...n from the neighborhood of the ...d mine, who was here a few days ... encourages us to hope that a strong ...ling has been excited in favor of the ... ab; and that the people of the West ...erally will yet come foward liber... ...y with subscription. It is very evi... ...nt that their interests are deeply ...ncerned in its success. They can... ...have the means of transporting ...ir Iron, their Copper, or their Lead, ...erwise than in wagons, unless they ...d is building this road. From the ...ture of these articles, their weight ...ng so disproportioned to their bulk, ...nsportation in wagons must be vast... ...more expensive than by rail roads. ...ill they be content to plod on as ...retofore, and sacrifice the immense ...fit which the mere difference of ...nsportation would give them? We ...pe not.—*Fay Obs.*

Romantic.—A few weeks since we ...rded the accidental drowning of ...r men in the Licking River, and ... preservation of another, named ...nes, by the heroic conduct of a Mrs. ...e, who plunged in the stream, and ...ceeded in rescuing him from the ...e of his fellows. Mr. Jones, we ...rn is a young man of fortune and ...complishments and immediately after ...e event, he made enquiries respecting ... preserver of his life, & ascertaining ...t she was a young widow, he offered ... hand in marriage, which was accep...; and the parties were joined in ...lock the next Sunday—three days ...r their first meeting of the waters. ...s. Lee, now Mrs. Jones, can con...ulate herself upon having *"fished* ...a husband with the most entire suc..., and from the most laudible mo...s.—*Lexington Intelligencer.*

COMMUNICATION.

For the Star.

