

...and the remainder of the service.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, from Chron. xxxiv. 21. The Archbishop of Canterbury then administered the oath, to a transcript of which Her Majesty affixed her royal sign-manual after which the Archbishop announced the presentation of the spurs and the delivery of the robe, and the investiture of the scepter and the rod with the dove.

The Archbishop then placed the crown on Her Majesty's head, and the peers and peers put on their coronets, the bishops their mitres, and the kings of arms their crowns. The effect was magnificent in the extreme.

The whole ceremony was really magnificent. After the reading of the anthem, "The Queen shall reign in thy strength, O Lord," at the conclusion of which the Archbishop presented Her Majesty with the Holy Bible, and then proceeded to the benediction, and the choir sang the Te Deum. Then followed the ceremony of the enthronement, the Archbishop and Bishops and other peers lifting up Her Majesty into the throne, when the peers did homages to the throne, the Queen went down from the throne to the altar, made her second oblation, and returned to her chair.

The Archbishop then read the prayers for the whole estate of Christ's Church militant here on earth, &c., and the chorists "Hallelujah to the Lord Omnipotent reigneth," having been sung Her Majesty proceeded to the altar, accompanied by the great officers of state, when the archbishop read the final prayers. The whole coronation service being thus performed, the Queen proceeded to the drawing of the sword, where she drew the sword with the dove to the Arch-bishop, who laid it on the altar there. His Grace then placed the orb in the Queen's left hand, and the procession returned in the same state and order.

Her Majesty reached the Palace at a quarter to six o'clock, and as she descended from the carriage, the cheers which saluted her in the morning were repeated with increased heartiness and renewed vigor. She appeared as steady in her bearing, notwithstanding the fatigues of the day, as when she set out in the morning, and recognized by her graceful acknowledgments the cheers and congratulations of her subjects.

FROM THE NEW YORK ERA.

The coronation of the young Queen Victoria took place on the day appointed, (the 28th ult.) with the utmost conceivable magnificence, gorgeous pageantry, and loyal enthusiasm. For the information of our fair readers, we will just mention a few particulars about the young Queen's dress, deportment, and so forth.

In the first place, then, she is a very pretty young lady and she had the good taste to make her first appearance in the choir of the immense abbey in which she was to be crowned Queen of more than a hundred millions of people, in a very neat and simple dress. Her gown was of the purest satin, covered with a transparent dress of white blonde lace, and a circle of diamonds gleaming in her hair. It is a great pity that the sweet effect of this modest attire was spoiled by so huge and baseless a train of violet and gold, which, however, as a Queen, she was compelled to wear, and which was borne by eight young ladies, daughters of peers. The ladies who performed this humiliating service, and who are called "maids of honor," were dressed all alike in white satin, and wore small white roses in their hair, so that this group of lovely women must have been a delightful spectacle.

On ascending the choir of the cathedral, on the steps leading to what is called the theatre, she was compelled to pause nearly a minute, and thus the immense audience had an opportunity of gazing on the young creature with a curious and almost morbid interest. The papers describe her as slightly affected with the grandeur of the scene around her and the acclamations which greeted her, but she is said to have then walked with grace and self-possession to the seat at which she was to receive the "honors" of the nobility and titled clergy. The affair passed off with great spirit and harmony, and was altogether, the most splendid coronation recorded in English history. The chivalry of all Europe seems to have been called forth on this occasion, and the foreign embassies vied with each other in displaying the most gorgeous paraphernalia that money could procure.

London, and indeed all England, was entirely absorbed with the festivities which the great "so, cat, d'forth, and the rackets are so complete." Filled with descriptions, that we can find scarcely any other kind of news, either domestic or foreign.

