

acted by his constituents of Orange to stay at home.

With regard to the Senatorial election we shall have but little to say. Mr. Wadell received an increase of 55 votes over his vote two years ago, and this without any exertion except during the regular campaign in July. His opponent, Gen. Allison, after an untiring exertion of two years, has effected an increase of 101; but it has been suggested, with how much truth we cannot say, that a portion of these new free-holders were created with a special view to the election, and that a part of them, at least, cannot be found on the returns of the assessors. At any rate it does appear to be a little extraordinary, when we consider the heat of the contest two years ago, that there should now be an increase of 135 freehold votes.

#### OUR NEXT LEGISLATURE.

It is now known that the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot of at least 14 in this body. This great and auspicious revolution in public sentiment, to whatever causes attributable, will call forth one loud acclaim of approbation from the Republican Whigs of the country; and concentrate the hopes of the State in a Legislature convened under auspices so noble and beneficial. But while there is cause, however, for exultation, there is also cause for unalloyed regret. Some of our ablest men have been defeated, and by means too which a party more reckless, more unscrupulous, in other respects, than the present dominant one, would have blushed to use. In Orange, Judge MAXWELL and EUGENE WADDELL, Esq. have been defeated; and Mr. GRAMMAN, the only whig member elect, was opposed by some with all the violence of party spirit, though he generally commanded the confidence and support of all parties. From us there is no flattery nor praise of the two former gentlemen demanded. To announce their names is to direct regard to their high moral worth and sterling talents; to announce their defeat is to apprise their fellow-citizens of a transient loss to the public councils which will be extensively felt and regretted. But are they conquered? NO! And we urge theirs and the people's stern defiance to the teeth of the pseudo democratic party! Mr. MOORE, of Halifax, and Mr. GALE, of Wake, have also been defeated. We regret this. Mr. Moore is a gentleman of superior endowments; and the vice means used by his party in this county to defeat Mr. Gales, constitute the triumphant evidence of his vigilance and ability.

But what will be effected by the next Legislature? Will Messrs. Brown and Strange be instructed? Or will they choose the "better part of valor," and resign their seats? Will they "saunter off" the Senatorial "coil"? Ay! there's the rub! To go into retirement—"to sleep—perchance to dream!"—but not of future elevation—to give up the fishes and the loaves of office, and all these myriads little favors which Senators are heirs to! Ah! Gentlemen, Shakespeare knew full well who should live after him! But, say this party, the Sub-Treasury will be the test; the Nullifiers will vote with us there, and we shall thus have a majority. The Nullifiers! Why, in the name of consistency, when these were excommunicated and vilified Nullifiers united to your brotherhood, and invited to participate in your political communion! Invited?—no, not invited—CLAIMED as your allies in a contest against your own principles, the Rights of the States! But what inducement have you offered them? What reminiscences of by-gone times have been revived, thus to bind you so kindly together! To know this, we must here consult your "Standard" oracle, which just now aspires to quite a sedulous cultivation of this new acquaintanceship.

Before we was inspired with the hope of some aid from this party, he held the following language:

"What does it matter to the people whether Judge White is a Nullifier or not, if he is their candidate; the instrument of their party, by which they hope to vault into power, and if they cannot, then to destroy the best Constitution the world ever saw. These remarks are not in a spirit of party."

"Leave to her (South Carolina) statesmen, the CALHOUNS, the HAMMONS, and the Mc'DUFFIES, the control of our destiny, and no solitary mourning will mark the terrific era; no Carthaginian sorrow shall contemplate the destruction of a single republic; not even the western hemisphere will be darkened, but freedom will find her final dissolution, amidst the ruined hopes of a disappointed world."

Oh! how wicked, thus to call up the Carthaginian shades, to mourn over the shrine of our buried liberties! But hear him again:

"There was a time when Mr. Calhoun was suspected, and when the patriots of our country dreaded his criminal ambition. But that time is past; he is now known, and is as much entitled to the political confidence of the American people, as Judas Iscariot was to that of the faithful eleven—and no more."

In the whole array of human absurdities, there cannot be found one more fantastic and foolish than Nullification; and no man has ever adopted it, in the full exercise of his judgment, who possessed brains worth bestowing on an idiot. It is adopted by those who seek a dissolution of the Union, because they know the people will not listen to the voice of revolution, and therefore under the hypocritical plea of "State Rights" promulgate a doctrine, which, whenever it is adopted will as essentially dissolve the Union, as if Mr. Calhoun were now enjoying the fruition of his hopes, under the title of John the First, king of the Carolinas; or as if we had our dukes and earls of Orange, of Chatham, of Wake, &c.

"We believe that Mr. Calhoun is really insane, on the subject of Nullification and the topics connected therewith; and such must be the plea of the historian, or he will go down to posterity as a man of execrable fame."