Mr. Editor: I have just finished reading ...e strictures on the decisions of the Supreme ...rt of the United States, published in the ...ond number of a Review, edited by Messrs. ...gree & O'Sullivan, of Washington City, ... were it not for the fact, that this is truly the ...e of absurdities let loose," should have been ...nished at his arrogant presumption and dis...ning tendency. Our lots are surely cast ...evil times, for no opinions, however ancient ...d respectable the authority by which they are ...tioned—no truth in morals or politics, how...r strong and lucid the reasons by which it ...y be supported—is free from the vile touch ...that fiendish spirit, which is walking abroad ...er the earth, seeking what it can pollute or ...stroy; seizing, at every stride, upon some ...ponent of virtue and order. Who the wri... of these strictures is we do not know; but ...e thing is certain, that had his language been ...re courteous, and his arguments stamped with ...re common sense and less poetic pedantry, ...s tirade against the Supreme Court and its ...cisions would have found more favor in the ...es of intelligent men. That man must be ...rely ignorant or maliciously wicked, who ...uld attempt, even indirectly, to break down ...e only judicial tribunal which the Constitu...on of the United States has established to ad...inister justice and expound its laws. We can...t persuade ourselves that the writer of this ...ious-headed article can plead ignorance in jus...fication, for he *seems*, at least, to have a pretty ...imate acquaintance with men and things, and ...e would presume from the *flourish* he makes, ...at he has been sitting in council with many ...acles both of law and of poetry. We must ...ve it with the candor of the reader to say ...ether the other alternative is suited to him, ...en he applies to the Supreme Court, as *for...rly organized*, the polite epithets, "a high...ored judicial tribunal"—"an institution reach...g after universal dominion"—"issuing opin...s couched in grandiloquent language, of ...ich the taste is as false as the law and logic" ...—*rudely* reversing State decrees"—"arrogating ...potic discretion"—"sending forth prolix and ...ordinate political disquisitions." What very ...ntlemanly and courteous language! We ...ould be really gratified to know who this new ...alogy is, who is attempting to teach constitu...nal law to one of the ablest courts in the ...rld, and who would, no doubt, make Chief ...stice Marshall "hide his diminished head," if ...e good old man could visit us again from his ...ng home. But rely upon it, all this is not done ...thout an object. It is not prompted by mere ...alice. The first paragraph stamps upon the ...olution its true features. "The *renovation* ...the Supreme Court by the creation of *seven* ... its *nine* members under the auspices of the ...esent Democratic ascendancy, may be regard...d as the closing of an old and the opening of a ...w era in its history." And has it come to ...is, that political favoritism is to be incorpora...d into our judicial tribunals, and that party ...al is to be the test of legal ability and hones...! The paragraph betrays in bold relief, the ...tention of the writer. It can be nothing else ...an to excite a prejudice against the Court—...r rather its *former decisions*, as its present ...mbers have been *renovated*,) by enlisting po...ical predilections And why should this be? ...eir duties are not, directly or indirectly, con...cted with the politics of the day. Indeed it ...ould be the object of every man who loves his ...untry to keep them free from such influence. ...e great questions which they have to decide ...e based on truth—on foundations which are ...untable, and high above all excitement. ...hould the persons who have to expound them ...e swayed by the low—contemptible motives ...hich characterize the partizan? This writer ...himself acknowledges that they should be above ...ch influence, and urges the contrary as an *ob...ction* to the old Supreme Court. Why then ...ake this very evil which he repudiates, a test, ...qualification—an indispensable recommenda...n! But this is not all. This wise adviser—...is new light which shines through the medi...m of the "Washington Review," has discov...ed another great defect in the Supreme Court. ...t is not *"responsible to public opinion,"* he ...ys. And pray what would be the consequence ...f making it responsible to such an umpire! Is ...ublic opinion stable? What may be the opin...n of the public to-day may be changed before ...o-morrow. Must the Court change with it? ...ust its decisions of yesterday be reversed, be...ause, forsooth, *public opinion* is not what it ...as! Is the Court sworn to follow or protect *...ublic opinion?* Under such a state of things ...ho can calculate on any stability in our nation...l jurisprudence—in the laws by which proper...y and life are to be protected! Can you ex...ect independence in the Judges when answer...ble to such a fluctuating, unstable supervision? ...ely upon it, so soon as the Judiciary of a ...ountry becomes subservient to popular opinion, ...nd is blown about by every blast of political ...ury, that very moment will the safeguards of ...berty and good order be overturned. In times ...f anarchy they will forget that they are sworn ...o protect the Constitution and Laws, and fear ...and ambition will both operate to plunge them into the current of popular excitement. Instead of resisting aggression they will participate in it. In courting the people, they will undermine their institutions. We do not wish to be considered as contending that Judges should not *respect* public opinion. By no means. It should induce them to look carefully at the duties before them—to examine well the ground of their opinions—to gather light, if possible, from its suggestions. But to make them *dependent*, is to entail upon the country a tyranny which is not less cruel than absolute despotism, but far more contemptible, because too timid to unmask itself. For our own part, we regard an independent judiciary as one of the surest pillars of the Constitution, without which, we may anticipate those scenes that characterized the French Revolution—when the very foundations of society were broken up—when confiscation and bloodshed usurped the places of virtue and good government, and the very soil, satiated to fulness, refused to drink in the blood which was shed in their violation.