British feeling for Americans.—A great meeting of the citizens of Bristol, the Mayor in the chair, was held June 7th, to express their acknowledgments of the hostilities shown by New York and her citizens, and Government towards the Great Western. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the following eloquent passage, full of noble fire and feeling, may furnish to our readers some idea of the close affiliation into which, by the potent arm of steam, we are now being drawn with our father land. So should it be. The extract we annex is from a speech of Robert Bright, Esq.:

"And how could I invite discussion where every mind is strung to deep and unusual feeling, it would be little fitting to introduce any discordant topic into a meeting which seems to be assembled under more hallowed and more spirit stirring influences than ordinary. That a vast hemisphere, hitherto separated from us by a long and perilous navigation, at which commerce hesitated and curiosity started back, should be brought to our very shore, presses on the mind as one of those mighty changes in the relations of the human race, in which man is but the feeble instrument, whilst he is himself urged onward to his higher and ulterior destinies. And with what association to us is this change surrounded? Who are their whom it brings to our thresholds, but the children of those whom conscience drove from the shores and altars of our common country?—remote not separated, distinct but not alienated. When your wondrous ship appeared upon their waters, she seemed to bear them an invocation from the tombs of their ancestors and those who were distant and those who were near, the aged and the young, those who were most wrapt in the active pursuits of life, and those who rested in calms amidst the sympathies and affections of the land of their birth, all, all arose from their hearts, clasped to their hearts their brothers, and girded themselves to the pilgrimage. (Cheers.) I saw such of those whom the Great Western brought to us during their short visit to our neighborhood. To them it seemed to come like a dream, peopled with visions of the past. They were animated with but one feeling, a feeling that they were visiting the long but not forgotten land. "I go to Scotland," said one, "there I shall see the tartan of my clan." "My mother," said a second, "was of a Bristol family." "And I," said a third,

"while wandering through your lovely country entered a beautiful church yard, (it was Henry or Westbury, and there I saw upon a tomb the name and heraldic bearings of my house." Nor let it be supposed that the chord of domestic sympathy alone is struck; the most poignant grief wailed over the Atlantic in the Great Western, was a wailing formed of the choicest productions of American horticulture, and destined for the Queen of England not a tribute, but an offering, a pledge from the chivalry of a mighty nation to the gem and the glory of their father land."

"The Bouquet sent by our friend Thorburn to the Queen."  
N. F. E. Star.



THE STAR  
RALEIGH, AUGUST 1, 1838.

Republican Whig Ticket  
FOR GOVERNOR.  
EDWARD B. DUDLEY  
Election, August 9, 1838.

FOR THE STAR.  
SIR.—In answer to the numerous enquiries made respecting the kind of money that will be received in payment for the Cherokee Lands, to be sold under authority of the Legislature on the 1st Monday of September next, at Franklin, Vacon county, be pleased to make known that the following will be received, viz: Notes of the Banks of this State; Gold and Silver; Treasury Notes; United States Bank Notes; the Notes of Cheraw and Charleston, S. C.; those of Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; the Notes of the Bank of Virginia; and Farmer's Bank of Virginia.  
C. L. HINTON.

July 25, 1838.

The late exposure of the crooked course of the Standard, which appeared in this paper, is taken in high disdain by our good-tempered brother, the Editor; and after a fortnight's deliberation, he has come to the conclusion that the best method of parrying its force is to charge us with a violation of the rules of the Convention, and our correspondent with being a sort of "game not worth the chase," &c. Now, to this we enter a regular Denial, on the ground that our neighbor is not the proper judge. We did not expect he would receive the chastisement of Junius without flinching, especially his animadversions on the ill treatment the Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol, and Weston R. Gales, Esq. had received from the great stickler for Conventional rules. It is a rare thing to find a man content with the punishment which his own folly or impudence has brought upon him. It is a trite, but true saying, that

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,  
With good opinion of the law."  
But we can assure the public that whatever comes from the pen of either the real or "reported" author of Junius is entitled to as much weight as any thing from the Editor of the Standard himself; and probably a little more, as they are both gentlemen of talents, unquestionable veracity, and "unwarped" in their judgments by "party rage."