We now ask, how can the Standard editor and his party have the downright impudence to stigmatize the men here so bitterly denounced, as their political allies and friends? Do they flatter themselves that the great State Rights party have forgotten the threatening tones of the proclamation—the stern and bloody free bills—the angry assaults and libellous insinuations made and thrown upon their former glory and their existing institutions and liberties? These events are so deeply identified with the history of the country to be soon forgotten. How then can

they believe State Rights men insensible to the consequences of a union so unnatural and insupportable? We believe Mr. Calhoun to be as sane at this moment as ever he was—so does every one—and yet the Standard would seek an alliance with the "insane Nullifier!" And if such epithets have been heaped by this print upon Mr. Calhoun, what may not the prominent State Rights men of North Carolina expect!

As Sub-Treasurers, they may for the moment be flattered; but that done with, they will be kicked out of doors, and left free to go Southward if they like. We know that some Sub-Treasury Nullifiers have been flattered by this party—and we know further, that they hate flattery from such a source as they do a viper's breath. If they support the Sub-Treasury, they will do so from the impulse of long-cherished principles, and without uniting themselves with this self-styled democratic party. As to some others upon whom the Standard counts, we can tell him that he has miscalculated his host. Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, is called upon to support the Sub-Treasury. Now we happen to know, from the very best authority, that Mr. Rayner will not support this measure. He opposed it before the people of Hertford, presented and advocated the principles of a National Bank, and had the gratification of seeing it approved wherever it was properly understood. And we believe the people of Mr. Rayner's district will support him in this course. He is already spoken of as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Sawyer, the Sub-Treasury member, and we are induced to believe he will be elected. Mr. Rayner is a young gentleman of promise and talent, having distinguished himself in the Convention and in the Legislature of the State.

Neither can the Standard count upon Mr. Gilliam, of Granville. That gentleman may be opposed to a National Bank; but we believe he will oppose the Sub-Treasury, and render the whigs an able and undivided support. The fact is, the Standard must be content with its avowed friends. To obtain a Sub-Treasury majority is impossible, whatever may be anticipated from the Union of parties. The whigs know their object. They know that Gov. Branch was run not with the hope of being elected, but with the intention of dividing the Whig party, and transferring the State Rights and Sub-Treasury men to the Van Buren ranks. But they have failed, and are now whistling to keep up courage—counting on this man and that—when the fact is evident, from their seeking an alliance with a party which they have bitterly denounced, that they know themselves to be in a more hopeless minority than ever they were. The tide of a tremendous revolution is sweeping over the State, and the catch-words and conjurations of the Van Buren party fall powerless on its waves as did Canute's voice upon the ocean's angry bosom. The PEOPLE are vindicating their rights, and how dare a selfish party seek an alliance with them! Such an alliance can never take place. The whig party stand alone, "now and forever, one and inseparable!" All who advocate a pure and equitable government, freedom of opinion and freedom of suffrage, as contradistinguished from corruption, extravagance, and executive proscription, no matter by what name called, or by whoever led on, are UNITED, and have been so since the iron times of the revolution. Shoulder to shoulder they stood up together against the oppression of England. The career of our proud Republic has purified their principles, and gloriously exemplified the capacity of man for self-government. Shall either the machinations of our enemies or transient divisions of opinion now disunite us? Forbid it Heaven! Forbid it our country!

#### ELECTION RETURNS.

We have now received complete returns of the late election for members of the Legislature. Though the latest returns vary somewhat from our calculation of last week, the strength of parties, on joint ballot, will be the same. Contrary to all expectation, Mr. Gaither, the Whig candidate for the Senate in Burke and Yancey, has been defeated by 57 votes, in counties which have elected whig members. To offset this result, the Whigs have elected their candidate for the Commons in Yancey, which county we had conceded to our opponents. In the Duncombe Senatorial district, which we set down to the Whigs, with the remark that we might be deceived in the result, the Whig candidate is defeated by six votes. Haywood county, however, nullifies this Locofoco gain, by sending a true Whig in the Commons. The state of parties, then, is still unchanged, giving the Whigs a majority of 14—4 in the Senate, and 10 in the House. This result of the relative strength of parties we believe to be perfectly accurate, and boldly challenge proof to the contrary.

The following returns are all that remained to be heard from last week:

**CABARRUS.**  
Senate, C. Melchor, Whig; Commons, D. Boger, Van. 467. Wm. Harris, Whig, 461.

**MONTGOMERY.**  
Commons, W. Harris and T. Pemberton, Whigs.

**MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.**  
In this Senatorial District, Dr. J. Montgomery, Whig, is elected.

**RUTHERFORD.**  
In this county, J. T. Bedford (Whig) is elected one of the Commons, instead of Mr. Jefferson.

**HAYWOOD.**  
Keener, Whig, over J. L. Smith, Van—another unexpected gain.

**MACON.**  
A Van Buren Commoner elected.

**BUNCOMBE HAYWOOD & MACON.**  
Hodge Rabun, Van, selected Senator, by 6 votes over James Gudger, Whig.

**Register.**

**ALABAMA.**—Craib, Whig, has been elected to Congress from Lawler's district, by 207 majority over Ellis, V. B.—a Whig gain of 331 votes, since the former election. The Vanities will, however, preserve their majority in the Legislature.

**KENTUCKY.**—Van Burens in this State is "used up." The vote against the Convention which Mr. Clay has been falsely charged with attempting to get up as an offering to the abolitionists, was overwhelming.