But what, let us enquire, are the evidences of usurpation in the Supreme Court, in the estimation of this writer, who seems so very much struck with his own superior candor and legal acumen as to charge it with reaching after "universal dominion!" The decisions which mostly disturb his peace of mind and haunt his Jacobinical slumbers, are those establishing the doctrines contained in *Fletcher* v. *Peck* (6 *Cranch's Rep.* 87.) In this case the Court declared that "a repeal by one of the States of a law under which rights had vested did not divest those rights:"—that Georgia had no constitutional authority to revoke a grant of land previously made. The arguments urged in defence of the authority, are drawn from the supposed omnipotence of the Legislature—that the act of one cannot bind a *subsequent* Legislature—that if it were binding, the action of succeeding Legislatures might be completely forestalled and annulled. There is an erroneous impression abroad, (particularly among those who have not the means of examining) in relation to this vital question. It may afford some apology for recurring to those reasons which would seem to strike at once the mind of every reflecting man. The Constitution of the United States declares in Article I, Section 10: "No State shall pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or *law impairing the obligation of contracts*." A contract, both in its legal and ordinary acceptation, means, an agreement between two or more persons to do or not to do a certain thing, and is either *executory* or *executed*. It is an executed contract where its inducement or object has been performed, and executory when it is to be performed in future. Now the framers of the Constitution must certainly have had in view both these species of contract. The language is general, without qualification and free from ambiguity. That a State is able to make a contract when not forbidden by the Constitution will hardly be denied. Did not the grant of Georgia partake of all the qualities of a contract? The land was transferred for a valuable consideration. The title of the grantor was completely extinguished, and an agreement implied that he would not re-assert that title. Would no contract be violated—no obligation impaired by revoking it and retaking the land! It would be doing violence to the express language of the Constitution and impugning the wisdom of its framers, to suppose that a State under the prohibition *"shall pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts,"* is bound to protect contracts between *individuals*, but may, at pleasure, weaken, impair and annul *its own*. The founders of our government knew the danger of party excitement, and were fully aware that in a moment of political ardor the Legislature might pass laws which would violate the rights of property. But who can fail to see the results of such a doctrine! How many persons in the community would hold their lands free from the caprice of the Legislature! It is only necessary that it should pass an act revoking grants, many of which were made half a century ago. If the right is conceded to impair one species of contracts and not another, who is to draw the distinction! Has the Constitution done it! The Legislature passes an act granting to B for a valuable consideration one of the public lots in the City of Raleigh. B improves it—builds upon it and in course of time it becomes a valuable piece of property. Can a subsequent Legislature revoke that grant and resume the lot? Again: The Legislature grants to a number of persons a charter to erect a Rail Road through a section of the State. Stock is subscribed—property vested—the road completed. Has the Legislature a right under the Constitution to revoke that charter, when there has been no *misuser* or *nonuser*, and destroy the Road? Have not rights vested under it? Is it not a contract? If you grant it the right to take back the *whole* charter, you must likewise allow the power to resume *a part*. Suppose then there is a provision, that the company, in consideration of their keeping up the road for the convenience of the community, shall be entitled to the toll originating from the transportation of passengers and produce. Will any one contend that the Legislature can deprive them of the toll by requiring them to perform such transportation free of charge?

The argument educed by many from the supposed omnipotence of the Legislature is as dangerous as it is erroneous. That body is *presumed* to represent the voice of the people it is true—in whom all political power is vested. This however does not make the Legislature *omnipotent*. In all regulated governments—in all governments where liberty and good order prevail there are Constitutions. By these Constitutions the people place restrictions on themselves which they cannot violate without moral turpitude. The majority must indeed govern, but it can govern in no other way than it has promised by *its own Constitution*, previously recommended and approved. If any other doctrine were sanctioned such a supreme law as a Constitution would be a mere mockery. There would be no protection for the rights of the minority, and the Legislature claiming to represent the wish of the majority would violate every right sacred to man. Such a despotism would be worse than that of a Tiberius or Caligula—for who would not prefer *one master* to a *thousand?* Such an argument then would make our government in practice a despotism—without restriction, without limitation of power.

A corporation is an artificial being—existing in contemplation of law—and vested under its charter with certain rights and powers. Blackstone (2 Com. 37) defines it "a franchise for a number of persons to be incorporated and exist as a body politic, with power to maintain succession and do corporate acts, and each individual of such corporation is said to have a franchise or freedom." It must be apparent then that the parties to the grant or charter of a corporation are the Government or Legislature and the individual members of that corporation. The one the grantor and the others the grantees. Under it each has certain rights and is bound by certain obligations. Is one party privileged to violate his obligations when the other has been prompt in the performance of his? That he can is certainly not *law*, and the common sense of any one will tell him that there is no *justice* in such a principle. The cases of *Ferrette vs. Taylor*, (9 *Cranch Rep.* 43)—*Sturges vs Crowninghield* (4 *Wheaton* 122) & *Dartmouth College vs Woodard* (*Ib.* 518)—contain lucid and forcible refutations of the doctrines we have attempted but feebly to expose. Can such be evidence of *usurpation* in the Supreme Court so gravely charged by the Washington City Reviewer?

