be able to give its readers a more particular account of the aforesaid Convention this week—when and where held—who were its officers—the result of its deliberations—the source of its information, &c. We were aware that an act had been recently passed by the Legislature for taking the sense of the people of Kentucky on the subject of a Convention, the paramount object of which was understood to be, to take into consideration the slavery question. We expressed our disapprobation of the measure in strong and decided terms; but we saw nothing to connect Mr. Clay with the movement; nor had we dreamed, though we knew they could do wonders in Kentucky, that they had, in so brief a space, ascertained the will of the people—elected their delegates—held their Convention—and——sold Mr Clay to the abolitionists! But this is the age of steam; and though it may go far beyond the utmost stretch of our imagination, who knows but they have invented a plan of governing the people by steam in that wonder-working State!

We cannot believe the Standard, in its new-born zeal against Abolitionism, intended a wilful misrepresentation in this matter. It has, we presume, been itself mislead by the reckless statements of the Globe or some kindred print, engaged in the dirty work of endeavoring to rob Mr. Clay of his good name at the South, on a subject upon which, of all others, the South is most deeply indebted to him. But the Standard need not be surprised if the public withhold belief altogether from the assertions of a print in which they find such incredible statements.

Washington's Birth Day was celebrated in an appropriate manner, and with more than usual spirit, most of the cities in every section of the Union. In Charleston, an oration was delivered by Bishop England, which is said to have been one of his finest efforts. In the patriotic town of Fayetteville there was a handsome military parade and a splendid public dinner. We regret that we have not room for the excellent toasts given on the occasion. The following well merited compliment was passed upon Gov. Dudley, who was invited, but unable to attend:

By S. W. Tillinghast, a guest.—The Governor of North Carolina: He has manifested his devotion to the public interest by his *private* as well as public acts—he may be truly called a Republican who perils his fortune for the general good.

A chance for the Boston Lasses.—We publish in to-day's paper an address of three thousand young bachelors of Texas to the three thousand ladies of Boston who petitioned Congress against the annexation of Texas. They seem to think a *matrimonial* union will not be quite so objectionable to these Boston *gals* as the *political* union against which they so vehemently remonstrate; and we are inclined to think they are not at all mistaken, especially if, as the Houston Telegraph shrewdly suspects, these political Amazons have all passed the Rubicon in the old maidish line.

FLORIDA.

It is reported that General Jesup has captured from three to five hundred Indians—men, women and children. It is also said the General has had a talk with the Chiefs, and the Indians have agreed to come in and go to the West, but they hope the President will permit them to remain in their country, and the General has consented that they shall remain until they hear from Washington.

Col. Webb.—This gentleman has, as we learn, returned to his residence in New York, and we may reasonably expect something from him in due time, in reference to the late unhappy affair. In the meantime, it is but just that he should have the advantage of whatever his contemporaries in New York, who knew him best, may think proper to say in his favor.—The Evening Star, edited by Mr. Noah, has the following paragraph.

"I believe I know something of Col. Webb; we have been at war and at peace alternately for the last ten years. I have always been his friend, never his enemy. He is careless in his political course—zealous in his resentment—easily subdued and of inordinate vanity—it is indeed his great if not his only weakness, but that he is a "blackguard" or "no gentleman," as he was called by Mr. Cilley, and frequently so by other men who have refused to meet him, is untrue. James Watson Webb is the son of a revolutionary officer, an aid-de camp, to General Washington, honor enough we would say for any man to the remotest generation—he is connected with some of the oldest families in this State—has several brothers all men of character and respectability, and is married in one of our oldest families, and has several children that he is educating with great care and attention. To stigmatise a man so situated as a "blackguard," under an excuse to get rid of the responsibility of a meeting, is only to bring on another issue which, in the case of Mr. Cilley, has led to a disastrous termination, and the choice of rifles by Mr. C. was no doubt made under the impression that Mr. Graves was a decided shot with a pistol.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—James N Barker to be First Comptroller of the Treasury, from the first of March next, in the place of George Wolf, resigned.