We have on file a communication from "Philo-Junius," which we may publish to remind our neighbor that the rules of the Editorial Convention were not designed to license any Editor to give vent to his propensity to vulgar abuse in any shape; that they were not intended for the exclusive benefit of the fraternity, but for the equal protection of the characters of all the members of the community; and that no Editor can, therefore, with impunity attack others, and take covert from the just condemnation of the public under the rules of the Convention.

It will be seen by the following letter from Gov. Branch to the Editor of the Fayetteville Journal, that the Governor not only considers himself still a citizen of North Carolina, but declares it to be his purpose to continue so, regarding himself too old to bear "transplanting even in a richer soil." He also explains, in reference to his being a candidate for the Convention in Florida, considering the manner in which his name is announced in the Florida papers, the fact that he has removed the greater part of his estate to that Territory, resides there "occasionally," and spends more of his time out of than in the State of North Carolina, we cannot see how the Governor can charge those with falsehood, who in view of all these facts, were led to the conclusion that he was more a citizen of Florida than of this State. We are glad, however, to learn from himself that we shall not lose his citizenship altogether. But we are sure he will not condemn us for still differing with him in opinion as to one point. We think that the spirit of our Constitution and laws requires a more undivided citizenship and interest in our State, on the part of those who aspire to her Chief Magistracy, than the Governor acknowledges himself at present to possess.

ENFIELD, July 22d, 1838.  
DEAR SIR: On my return home last night I found among my other letters one from you dated the 18th instant, containing the following interrogatory: "Are you or are you not a citizen of North Carolina, and do you consider this State your home?" This I will lose no time in answering, and in the language of the Editor of the Star, will say that if any thing could have surprised me, in this day of degeneracy and mendacity, it would have been the bold and unqualified assertion of a falsehood by gentlemen in whose veracity I had been wont to repose confidence. What their motives are, is but too apparent, they are tired of hearing myself and others called the firm friends of the good old faith of 1778-99. It is a standing reproach to their degeneracy and recreant principle, and hence they would adopt the athenian mode, and *astrocree me*. They shall be disappointed! I have never done any thing to disfranchise or expatriate myself. I am a native born North Carolinian, descended from a long line of native

born ancestors, residing on my paternal estate at this place, and owning (two miles from here) the plantation on which I was born. It is true that I have a plantation in Florida, on which I occasionally reside in the winter and spring, surrounded by several of my children, and many friends, endeared to me by the tenderest recollections. It is also true that my name has been announced in the Tallahassee papers as a candidate for the Convention to form a State Constitution, under the following circumstances, I was applied to by many of the citizens of Leon county, to assist them in forming their State constitution. This I objected to on the ground that I did not mean to interfere with the politics of Florida. They remarked that I at all events had a deep interest in the future growth, and prosperity of the Territory, and that she was entitled to such aid as I could conveniently give her during my sojourn among them. All of which I could not but acknowledge, and upon the strength of it, the Editor of the Watchman first announced my name. All who are in the habit of associating with me, know I proudly boast that North Carolina is ever will be my home, that I am too old to bear transplanting even to a richer soil.—But sir, what is a Territory? A plantation belonging to the States. Her organization and laws entirely under the supervision and control of the General Government; and of course entitled to her infant struggles to every aid from the parent States. I thank you for the just views which prompted you to make the enquiry and properly appreciate them.

With much respect,  
I am yours etc.  
JOHN BRANCH.

ELECTION RETURNS.  
PITT COUNTY.—Alfred Mays, Senate; J. L. Foreman and J. C. Gorham, Commons.—All whigs gain 2. State of the poll: Governor—Dudley 637, Branch 275, W. W. Edwards 2, W. H. Hayward 1. Senate—Alfred Mays 313, M. Dickinson, not a candidate, 210, A. Forbes, not a candidate, 24. Commons—J. L. Foreman 638, J. C. Gorham 611, M. Mays 591, John Spiers 587. Sheriff, Benjamin N. Selby 987.

