

protect that part of them had already arrived. He also states that the steam-house officer from Matamoros was then on board the Commission. The sails of this vessel had been taken out and placed on shore, by order of Priasola. As Col. Caldwell had only twenty-five men with him, and a hundred and fifty soldiers were hourly expected from Matamoros, he concluded to release the captain of the Comanche and returned for reinforcements. On his way back to San Patricio, and when within about twenty-five miles from that place, he discovered about one hundred and fifty Mexican cavalry in pursuit of him; they however kept a respectful distance, and permitted his party to cross the Nueces and returned unmolested. He learned from some of his spies, that Salvariego with about 300 men, was encamped on a small stream, thirty miles west of the Rio Rio, to which place he had recently escorted thirty Cherokee, who had just been to Matamoros to make a treaty with the Mexican government, and were then on their return, with a number of mules loaded with presents, consisting of ammunition and clothing. It is said, however, that a treaty was not concluded, but they are to return in two months to learn the determination of the Mexican government. A Mexican Colonel has been among these Indians and the Shawnees, during the last spring, endeavoring to excite them against our citizens. It seems, however, that he has not been very successful, as we do not learn that a single chief was found in this party—probably it was on this account that the Mexican authorities did not treat with them. Col. Caldwell was also informed by his spies, that the Mexican forces do not intend crossing the Nueces, but have received orders to continue in the vicinity of the bay of Corpus Christi, and to act on the defensive. We do not think, however, that the citizens of the western districts will consider themselves safe in their present situation, and unless the government will consent to station, at least, a small "corps of observation" in that quarter, the Gauda-foups may soon become the limit of our western settlements.—*Id.*

The funeral of the late Chief Justice Collinsworth, took place on Tuesday last. An oration was delivered on the occasion by A. M. Tompkins Esq. The remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of our fellow citizens, including the Masonic fraternity of this city.—*Id.*

Mr. Barker, one of the theatrical company engaged by Mr. Corri, committed suicide in this city, on the evening of Tuesday last. He died from the effects of Laudnum, of which he drank nearly a gill in the presence of his wife, saying at the time to her "I drink this to thee!" Immediately afterwards, he laid down and fell into a lethargic sleep. After an hour had elapsed, Mrs. Barker became alarmed at his appearance, and sent for a physician, but the poison had done its work; every effort was made to resuscitate him, but in vain.—*Id.*

The Comanches near Bexar have become quite hostile. They have lately committed many depredations in the neighborhood of that city and Gonzales. The settlers have become generally alarmed and are forsaking their plantations and removing into the towns. It is singular however, that the Comanches near Bastrop continue quite friendly. A party of our citizens recently encamped with about thirty warriors of this tribe, which they met high upon the Colorado, and were treated with great friendship and hospitality. We fear some outrage has lately been committed about Bexar, by some party of indiscreet men, who have been more anxious to grasp land, than to preserve the peace that had been so happily established between our Government and these Indians.—*Id.*

James Wright, who fled from this city several months since, to avoid a suit instituted against him for the murder of an Indian, has been arrested at Bexar, with an accomplice named Slade, for the robbery of the church in that place. About sixty pounds of silver, including the candlesticks and one or two silver images, were found in their possession. They were therefore immediately convicted and severely whipped. They were afterwards placed under the charge of an escort of four men, for the purpose of bringing them to Houston, but at Columbus the escort was intercepted by the Sheriff of Colorado county and a Justice of the Peace and the prisoners were released! They have since gone towards De Witt's Landing, and it is supposed they intend escaping to the United States. *Id.*

WHO, THEN, IS HE!

The Globe of Monday night contains the following contradiction: "The articles attacking the Navy were prepared by a person who holds an office in one of the Departments, a kind of sine-cursivity, to which he was appointed in order to be one of the scribes for the Globe newspaper.—This individual wrote the ribald libels in question for the Navy Department on the advent of its new Secretary. They were submitted to Mr. Paulding, who revised them, and made even vulgar, vituperative, and insulting additions."—*National Gazette.*

"The above is a very precise and circumstantial statement, and should not have been hazarded by an editor without having the positive testimony of a respectable witness to sustain it. We pronounce every particle of the statement to be utterly destitute of truth."