But even supposing the Constitution of the United States had placed no such prohibition on the States as that of which we have been speaking—can the doctrine be defended on the ground of policy or good faith? Is not such violation of national honor repugnant to the spirit of our State Governments? If Great Britain were (and the Parliament is as omnipotent as any legislative body on earth) to pass an act annihilating the national debt and rescinding her obligations to her creditors, would any man be found to defend it? *Could* it be defended on any principle of law and justice? That she has the *power* is admitted: but would there not still remain the same moral and legal liability? Can one party—can *nations*, rescind, at will, their own contracts when they hold *individuals* bound whatever may be the result? If they can, then what security is there for the innumerable seminaries of learning—the benevolent associations—the immense schemes for internal improvement, and many other works which are to spread gladness and plenty over the land? Are they all to be liable to be swept away by the breath of the Legislature?

We have watched with painful anxiety the progress of such threatening errors. How dreadful in their consequences we may not know until it is too late to apply the remedy! We entreat the people therefore to look at these things—to see how near to destruction such doctrines are forcing their property and lives. There are many who are still making an attempt, a bold and reckless attempt, to break down the great landmarks of the Constitution and to erect in their places the disorganizing and cruel principles of Jacobinism! Will the people approve—will the people suffer it?

DELTA.

THE STAR

RALEIGH, MAY 2, 1838.

Glorious Whig Triumphs!

"The cry is still they come!"

BALTIMORE is redeemed! Mr. Kenneday, the Whig candidate has been elected by a majority of 800 votes over the Loco Foco candidate. The rout of the Loco Focos is complete. Never before were they so broken up and discomfitted. They strained every nerve, resorted to every artifice, however base and grovelling; but they have signally failed. Well done Baltimore! Hurra for the land of Carroll! Whig majority in the city 620.

Little *RHODE ISLAND* has also enrolled her name upon the bright list of regenerated States. The elections which have just terminated there show a great whig gain. Governor Sprague (Whig) is elected by 400 majority, and the Senatorial whig majority is still larger. In the Legislature the whigs have a majority of 25 on joint ballot.

From *VIRGINIA* we learn that there is no doubt of the election of Mr. Slaughter, the whig candidate, over Mr. Linn Banks, the Van Buren, Sub-Treasury candidate, to fill the vacancy made by Mr. Patton's resignation. This is to be regarded as a clear development of public opinion in that district against the Sub-Treasury and 'the party,' as Mr. Banks is a most popular gentleman, and extensively known for many years past as Speaker of the House of Delegates. This news at the present juncture from the Old Dominion is peculiarly gratifying, and augurs well for the success of the whigs in the late contest there.

With these victories pouring in upon us from all quarters—the most ancient and respectable members of the Confederacy re-asserting their rights with a spirit lofty and decisive as that which animated them in by-gone times—is it possible that North Carolina, once foremost in the career of freedom—is it possible, we ask, in view of the position of her sister States, of what she has been, and what she may be, that she will falter now, or come but feebly to the rescue! We ardently hope not. The summer campaign is approaching. LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY—else he is no son of North Carolina!

☞ It will be perceived from the Congressional proceedings in another column, that Mr. Grundy's bill imposing a heavy penalty and imprisonment for the issue by the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania of its own notes, has passed the Senate! We ask when and where will Federal aggression cease! Not content with destroying a valuable fiscal agent of the Government, the Democratic party, with a malignity scarcely parallelled in the barbarous ages, and wholly unworthy of a high-minded and free people, are yet pursuing the shadow of that institution, now under the supervision and control of a sovereign member of the Confederacy. We are astounded and pained at a state of things so alarming—so disorganizing—so utterly at war with the rights of the States, and so highly inimical to the commercial welfare as well of the whole Union as of the State of Pennsylvania.