EDGECOMB.—J. D. Wilson, Senate; Robert Bryan and Wm. S. Baker, Commons; all Vans, as heretofore. Poll: For Governor—Dudley 165, Branch 507, Senate, Wilson 361, Commons, Bryan 611, Baker 593, George 313. Sheriff, Mr. Pettway 814.

The Editor of the Washington Chronicle, has taken it into his head to lecture ourselves the good people of North Carolina, on the subject of our approaching elections. This he does with his usual pointedness and ability; and were he furnished with arguments, it is uncertain what monstrosity of these degenerate times he might conjure up into the presence of the people of North Carolina.

It is not very wonderful that the Chronicle should "unravel" on our course; but it is passing strange that he should ask our opinion of measures on which we have so long agreed with him, and for the advancement of which, side by side with him, until recently, we have been contending; he ever with the greater zeal as with the greater ability. But we hesitate not to express our opinions and principles with a frankness corresponding with that in which they have been asked; and we cheerfully leave it with the people of North Carolina, with the great republican party to determine whether our Star shall wane, or whether it shall still continue "in the ascendant."

Our opinion is asked of Gov. Dudley. This we have repeatedly given; but the Chronicle shall have it again, strengthened by experience. We advocated his claims for Governor in opposition to Gov. Spraight, then the incumbent, and the Van Buren party's candidate; a party which no man has more bitterly denounced than the Editor of the Chronicle. We have not been disappointed. Gov. Dudley is an able and an excellent Chief Magistrate. No man ever occupied the Executive chair of this State more completely divested of partisan or sectional feeling. Even the opposition in this State have conceded to him the possession of patriotism and ability, and deprecated a distraction of "State Affairs" which any opposition to his reelection would inevitably produce. And now, we need scarcely say, it is not the indiscretion of Gov. Branch, nor the arrogance of the Van Buren party, nor even the little wrath of its worthy conductor, the Washington Chronicle, that can displace a State's Chief Magistrate, so emphatically identified with his citizens, and so well entitled to their approbation and confidence.

We are next asked what we think of Mr. Clay. This we can tell the editor in a few words. We believe Henry Clay to be a man of unquestionable patriotism and transcendent abilities; a man equal to any crisis, purer than the pampered courts that snarl at him, and much more trust-worthy than the present incumbent of the Executive chair.

Next in the Editor's string of questions comes the Tariff. He well knows that this vexed question has been long since consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets." With the Editor, we opposed this unjust system. Two of our most gifted statesmen performed the burial service as proxies of the two great contracting sections. Every patriot and friend of the whole Union joined in chanting its death-dirge. And why seek now to tear open the wounds inflicted by a system which once convulsed the country? Can such a purpose be patriotic? "No—we beg pardon"—we recollect the Van Buren party very recently attempted to disturb the remains of this dead monster. But it possessed not the Phoenix-fire; nor could the talismanic charm of gold which was to be breathed about its resuscitated form, quicken it into life. Had it then sprang up, the soil beneath it, like that which surrounded the tree of Milton's hell, would have been scorched and crimsoned with the fires and blood of civil conflict; nor would the "Pandemonium" at Washington have been slow in pouring forth its serpent legions to revel in the fruits of the accursed charm; even tho' they had turned to "ashes" and stuck in their foul throats—so desperate is their thirst for gold!

Next comes a National Bank. Guarded by wise restrictions, we are in favor of such an institution. The country can hope for no permanent

happiness without one. It is infinitely preferable to any Sub-Treasury system that can be devised. But we would be as both as the Editor of the Chronicle, or any other man, to concentrate in it or by at its feet those rights of the States and of the Republic which he appears so solicitous to yield to the grasp of the Sub-Treasury heresy.

As to the Proclamation and the Force Bill, we point the Editor to his own columns, as furnishing our opinion of those extraordinary papers, more ably expressed than we could have done it. He will there see that he once opposed the man, (as he has subsequently opposed his pledged imitator) who had the boldness to endorse these papers.