We will not presume that there is any quibble in this denial; but, construing it in a broad and honest sense, we understand it as exonerating the Hon. Secretary of the Navy from all knowledge of, or participation in the calumnious attack made through the official paper on the officers of the Navy.—We had observed, with pain and anxiety, the imputation of the National Gazette, and we, in common with all the friends of the Secretary, rejoice that his skirts are cleared from the foul affair.

"Who would not weep if Atticus were he!" Who, then is the culprit? The Globe declares that the author is neither the Postmaster General nor the Secretary of the Navy, nor its own putative adjunct; and the Albany Argus says that the editor himself neither wrote nor was even "accessory" to the publication. Are we to credit all these denials? Who is the favored mortal that has access to the official columns without the consent of the editor? No one here believes that there is more than one such, and those who are familiar with the early history of the paper would have little difficulty in singling him out. It is to his balful pen, after all, that the country owes this gross public wrong and insult! If it be, let him redeem, as far as he can, the infamy of the act, by the manliness of avowing it. He may as well; for the public indignation will some time or other ferret him out, and the heavier will be his condemnation.—*Nat. Int.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last. The Court adjourned on Friday:

GASTON, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in *Manning v. Waff*, in Equity, from Chowan, dismissing the bill. Also, in *Campbell v. Street*, from Person, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Lamb v. Gatlin*, in Equity, from Pasquotank; report recommended. Also, in *McNamara v. Irwin* from Rowan, declaring the interlocutory order erroneous, and directing the injunction to be continued until the final hearing. Also, in *Tomlinson v. Savage et al.* in Equity, from Montgomery; plaintiff has leave to dismiss his bill, and file a new bill upon declaring his option to do so on or before the 25th January next. Also, in *Albee v. Griffin et al.* in Equity, from Rowan, directing a reference. Also, in *Moore v. Moore*, in Equity, from Orange overruling the exceptions, confirming the report and directing the Commissioner to collect and pay the moneys into the Court.

RUFFIN, C. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of *State v. Leigh*, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Winslow v. Anderson et al.* from Cumberland, reversing the decision of the Court below. Also, in *Palmer v. Bullock et al.* in Equity, from Granville; report confirmed and decree accordingly. Also, in *Duizier v. Duizier*, in Equity, from Camden; decree for plaintiffs. Also, in *Hodges v. Hodges*; bill dismissed.

DANIEL, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in *Mathis v. Mathis*, from Sampson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Haywood v. Barnett*, from Burke, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *McMorine v. Story*, from Pasquotank directing a new trial. Also, in *Foscoe v. Foscoe*, in Equity, from Jones, overruling the demurrer. Also, in *Skinner's petition*, in Equity, from Perquimons, affirming the order of the Court below.

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of *Lindsay et al. v. Wilson et al.* in Equity, from Guilford, declaring the plaintiffs not entitled to any part of the fund in M's hands, until all the debts mentioned in the instructions shall have been first paid, &c. Also, in *State v. Jesse*, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Haughton & Booth v. Leary*, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Williams adm. v. Irwin*, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Vaughan et al. v. Dickens et al.* in Equity, from Granville, directing the bill to be dismissed with costs. Also, in *Spach v. Long*, in Equity, from Stokes, directing an account. Also, in *Burkhead et al. v. Watkins et al.* in Equity, from Montgomery, dismissing the bill.

Daniel J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of executors, &c. of *Webb v. Jones & wife*, in Equity, from Washington, declaring the legacies general, and that L. F. is entitled to the money which is the subject of controversy in this case. Also, in *Jernigan et al. v. Kennedy*, in Equity, from Wayne, directing a decree for plaintiffs, and an account to be taken. Also, in *Tatem et al. v. Tatem*, in Equity from Guilford, directing a decree for plaintiffs. Also, in *Mobley v. Fossett*, from Sampson, reversing the judgment below. Also, in *Disnukes v. Wright*, from Davie, ordering a new trial. Also, in *Vann v. Hargett*, in Equity from Jones, overruling the demurrer and affirming the judgment. Also, in *McLain v. Macnamarra*, in Equity from Craven,

declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account. Gaston J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of *Gray et al. v. Maer et al.* from Martin, affirming the order of the Supreme Court. Also, in *Siler, assignee, v. Baker adm.* from Macon, dismissing the appeal. Also, in *Dunns & McIlwaine v. Batchelor*, from Halifax, reversing the judgment below. Also, in *Hines v. Spruill et al.* in Equity, from Edgecomb, declaring that there is error in the interlocutory decree. Also, in *Wilmington & R. R. Company v. Baker*, from New Hanover, declaring the judgment below null, and reversing the judgment of the Court, on the motion to set it aside. Also, in *Smith v. Gary*, in Equity, from Northampton, directing an account. Also, in *Cauldine Sampson v. Burgwin*, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment below. Also, in *Cooper & Arrington v. Wilcox*, in Equity, from Nash, directing a reference. Also, in *Slade v. Ballard*, in Equity, from Bertie, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in *Andres v. Lee*, in Equity, from Bladen, directing a decree according to the opinion heretofore filed.

NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

We recommend the communication of Mr. Holbrook in to-day's paper to the careful perusal of every parent and teacher.—If the thoughts in it are just and correct, there ought to be an entire revolution in our system of education. Would not editors in the country be doing a service to the community by publishing this article?

N. Y. Transcript.

From the New York American.

In the last message from De Witt Clinton to the Legislature of New York, he remarked, that with a proper system of education, and correct modes of teaching, all our children might become familiar with the physical sciences, botany, mineralogy, the various classes of animals, chemistry, natural philosophy, the fundamental principles of agricultural and political economy, and with much in history and biography, without any additional expense of time or money for their instruction. The soundness and truth of this remark has since been fully proved by the system of education in Prussia and other German States: as it has by schools for deaf mutes and the blind in this country.

The following facts also show that the same remark may be fully sustained as a plain deduction of reasoning.

1. Spelling books, in common use, contain from ten to fifteen thousand words. To learn the orthography of each word by the dint of memory, founded on the arrangement or relative position of the letters, must require as much time and effort as to learn the names, properties, and uses of ten plants, minerals, animals, or shells; or ten principles in chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, agriculture, or political economy; or the same number of facts in history or biography. Consequently while a child is committing to memory the words in a spelling book, he might learn a hundred thousand of the objects, principles, or facts above referred to.

2. The time, paper, ink, and quills, ordinarily used by children in school, in copy writing, would be sufficient for writing the names, with brief descriptions of the same objects, principles, and facts.
3. The time spent in repeating lessons from reading books, if devoted to the reading and study of the Bible, works on science, history, &c. would be sufficient for examining with some care, and for some critical reading of, at least one author, on each of the subjects above mentioned.

4. The time usually spent in memorizing grammar lessons, would be sufficient for practical and critical exercises in descriptions and narrations, relating to the objects of nature and art, with scenery, operations, and events, witnessed by children during the period of their school days and years.
5. By this practical, rational, and consequently interesting, course of exercises in spelling, writing, reading and grammar, it must be evident to every one, that children would become more familiarly and thoroughly acquainted with these mechanical parts of education, than they could possibly be by a mere repetition of them for days, months and years, like so many parrots, without any knowledge of their meaning, sense, or use.

In proof of the correctness of the above statements, I beg leave to mention that I have had occasion to know many thousand children who have learnt the names, and something of the properties, of from twenty to thirty objects in one hour, many of whom had probably spent not only days and weeks, but months, if not years, in learning the twenty-six letters of the alphabet; and after all, they probably did not obtain one distinct rational idea, from what was considered their instruction, though, it is true, they must have received many from their sports, and from their walks to and from school.

To secure the important objects specified by the distinguished statesman and philosopher above named, and now realized by the subjects of some absolute monarchs, the following provisions are desirable, perhaps essential:

1. Encouragement, and aid to children in studying the volume of nature, with which all are delighted, and

which they commence reading when they first open their eyes upon the light of heaven.

2. Assistance in collecting, arranging, exchanging with others, specimens of minerals, plants, shells, drawings, mechanism, needlework, &c. &c. for the contents of "Family Cabinets."
3. The formation of "School Cabinets" in all the seventy thousand schools in our country, and exchanges with each other in works of Nature and Art.
4. The early and daily use of slates for drawing objects of Nature and Art, such as the simple figures of geometry, viz. triangles, squares, hexagons, and circles; horses, dogs, birds, fishes, and insects; hatchets, knives, pitchforks, shovels, ploughs, &c.
5. Writing words, or names of things, as dog, cat, hat, oak, rose, mica, lime, &c., in connexion with the things themselves, or pictures of them drawn by the children.