The case is simply this. The notes of the old U. S. Bank now in circulation, have been adopted and issued by the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, which is bound and competent to redeem them. These notes are therefore bona fide State notes, to all intents and purposes, as much so as the notes issued by any State Bank. What shadow of right then, has the Federal Government to interfere with the circulation of these notes? What right to raise a whimper on the subject? But it is sought to be done—a law prohibiting their issue has been adopted in the Senate, and pains and penalties have been annexed to its violation! It is but another of the many high-handed and malignant acts of the party' exercised toward that institution. They are chagrined and mortified—foiled in their cherished design, and they are exhibiting their weakness in an effort to assume strength. For if Pennsylvania is true to herself, to the Constitution, to her sister States, this arrogant and deliberately formed scheme for the overthrow of her best Banking institution, must be discomfited.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We learn from passengers last night from Winchester that, Barton (W.) and Sherard (Conservative) have been elected to the Legislature from Federick county. This has heretofore been one of the most decided Van Buren counties in the State. From Jefferson county, two Whigs have been elected by 100 majority—last year 1 whig and 1 loco foco. *Balt. Chron.*

Mr. Cambreleng, the Van leader in the House, has reported a bill to create a species of permanent *Government bank-notes, irredeemable*, which the Secretary of the Treasury may put into circulation, whenever and as often as he pleases. These notes are not to benefit the people—oh no! they are to be issued for a different purpose—to pay the debts of the government. To whom? To the public creditors of course—the people? How long will they remain at par? One day? We think not. They *must* depreciate—and the people will be *forced* to become sufferers. HOW LONG WILL THE PEOPLE SLEEP?

The Southern democrats are clamorous against Mr. Clay's high tariff principles. Who voted for the Compromise act? John C. Calhoun. Will the South—will a single true Southern man—Van Buren or otherwise condemn his course on that question. We believe not. Who voted with John C. Calhoun? HENRY CLAY. Who proposed this salutary measure of reconciliation between the high contending parties? HENRY CLAY. Who voted against this measure? MR. VAN BUREN'S NORTHERN FRIENDS. We can prove it. Who voted for the Abomination bill of '28? MARTIN VAN BUREN. Who sought recently to disturb the Compromise Act? VAN BUREN, WRIGHT, BENTON & Co. These are FACTS and we hope the people will weigh them and determine who are and who are not for us.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We are highly gratified to state that there is at last a prospect of settling the dispute between the United States and Mexico amicably. It appears from a message of the President presented in the House of Representatives on the 27th ult. that a direct proposition has been made by the Government of Mexico to refer the differences between that Republic and this to the arbitration of a third power, and that the offer has been accepted by the President of the United States.

BANK CONVENTION.

Some account of the proceedings of this body was given to our readers last week; since which we have learned, from an authentic source, the following additional interesting particulars:

The proposition recommending the 1st of October as the day of resumption, was carried in the committee by mere numerical strength, not by the amount of capital represented—the great controlling power over the currency, and which must, after all, be the final arbiter of this important question. Its influence was felt in the decision of the Convention. Various propositions were submitted, which were freely and fully discussed; in which, it affords us pleasure to state, North Carolina took a firm and zealous stand in support of the earliest day in every instance, even cordially uniting with New York in favor of the 10th of this month; thereby giving the strongest evidence of the sincerity of the desire and confident ability of our banks* to resume at any moment, when they can have the co-operation of their sister institutions, particularly those of Virginia, whose aid is indispensable, and with which alone the banks of this State can resume and maintain specie payments. But by a recent act of the Virginia Legislature, her banks are protected in suspension until the 1st of January. It therefore became necessary, in order to an earlier resumption by our banks, to prevail on their neighbors to give up a portion of the immunity granted them by the act; and, in a highly commendable spirit, they consented to yield half, and support the proposition to resume on the 1st October. But it was all unavailing. A majority of the Convention resisted every attempt to fix upon an earlier period than the 1st of January, 1839; and the vote on that question was as follows: *Yeas*—Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri. *Nays*—New York, because bound by law to resume 10th May—Mississippi, because too soon for her. Marlyland withdrew, because she was opposed to designating a day; and the following States were not represented at all: New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Michigan.