Will the Editor now permit us to ask him a few questions? We have frankly answered his interrogatories; and it's a sad rule that won't work both ways. What think you now of "The Courier"? Of his "Coronation Scene"? What think you now of the man, who, on the occasion of his inauguration, you "saw approaching the gaping crowd, seated by the side of his paternal majesty, drawn by four stately steeds, in a splendid vehicle made of the fragments of the Constitution, (significant fact!) surrounded by armed bands in glittering trappings, and marshalled by the changing sounds of instruments playing the celebrated royal Scott's air "What'll be King but Charlie?" What think you now of "the trained bands falling into line, forming a gorgeous array, and proceeding to hail THE USURPER in his princely hall?" Is an "armed force" now stationed at the palace door, with fixed bayonets to keep off the "filthy mechanics," or yourself, when you may "feel curious to pry into the secrets of the royal household?" Do you now hear "The Courier"? Mr. Van Buren gently saying to the Abolitionists "Go on! I have no constitutional objection to your plan—gain over the slaveholding States as you think you can; and my aid shall not be wanting to crown your wishes with success!" What think you now of the Globe, which, about the period of the inauguration, styled Mr. Calhoun "John Calhoun Calhoun?" What think you now of "the Royalists"? From the lights before us, we should not be surprised to see you nominated as successor to the Globe. "To what base uses may we come, Horatio!"

The Standard says, that all the administration members of Congress from this State will vote for Governor Branch. How and when did he learn this? Have these said dictating "democratic" members been here since the adjournment of Congress to give this information? Or have they considered their opinion about the matter of such great importance, that they have written, one and all, to their organ, that he might duly announce it to the people with all the dictatorial pomp and solemnity of a royal edict—that their supposed loyal subjects, the freemen of North Carolina—should learn their "gracious will," and govern themselves accordingly? Or, is it not much more probable that this ready information of the Standard was obtained before the nomination of Gov. Branch? Does it not give us some clue to the object of the secret circular which has been issued from head quarters to the leaders of the party in this State? And does it not afford sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge, that this little squad of "democratic" representatives, in conjunction with the satchels of the nullifiers at Washington, in their secret caucus during the last session, "did then and there, with malice aforethought," devise, concoct and set on foot the "vile" project of running Gov. Branch, for the purpose of dividing and distracting the whigs, embarrassing the elections for the Legislature, and transferring the nullifiers to the ranks of Van Buren? These, we believe were the origin and design of this wicked scheme. Is not this opinion confirmed by the fact that their organ has suddenly ceased to abuse the nullifiers? It is not forgotten that he has all along until recently expressed so much horror at the doctrine of nullification, that he could hardly indite an article of a dozen lines without alluding to it in the severest terms of reprobation, and bedaubing its advocates with such epithets as "traitors," "disunionists," &c. Now, he is as silent as the grave in relation to a doctrine which once he was extremely happy to denounce as a "monstrous heresy."

And can any one believe that Gov. Branch would have suffered himself to have been set up by the Wake Committee alone? It is far from our intention to charge Gov. Branch with a knowledge of their designs. Their leaders flatter him with their tongues, while their hearts are full of malice and deceit. But they have succeeded in making him their dupe; and he will find, when it is too late, that he is their victim.

Are the people of North Carolina non compos mentis?

Are they in want of political guardians to select their candidates and con-

trol their votes? Will they look to the purloins of the palace at Washington for such guardians?

Will they tamely submit to the degradation of receiving the nomination of their State officers from such a source? Did they send their representatives to Washington to supplicate the throne for a Governor?

Expenses of the Government.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives has published a report detailing the various appropriations made by Congress at the late and the extra session. The aggregate is \$38,415,064 87!!!