Following the pictures and names of objects, brief and familiar descriptions of them, first on slates, and then on paper, by lead pencils, followed by pens.

6. Simple instruments for visible illustrations, both in families and schools, viz. a globe, geometrical solids, levers, pulleys, screws, maps and other drawings or prints, &c. &c.
7. Frequent walks in the fields and gardens, over ledges and mountains, by rivulets or brooks, through markets, on wharves, in mechanics' shops, marble and granite yards, aided & encouraged by the presence and instruction of a teacher, parent, older brother or sister, or some other protector.
8. Small, simple and familiar books, describing the objects, principles or operations they have witnessed by their lessons in the book of Nature. With these some of the beautiful and interesting passages from the Bible, selected from the Gospels, the Psalms, Proverbs, or the historical sketches of the Old Testament, are peculiarly appropriate and delightful to children.
9. Larger and more systematic works on the sciences, arts, history, biography, and the Bible more fully, with abstracts, reflections, or drawings of things and incidents, learnt from first elements of mature study.
10. Releasing children, principally or entirely, from the incognuous, unmeaning and irksome masses, found in spelling books, reading books and grammars, now consuming the greatest part of the precious time of children allotted to their education.

As a course of juvenile instruction, similar to that here pointed out, must commend itself to the common sense of every one, and as it is fully tried and corroborated by experiments, both in Europe and America, it is, at least, worthy of trial by every parent and teacher in our Republican nation.

I remain, as ever, sincerely yours,

J. HOLBROOK.

BEWARE OF THE SWINDLER.

A fellow of the name of Wm. C. Johnson, Tailor, and Clothes Renovator, who came to this place about two months ago, left, clandestinely, on the night of the 18th inst., forgetting, in the hurry of the moment, to pay off several small bills which he had contracted with our citizens. In order to give the public some idea of the prostrate condition of his finances, or the depravity of heart, we will mention the fact that he has thought proper to leave even us minus the sum of ten dollars. Said Johnson is a bad pattern of the "ninth part of a man," and will evidently not "wear well." He had on, when he left, a blue frock coat, velvet pantaloons of the same color, and generally wears shoes made of cloth or buckskin, with buckles. He is about six feet high, of spare proportions—he has a large bony face, and is remarkably polite.

If these marks are not sufficient to point him out, we will mention that notwithstanding he waxes worse and worse every day, he professes to be very religious and moral—indeed, it is quite evident that he has chalked out a course which must (unless he mends his habits) ultimately take him to the devil, when the thread of life is broken. Happily, Judge Lynche's jurisdiction is not acknowledged in this community—if it were, and he (the said Johnson), were found within the bailiwick, we think it probable that those to whom he has kindly left shares of his indebtedness might be inclined, through gratitude, to present him with a hickory jacket, with genteel trimmings. He no doubt deserves to be basted, but we believe our citizens have too much regard for the laws to be tempted to violate them for so sorry a fellow. He has shown himself to be a perfect goose, in the use he has made of his understanding in cutting out after night—and we shall not be surprised to hear of his being seized up in jail, as a vagrant for sleighting his work, before he travels far.—*Oxford Ex.*

DEATH OF PETER W. GRAYSON, Esq. OF TEXAS.

We have the melancholy satisfaction of laying before our readers the authentic details of the late suicide of Mr. Grayson which has occasioned so much remark throughout the United States. They have been politely furnished us by John G. Tod Esq. of Texas, his friend and associate in the commission appointed by Texian Government to purchase vessels of war in this country. Mr. Tod left Texas two weeks after Col. Grayson, and arrived

at Lexington July 14th, and, two days after that, received the unexpected and distressing intelligence of the death of his friend, which took place at Bean's Station, a town in the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee.

His own last memorial of himself, supported as it is by the concurrent testimony of those who have known him from youth, proves that he has fallen a victim to a morbid melancholy, which without any special cause, has preyed upon his existence for many years. And here it is important to premise, that a more temperate person, considering the exciting situations into which his career has thrown him during several years past, has rarely existed.