Peter W. Gautier, Jr. to be Marshal for the Western District of Florida, in the place of J. W. Exum, deceased.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—

A late article in the Globe attempting to prove that the domestic exchanges are better in Philadelphia than when the United States Bank regulated them, is funny. The grave financier omitted the fact, that even Government notes are below par now in New York, that the United States Bank issued notes at par in every city and village of this broad-spread Union, and that now it costs 15 and 20 per cent. to make remittances from place to place, where the United States Bank made them for ¼, ½, a 1 per cent.! This attempt to prove the domestic exchanges are all well, reminds me of the Globe's cry of "no pressure which an honest man might regret," in March last "and the Federalists got it all up to influence the New York charter election, and that it would be all over when the election was over." The facts is, domestic exchanges have not been in so horrid a condition as they now are, since the last war, and the calamity of experiment and expedient has thus been made as great, the loss of life excepted, as that of war. To quote the sales of State bank notes in 1825, and to compare them with sales now in Philadelphia, is great financiering; as in 1825 State bank notes were kept at home the place for them, and now exchange on Philadelphia in New York (six or seven hours distance) is 2 and 2½ per cent.!

We understand that the Rev. William M. Green of this place, has accepted the appointment of Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of this state, and will immediately enter upon the duties of the office. Although we cannot but regret the departure from amongst us of so estimable a citizen, yet his friends will rejoice at his appointment to a station which he is so well qualified to fill.—We are glad however to learn, that it is not his intention immediately entirely to relinquish his parochial duties at this place. His family will remain here for some time, and for the present his absence will be only for a part of each week, giving to his parishoners here the benefit of his instruction one half of each Sunday

Hillsboro' Recorder.

MARKETS.

RALEIGH, MARCH 7.—Cotton 8 a — Corn 70 a 75 per bushel. Flour 6 50 a 7 50.

FAYETTEVILLE, FEB 28.—Cotton 8 a 9 50. Corn 75. Flour 5½ a 7½.

WASHINGTON, N C FEB 26.—Cotton 8 a 9. Flour [illegible] Seed 2 [illegible] Molasses 40 cts.

PETERSBURG, FEB 27.—Cotton (dan) 8 a 10. Corn $3 50 a 3 75 per barrel. Tobacco, lugs, 3 25 a 4 25, Leaf, 4 50 a 7 50. Flour 7 25 a 7 50. Apple Brandy. Last crop, 65 to 70 cts. Coffee.—From 10 to 12½ cts. Sugars.—N Orleans, 7 to 8½. St Croix, 10 to 11 cts. Salt.—Liverpool, $2 50 to $3. Bacon.—(Hog Round,) 9½ to 10½ cts. Iron. Swedes, $100 to 1 10 per ton.

BALTIMORE FLOUR MARKET.

Howard Street—From Waggons, $7 75—from Stores, $8. City Mills—Extra, $8 50—standard, $8. We are advised of no sales making which are worth noticing.

Bal. Chron Feb 24.

The following are the Appointments of Bishop Ives for his visitation, during the ensuing Spring.

Ten days in the congregation of St. John's, Fayetteville, from the 19th of March, when in addition to the ordinary duties of his visitation, the Bishop will hold a meeting of the Missionary Committee.

Eight days in the Parish of St. James Wilmington, from 21st of March.

Eight days in the Parish of Christ Church, Newbern, from 31st of March.

Friday, April 6th, at St. Thomas' Chapel Craven Co.

Saturday, 7th, at St Paul's Swift Creek.

Eight days in St. Peter's Parish, Washington, from 7th April; and

Four days in other places in Beaufort County, from 14th.

Six days in Washington Co. and at Lake Phelps, from the 18th of April.

Three weeks, in the counties of Chowan, Perquimons and Pasquotank. 2d Sunday after Easter, (April 29th) at St Paul's Church, Edenton; and 3d Sunday after Easter, May 6) at Christ Church, Elizabeth City.

A week in Edgecomb County and parts adjoining. 5th Sunday after Easter at Calvary Church, Tarboro'.

Fire.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Anderson, at Hillsborough, which was occupied by G. W. B. Burgwin, Esq. together with the kitchen and all their contents, was consumed by fire on on Sunday morning, the 25th ultimo. A negro boy perished in the flames.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Thursday, 15th ult. Mr. Jonathan H. Rothwell, of Brunswick County, to Miss Mary C. Rankin.