Quite an economical sum, is it not, "democrats"? Mr. Adams expended but twelve millions per annum; but he was no proficient in Government science. He knew nothing, neither by theory nor by practice of the glorious and full tide of successful experiments which should roll over the country; and must needs give place to greater statesmen and abler financiers. Mr. Adams, they maintained, was either corrupt and venal, or at best an ignorant blunderer. Their magic touch upon the government wheels would diffuse activity in business and equality in sentiment throughout the country. Jeffersonian principles were to be the order of the day; the murdered ghost of Federalism, was to stand aghast; and the extravagance of former administrations was to stand rebuked in the presence of this immaculate and economical party. The people trusted them; and what have they gained by it. They have gained nothing. What have they lost? As an united people they have lost, in some degree, the spirit upon which their institutions are based. By a series of sectional measures, the tariff, wasteful expenditures of money on particular locations, the proclamation, the force bill, a division of common interest and sympathy has taken place, and its consequence is the estrangement of one section of the Union from another.

Gen. Jackson came into power the avowed champion of Jeffersonian principles. The proclamation and the force bill are enduring mementos of the deception which he played off upon the people. We hope the people will rebuke this unprecedented extravagance. They must do so, or their liberties will be put in jeopardy; they will do it, if they desire a government divested of splendid forms and aristocratical preferences.

A great dinner has been given to Mr. Webster at old Fannin Hall. Messrs. Menefee of Ky. and Prentiss of Miss. were guests. Gov. Everett presided.

The President of the United States has left Washington for the Virginia Springs. He was accompanied as far as Norfolk by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, both of whom were expected to return thence to Washington. While at Norfolk, he visited the Navy Yard, and examined the crews & ships which are expected to sail about the 10th of this month on the Exploring Expedition. The President's route from Norfolk, is by Richmond, Louisa Court House, accompanied by his sons Maj. A. and Smith Van Buren.

The Bank Convention at Philadelphia determined to resume specie payments on the 13th day of this month.

Our readers will find in another column an account of the Coronation of Queen Victoria. The coronation story fills nearly all of the 32 columns of the double sheet of the London Times. The London Sun has a splendid engraving of the Queen, one side of the sheet being printed in golden ink. Mr. Stevenson and the American embassy figured in the procession. Col. Webb was among the invited of Westminster Abbey. John Van Buren, son of the President, it is stated, has dined with the Queen, being cordially received by her Majesty. Marshal Sault and the Turkish Minister were the lions of the foreign embassies. The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

"England, Scotland, and Ireland have been in a very paroxysm of loyalty towards their virgin Queen. The fact is, even we republicans have so much chivalry that we have no great objection to Queens; but as for Kings, hands off! Mr. Cass even, a steady, staid gentleman as he is, came over from Paris to hear the shout of 'long live Victoria!'"

Miss Landon has married G. McLean, Esq. Governor of the Cape Coast, Africa, a sad place for a poetess. Bulwer and Herschell have been made Barons.

We learn from the Lexington, Ky. Intelligencer of the 17th ult. that Peter W. Grayson, Esq. of Texas, committed suicide at Bean's Station, a few days before, by shooting himself with a pistol, through the head. Mr. Grayson was on his way from Texas to Washington City, having received and accepted from the Government of Texas, the appointment of Minister plenipotenti-

ary to the Government of the United States. The act, it is said, was committed with much deliberation. Mr. G. was a native of Kentucky.

SUPREME COURT.  
RUFFIN C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of McKee v. McKee's administrators, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Smith, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment below.

DANIEL J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Phipps v. Garland, from Yancy, ordering a new trial. Also, in Smitherson et al. v. Smith et al. from Moore, ordering a new trial. Also, in State v. Jones, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Morrison, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment below. — Also, in the case of the Legates v. the personal Representatives of Mathews, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below.

GAYLOR, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of State v. Robinson et al. from Lincoln, ordering a new trial. Also, in Governor to use of White, adm'r. v. Miller et al. from Randolph, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Doe et al. Miller et al. v. Twitty, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Jolly, from Martin, directing *acquire de novo*.