Particulars of his Death.—The following is the memorandum taken by Mr. Tod from Mr. Mays, the landlord of the inn at Bean's Station, where Col. Grayson committed the fatal deed:

WITNES COURT HOUSE, (VA) JULY 29 1838.

My Dear Potter: I wrote you last from Harrodsburg, as I was on my way to Barboursville and Bean's Station. When I got to Barboursville, I found that Col. Love had been over there, and got all the effects belonging to our much-lamented friend Grayson. He gave me all the papers relating to our mission, and a copy of the two communications which I herewith send you. I only remained there until the next stage, and then went to Bean's Station, where I intended to communicate with our Government, as well as with my friends McKimney, Col. Hill, and many others, who will expect, and think it strange, if I do not give them a full and early account of this distressing and heart-rending occurrence. While at Bean's Station I felt too sensibly that it, was useless for me to undertake to write any thing, for there was such a feeling of gloom and distressing reminiscences connected with the place, that I decided to leave there at once for Baltimore. I find myself compelled to remain here until to-morrow hoping that I will be well enough to prosecute my journey. But I am digressing. Probably it will be better for me to give a kind of preface here of what occurred before he committed the deplorable event. I noted it down from the landlord's own lips.

Mr. Grayson arrived at Bean's Station on the 8th inst. from Knoxville, appeared restless and impatient, as he asked two or three times for a room before he was shown one. Came down to dinner, but ate nothing; requested a cup of tea to be sent to his room. In the evening he came down, and conversed with Mrs. Mays, and appeared composed. He had complained of a pain over his eyes, and Mr. Mays recommended him to make use of a sulphur spring in the neighborhood. He appeared anxious to do so at first, but finally declined, stating that he would not be able to rise early. He retired to rest at the usual hour, carrying a short piece of candle to his room, and let it burn out. The next morning the boy went into his room with a towel and water to wash with. He directed the servant to clean his boots, which was done; and when the boy took them up, he told him he had no further use for him. The boy immediately left the room, and in eight or ten minutes afterwards the report of a pistol was heard, though it was thought by the inmates of the house below to have been a gun fired out of doors. The hour for breakfast arrived, and the girl carried it up to his room. She found him dead.

A phial of laudanum, about half full, was found on the table. It is supposed that he drank too little of it, which, with the excitement, &c. failed to accomplish his object. The boy said he found him lying on the top of the bedclothes, and looked out of his eyes as if he was very sleepy. There were two beds in the room, and it is thought that he was sitting on the one which he occupied, with his body inclined towards the other, where he shot himself; the other was directly opposite, and he was found half way under it. No blood was found on the bedding, though a piece of the skull bone was found lying there. The brains were thrown about the room, though very little blood. The pistol must have been placed a little below the right temple, as all the upper part of that side of his head was blown entirely off. The following lines were addressed to the landlord, and left on the table in such a position that the eye would discover them immediately on entering the room.

Mr. Mays.—I pray you pardon the frightful scene I have made in your house. You will, ere long, learn that I have not been wholly an unworthy man. I have to request you to write to Colonel James Love, formerly a resident of Bartonsville Ky., who, I think, is there at this time, though intending to remove with his family, in the fall, for Texas, informing him of what has occurred here, and of my wish that he would be good enough to come to this point, and take charge of my baggage, examine, and do with it what he will see is proper. In the mean while, I hope the best care will be taken of it. You will find money in my pocket-book to defray all my necessary expenses.

I beseech you again to pardon the trouble I give you.

P. W. GRAYSON, of Texas.

The following is a copy that he left for his friends:

To my friends.—I go to my grave for the quiet the world can never give me.

The friend that pursued me for a long time previous to 1836, and then let me rest, (twice when I went to Texas,) has started on me again with redoubled fury. To save myself from the horrors of a mad-house, I go into my

grave. Farewell! To you and the few kindred of my particular affections I yield the last pulsations of my heart.

I have no doubt but the following lines are the last he ever wrote. They were written with a pencil on about a page and a half of blank paper contained in his will, folded up with the above letter and some other papers, and endorsed "important papers, &c." I copied them myself from the will, although the latter was dated "Galveston Island, 10th June, 1838;" yet, as a pencil was found lying on the table, and it appeared as if it had lately been employed, I am pretty certain they are the last lines he ever wrote, and contain the last troubled ideas of the closing scene. I give them to you "verbatim," underscored, &c., as he left them.