It is proper to remark that it is still doubtful when the work of resumption will actually take place. The resolution of the Convention is not imperative, (tho' North Carolina at least insisted on having it so,) but recommendatory. It may commence much earlier, or it may be delayed longer than the time mentioned. Such is the course of trade and consequent current of circulation, that there is a regular chain of connexion and dependency between the banks from the South to the North. Pennsylvania must therefore move before Maryland, Maryland before Virginia, and Virginia before North Carolina can resume.

Whenever, therefore, the banks of Pennsylvania shall lead the way, if to-morrow, the work of general resumption will commence, and not sooner.

*It is a fact worthy of remark, that the Bank of the State has in its vaults at least half as much specie as all the 26 Associated Banks of Boston.

It will be seen that the Duelling Committee has reported resolutions for the expulsion of Mr. Graves from the House, and for the severe censure by the House of Messrs. Wise and Jones, the seconds.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend, preparatory to admitting the new Stockholders, of 4 1-2 per cent, payable on this day. We understand that after making this dividend, and allowance for all bad debts, a surpuls of about 2 per cent. was still left on hand. *Fay. Obs.*

Important to Pensioners.—The Pension Department at Washington has given notice, that in accordance with an act of the present session of Congress, all Pensioners who do not claim and receive their pensions within eight months after they are due, are required to apply to the Department itself, where only they will be paid.

It may be well to add, (since the fact of the Agent here being unable to pay pensioners, for want of funds, has been noticed in a Western paper,) that funds have lately been supplied, and all who apply are now paid.

Fay Obs.

Mr. Patton, of Va., has issued an address to his former constituents, in which he animadverts very freely upon some of the measures of the late and present administration. We take the following paragraph from his address.

"If I may assume the privilege of admonition—which I hope you will excuse, in consideration of my sincere and zealous anxiety for the welfare of those who have so long and so generously confided in me—let me beg of you, never put your trust in the fidelity or virtue of any politician; whose chief claim to your support is placed, not on the soundness of his principles, but on his professions of devotion to a party."

CHEROKEES.—There seems to be but little doubt now, but that the whites will have to encounter serious difficulties, when they attempt to enforce the late Treaty with the Cherokee tribe of Indians: a great deal of excitement already prevails among the settlers on the frontiers, from the reluctance which the Indians have evinced to leave the country. A Correspondent writer from Waynesville, says: 'From all I can learn, I do not believe that the Indians have the most distant idea of removing; I am informed that they are making more improvements and greater preparations for a crop, than they have ever done heretofore, though one cause of that may be, owing to the fact that the commissioners have been recently valuing their improvements which may have stimulated them to industry, with the expectation of being paid for their labor: white men who have been among them, tell me, that the Indians say, that they never will leave the country; that they will die first, but at the same time disclaim all intention of fighting. I do not think that they will embody themselves and make general battle; they have no means of carrying on a war. They are almost entirely destitute of ammunition and means of obtaining it. It seems to be the general impression, that when they find that they are to be removed by force, they will retreat to the large mountains where they can effectually conceal themselves during the summer season. When they find that all their efforts to escape from the white man are ineffectual, that the Treaty must inevitably be enforced and they removed, then, and not till then, it is believed that they will fight; they will then become desperate, and sell their lives as dear as possible. It is thought that they have not resolved on any thing definitely as yet, nor will they until John Ross returns from Washington, who exercises absolute control over them.'

Ruther. Gazette.

Texas.—The New Orleans Bulletin of Thursday last, is much alarmed at the tenor of private advices from England, that the British government is about to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, and thus destroy all hope of its annexation to the United States.

Stocks have risen astonishingly in New York within a week or two. Some of them as much as ten per cent. United States Bank stock rose from 108 1-2 to 115.

THE SKIN CURRENCY.

Our readers no doubt reccollect the old law of the "State of Franklin," lately cited by Mr. Webster, in his speech on the currency. That law (made before the country was afflicted with bank notes) was as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from the first day of January, A. D. 1789, the salaries of the civil officers of this commonwealth be as follow, to wit:

"His excellency the governor, per annum, one thousand deer skins; his honor, the chief justice, five hundred do. do.; the attorney general, five hundred do. do; secretary to his excellency the Governor, five hundred racoon do.; the treasurer of the State, four hundred and fifty otter do.; each county clerk, three hundred beaver do.; clerk of the house of commons, two hundred racoon do.; members of assembly, per diem, three do. do.; justice's fee for signing a warrant, one muskrat do.; to the constable, for serving a warrant, one mink do."