We are authorized to say, that Judge Strange has no idea of resigning his seat in the Senate; and has authorized no one to make the assertion, that he intended to resign.—*Fay Jour.*

Georgia.—The State Rights party of Georgia have nominated the following ticket for Congress:—Wm. C. Dawson, B. W. Habersham, J. C. Alford, W. T. Colquitt, E. A. Nisbett, Mark A. Cooper, Thomas Butler King, Edward J. Black, and Lott Warren.

Wisconsin.—By a recently taken census of this territory it appears that east of the Mississippi river the population is 18,139; and that west of the Mississippi, (constituting the newly formed territory of Iowa,) the population is 22,350.

The Bank of Cape Fear resumed Specie payments on the 26th inst. (July)—*Register.*

MARRIED.  
In Cumberland county, on Wednesday the 11th ult. Mr. Wm. Williams to Miss Sarah Ann McKellar.

In New York, on the 11th ultimo, Mr. Charles Shelton, of Wilmington, to Miss Caroline M. Daughton of John Casless, Esq. of that City.

In Franklin county, on the 18th ult., at the house of Col. Joseph J. Mackin, by the Rev. Wm. Arendell, Wm. P. Williams, Esq. to Miss Hannah P. Martin.

DEED.  
In Franklin county, Ann, infant daughter of Dr. Leonard H. Seawell, of this City.

At the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth McKee, in Montgomery county, on the 7th ult., Miss Mary McKee, daughter of Finly McKee, deceased, late of said county.

In Moore county, on the 12th ultimo, John Shomberger, Esq. in the 70th year of his age.

In Columbus county, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. Ronald McMillen, in the 59th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Sarah Trivisoni, in the 8th year of her age.

The writer of this article has been in the daily expectation of seeing some communication in the public journals announcing the death of Dr. John B. Baker, who departed this life, after a protracted illness, on Sunday the 23rd ult. at his residence in the county of Gates, State of North Carolina; but in this expectation he has been disappointed. He believes he expresses the opinion of all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with Dr. Baker, when he says, that few could have died who would be more regretted by the community in which he lived, and by his numerous and varied acquaintances, because few could have attached themselves to society by so many interesting associations, and have placed themselves in a situation to make their loss so irreplaceable. Deceased from a family which had long been one of the most respectable in the State in which he lived, and endowed by nature with an intellect of no common order, he was enabled by early familiarity with the higher circles of society, and the advantages of a liberal education, to make himself one of the most accomplished gentlemen whom it has ever been the fortune of the writer to be acquainted with. The talents he received from nature, and which had been improved by early education, he continued to improve and embellish, until the day of his death, by the gratification of the desire he always had for acquiring knowledge and indulging his fondness for classical and polite literature; so that whilst his fund of information was extensive and various, it was also polished, and imparted a charm to his society which those who have ever felt its influence can never forget.—Of his professional character the writer only feels himself qualified to speak so far as his opinion is derived from the estimation in which the subject of this obituary was regarded by the public, and from the success that attended his practice. Estimate I with reference to this standard, it may be confidently said, that he had no superior in this section of the country; for no physician in the writer's not very limited acquaintance ever had a more extensive country practice, or enjoyed more, if as much, of the public confidence within the sphere of that practice, than Dr. Baker. As an evidence of the extent of this confidence, it may be observed, as a fact of no frequent occurrence, that although he would sometimes abandon his practice for a considerable period of time, and other physicians of merit would supply the place he had vacated, yet as soon as he announced his purpose of resuming his professional pursuits, he almost instantaneously regained the confidence and patronage of the public to the same extent that he had previously possessed it. Of him in his domestic circles it may be truly said, and it is enough to say, that he possessed all the virtues and excellencies of character which could have been desired by those connected with him in that circle; and in his social relations he was so kind, so amiable, and so gentle, that no one ever partook of his kindness or his hospitality without being so persuaded of the sincerity with which it was extended as to wish soon to partake of it again. May his children properly appreciate his character by striving to emulate his example.