"It is necessary to my poor shattered name for me now to confess that at least ten years of my life I have been partially a deranged man.

"I have always kept this a profound secret, from an indelible horror I have ever felt at the idea of divulging it. A useful skepticism was at the bottom of all. The period of my suffering in this state was from 1820 to 1830. In this mode, so disqualifying and averse to mental exertion of any kind, I actually wrote a short Essay upon the influence of Law, &c. Went to ———, and published it off hand, without examining proof or correcting it in any way. This I did for excitement alone, with a view and hope of bringing my mind back to something like sanity again by a strong, desperate effort at mental energy.

"The printer, *silly-wan*, made more blunders in the type than I had myself made in the manuscript, and, worst of all, put my name in the title page against my express orders—awful exposure of my weakness which I have ever hoped, however, was confined to a few persons only, who might, by accident, have picked up the strangely contrived, ill written, crazy production, which contains a good many thoughts that I approve even yet.

"This I write in my last hours of existence. I sincerely think as a sane or living man. Whether I shall be in Bedlam or my grave soon, I know not; I am in the hands of malignant fate, and the worst that can befall me will, I am sure.

"P. W. G.

"The last trap to catch my soul, and send it to the very hell of torture, was the good feeling of my friends, urging me and prevailing on me to be a candidate for the Presidency of Texas! Oh, God!!!"

In reviewing all the facts connected with this distressing and lamentable occurrence, I think we may safely say he has fallen a victim to his own morbid feelings, produced by the slang and calumny of those opposed to him in Texas for the Presidency. His ardent friends pressed this thing upon him contrary to his convictions, and he has fallen a sacrifice.

THE STAR.

RALEIGH, AUGUST 29, 1838.

As the return of Governor Branch to Florida immediately after the elections, has been made a subject of animadversion in the public prints, it is but surely justice to him to state, that he was suddenly called there by domestic affliction. We also publish, in another column, an article from a Florida paper, stating that Gov. Branch had never become an actual citizen of the Territory.

A great public dinner has been given at Knoxville to Judge White and Mr. Bell. The speeches delivered by these two distinguished and patriotic statesmen, are spoken of in the highest terms of praise. They spoke with tremendous effect against the mistake of the administration" complimented Mr. Clay, and expressed their determination, should the contest be between him and Mr. Van Buren, to vote for Henry Clay; which was received with loud and animated bursts of applause. This is the true ground for the Whigs. They cannot hesitate to go for Mr. Clay in preference to Mr. Van Buren.

General Hayne, President of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Corporation, has been visiting the Rail Roads of Massachusetts, which are said to be the best constructed in the Union, with a view to take advantage of improvements in building the Charleston and Cincinnati Road. On Monday week he visited Lowell road, and took the opportunity of looking into the manufactories of that celebrated manufacturing city.

The Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer proposes the names of Robert V. Hayne, of South Carolina, as a candidate for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, as Vice President of the United States.

The following from the Hillsborough Recorder, will show the desperate means to which Texas party resorted to defeat Judge MAXWELL and Mr. WARDLAW:

"In this general view of the matter, we find some consolation for the mortifying result of the election in our own county. But even here we do not think our opponents have much of which they need boast; and we are sure the editor of the Fayetteville Journal, if he was acquainted with the circumstances, would not say that "Willie P. Mangum has been instructed by his constituents of Orange to stay at home. The truth is, that Willie P. Mangum, in consequence of the informality of one of the returns, was legally elected; and even after waving this objection, he was left but six votes behind. It appears further, that five legal votes for him were rejected at Chapel Hill, under a misapprehension of the law; because the voters had not resided twelve months in the county, though they were native born citizens, had regularly paid their taxes, and never were out of the State. It will also appear, upon examination, that Col. Sims was elected by Mr. Mangum's friends, he having received at Homer's election (Mangum's neighborhood) 21 votes more than the highest Van Buren candidate. And furthermore, since the election, we have heard Van Buren men, who voted against Mr. Mangum, express a regret that he was not elected. With these facts before him, the Editor of the Fayetteville Journal will not venture to repeat the assertion, that Willie P. Mangum has been