On the 21st ult. Mr. James Richardson of Caswell, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Capt. Estis of Pittsylvania, Va.

Also on the 21st ult. by the Rev. N. H. Harding, Mr. James Toles of Raleigh, to Miss Mary Ann Callum, of Milton.

In Cabarrus county, on the 22d ult., Mr. David G. Newell to Miss E. M. Harris, daughter of Alex. Harris.

On the 22d ult., Mr. Jacob A. Tutarow of Davie county, to Miss Catherine B. Flowers of Iredell county.

DIED,

Of consumption, at the house of his relative, Thomas M. Blount, Esq., in Pensacola, Fla. on Saturday morning, the 13th instant, John Bloxay Muse, Esq. of Pasquotank county, North Carolina. Mr. Muse was hardly in the prime of life when he was some 18 months since attacked with the disease, which first compelled him to resign the seat in the Legislature which he then held for his native county, and subsequently induced him, upon the advice of his physicians, and on the repeated requests of his friends in Pensacola, to try the influence of a more Southern climate. As the present writer was requested by some of Mr. Muse's friends in Carolina to keep them informed as to his health, he takes this method of communicating to his friends in different places, then, such particulars of his last moments, as he knows will be interesting to their feelings.

Mr. M arrived in Pensacola, by way of New York and Mobile, on the 18th of December; but in such feebleness and general debility, it was very apparent that his recovery was not to be expected, though it was possible; and his friends hoped he might survive some time. It will be gratifying to his friends in Carolina to know that, besides the comforts and nursing of his friend's family, he enjoyed, during the weeks which he lingered in Pensacola, the constant attendance and advice of, it is believed, one of the most skilful and accomplished surgeons and physicians in our country—one who was himself led to seek the South for the benefit of his health, and who truly seems to forget the physician in the friend. The writer hereof frequently visited Mr. Muse; and upon communicating to him, as his Pastor for the time being, his opinion of his situation, he stated that he then had no hopes of a recovery; and conversed fully, both on death itself and on a preparation for death, and joined, with evidently increasing earnestness, in the prayers and other parts of the Visitation Office. These pastoral visits were frequent; and were regulated in their length and in their character, by his ability to engage in religious services. There was to the writer a very unusual progress on the part of Mr. Muse in understanding and realizing the plan of salvation through the atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ, which, he hopes, was not unaccompanied by a correspondent acquiescence therein, and reliance thereon. Mr. M's mind continued remarkably clear, and he was enabled to exercise a great degree of composure and self-command, when speaking of his own death, and of the probability of its being so near at hand: indeed, he said several times that the idea of dying had become familiarized to his mind, during his long sickness. Although the writer was induced by a previous engagement to leave Mr. M. a few days before his death, at a time however when his disease had taken a favorable turn, he has learned by letter, that the friend who continued the religious services with him, found him to continue in a tranquil state of mind; collected to the last moments, resigned to his situation, and expressing his willingness to depart, and his hope of salvation through the great atonement.

His remains were taken to the Protestant Church, and the funeral service, in the absence of the clergyman, was performed by the regular Lay-Reader of the Parish. J. H. S.

January 25, 1838.

In Cumberland, Mr. Richard Plummer, at at an advanced age.

In Elizabeth City, on the 18th ult. Mrs. Nancy Pool, consort of Mr. Joshua A. Pool. Mrs. Pool was for many years a worthy member of the Methodist Church and walked closely with that God who has taken her to his rest.

Also, in Elizabeth City, Mrs. Martha Pool, relict of Samuel Pool, Esq. deceased. She was for several years a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Temperance Convention.

The delegates to the Temperance Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 14th inst. are requested to call at the North Carolina Book Store, immediately on their arrival in the city, where they will be met by one or more of the Committee of Arrangements, with a view to their location, and the general convenience of the members.

T. LORING,
WM. M'PHEETERS,
WM. PECK,
D. LACY,
D. H. HOLLAND,
JOS. H. DAVIS,
} Committee of Arrangements.

Raleigh, March,