Mr. Webster, we are told, commented with much humour on the appropriateness of paying the constables in Mink skins, by reason of the resemblence between them in character and pursuits. Upon this principle, should the skin currency come again into fashion, we suppose it would be distributed among the present officers of our government somewhat thus:

To His Excellency Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, per annum, twenty-five thousand fox skins.

To Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, six thousand hyena skins.

To the Secretary of State, six thousand goat skins.

To Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand ass skins, of the largest size.

To Thomas H. Benton, Senator one bear skin.

To Gen. Jesup, Commander against the Indians, one squaw skin.

To R. M. Johnson, Vice President, one black sheep skin, with the wool and horns.

To Blair, Administration editor, one snake skin.

To Cralle, second Administration editor, for his services for and against "the hard money humbug," one chameleon skin.—&c. &c. *Col. Tel.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 5th inst. by William Laws, Mr. Thomas I. Roges to Miss Eliza A. Mangum, daughter of Col. James Mangum.

DIED,

In Newbern, on Monday last, Mr. Archer Tench, of this City.

In Kinston, on Sunday, the 24th of March ast, Mrs. Sarah C. Reavis consort of Turner Reavis, and youngest daughter of the late John Gatlin, Esq.

Mourn science, genius, and friendship! Weep with his disconsolate wife and three bereaved little children, for their and your ornament and friend, Doctor John Haywood, of Bertie, N. Carolina, is numbered with the dead. It is to record but half his worth, to say there lies the found husband, the tender parent, the faithful friend, the generous master, the skilful and accomplished Physician, the public spirited and excellent citizen, who died on the 18th instant, in Windsor, the theatre of his usefulness & the practice of his many virtues since A. D. 1826) of that fearful destroyer *Pneumonia Typhoides*, which quickly rent asunder the silver chord, and all the delicate ties which bound him to life, and in the midst of his usefulness and promise.

As a Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1824, he highly honored his *Alma Mater*. His fine intellect, ripened by high culture, admirably guided his nice discriminating judgement, and stamped decision and energy upon his movements in the chamber of disease; and aided as he was by great amenity of manners and kindness of heart, give him a hold upon the public confidence and affection possessed by very few. Nor was he surpassed by any that in expansive benevolence which impelled him regardless of the perils to his own health, to fly, at the call, to the relief of suffering humanit; and to this the finest charity of our nature, he finally fell a martyr, in the prime of lif, in the vigor of manhood, and blest with all that earth couldbestow, to cheer him on in his career of usefulness and disinterestedness.

The county of Bertie—in truth, the whole State, should mourn the loss of such a man, for his death is truly a public calamity.

It is however consoling indeed, amid the mournful circumstances of dying, to reflect, that Christianity, though unable to divert the stroke of death, extracts its sting, and casts a flood of glory, to light the departing spirit in its onward flight to its eternal rest.

Farewell! dear shade! forgive the tear which friendship sheds to thy departed worth, who in years gone by, was long thy associate in business, and who, though now, far away, deeply sympathizes with thy bereaved family and friends.

Raleigh N. C. April 25, 1838.

POSTSCRIPT

Most awful Steamboat Accident!

The boilers of the Steamboat Moselle, with 200 passengers on board, exploded near Cincinnati on the 25th ult., and horrible to relate, tore the boat into atoms, and killed about 125 of the passengers! The accident is attributed to the imprudence of the captain, in attempting to show off the speed of his boat. He too lost his life.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!—Accounts from Charleston state that a destructive fire was raging there when the paper was put to press. It commenced in the morning, and as late as two o'clock was still progressing with great fury.

Virginia Elections. Tidings thus far are very cheering, and a Whig triumph is anticipated. Twelve counties and three towns send 17 whigs, 1 Conservative, and only 3 Administration.