**LENOX.**—In this State the Van Buren party have elected their candidate for Governor, Edwards, and probably their candidate for Congress, Douglas. The result for the Legislature remains doubtful.

**INDIANA.**—The Whigs have again triumphed in this State. They will have a ma-

majority of 30 in the Legislature—quite sufficient to elect a Whig Senator at the next session.

**MISSOURI.**—Here the Whigs have made a good fight, though the Yancey still hold the ascendancy. The St. Louis Bulletin, Whig, says, "Our vote has been greatly increased since our last election, and the next we will effectually use them (the Yances) up. As it is they have but little to boast of. Another such victory and they are ruined."

It is a matter of regret, to witness the miserable shifts to which the administration party are driven, in order to avoid the acknowledgment of defeat. Beaten, upon the very questions which they themselves declared to be the test, they are now seeking to create false issues; with the vain hope that, while they are prostrate at home, they may still maintain abroad the appearances of ascendancy, and thus furnish themselves with a pretext for justifying to the world that shameful disregard of public opinion and the expressed will of their constituents, which they are prepared to require from the Representatives of this State in the councils of the General Government. We refer to the last Standard for an illustration of these remarks, and will take the liberty of setting our neighbor right upon some of the material points of his statement: First, for the information of his distant friends, (that is, for the comfort of the party) he says, "they may rest assured that North Carolina is neither for Henry Clay nor a National Bank!" Now, although we admit neither of these propositions, yet we admit they may be true, and still have no bearing upon the question before the people. The administration, as the first grand movement in their march to perpetuated power, have sought to force upon the people an experiment, the practical effect of which, in the hands of the party, must be, in a few years, to deprive the people of any participation whatever in the regulation of their own affairs, and to invest their public servants with a power which will enable them successfully to resist the only constitutional authority by which they can be reached—the voice of the people expressed through the ballot box—leaving, as their only choice, a tame submission to the letters they have forged for themselves, or a return to first principles and a total re-organization of their political system. This measure, emanating from the President and sanctioned by the Senate, (a body which before it had undergone a worse than "Pride's purge," was denounced as aristocratic and over-bearing, and acting under the direct influence of bribes and promises,) has been thrice condemned by the direct representatives of the people; a large majority of whom were the avowed supporters of the administration at the time of its first proposition; and yet it is sought to thrust it upon us whether we will or not; and while the question is yet before the people, awaiting their final decision, we are insultingly told by the partisan leader in the House of Representatives, that that decision is a matter of no moment; that the Sub-Treasury is now in full operation, and must virtually continue so, until the administration see fit to abandon it!

With these facts staring us in the face, and while the Representatives of 16 States (comprising two thirds of the House), in which elections have taken place, are instructed by a majority of over 100,000 votes to oppose this odious measure, the party in this State have made a desperate effort to secure a majority in the next Legislature sufficient to support our Senators in the course they have taken on this subject. This, then, has been the true issue—Sub-Treasury or no Sub-Treasury—upon this we have met them, upon this we have defeated them! It is idle now for them to abandon the position they have taken, or to seek by misrepresentations to avoid the acknowledgment of what they cannot disprove. According to the Editor's own showing, the Van Buren party numbers in the Senate 23, and in the House 53, leaving to the whigs 27 in the Senate and 65 in the House, giving a majority on joint ballot of 14. He then indulges in a pitiful appeal to the State Rights party in the Legislature to abandon their opposition to the administration, and give their assistance to prostrate the only barrier which the law has interposed between the purse and the sword; which, when united, will render the government, by whatever name it may chance to be known, in fact an absolute monarchy! We repeat we have no fears of the result of this appeal, or of more potent appeals, which we doubt not the party will be prepared to make whenever the proper time shall arrive. The State Rights party which have maintained so long their isolated position, unaided and unsupported, feel no disposition to effect a coalition with that party which has heaped abuse and vituperation upon them for the last ten years, for the mere purpose of carrying into effect an experiment which even they believe to be of doubtful expediency.

We refer the members of this party, throughout the State, to the files of the Standard and to some extracts which we give in another article, where they may find some valuable evidences of the sincerity of the appeal now made to them. They will find themselves referred to as the "followers of John Calhoun," traitors to their country, and "unworthy the confidence of the people!" In regard to the members personally appealed to by the Standard, we can furnish him with some, as we believe, authentic information. We learn upon unquestionable authority, from a resident of Northampton county, that both Moody and Folsom are the avowed opponents of the Sub-Treasury; and of course must be considered, the opinions of others to the contrary notwithstanding. Underwood, of Sampson, also, we understand, declares himself an anti-Sub-Treasury man. Rayner, of Hertford, is the avowed advocate of a National Bank. As to the State Rights men of Rowan, their opinions are too well known to be questioned by the Standard. Gilliam, of Granville, is a sterling whig, and we cannot believe that he will favor the sub-treasury; but we will remind the Editor of the Standard that whatever may be his course, Hertford, of Granville a Van-

Buren man, is also an anti-sub-Treasury man. The opposition of Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, to a U. S. Bank, is a very different thing from being either a Van Buren man or a sub-treasury man; and farther, the writer of the letter from Rutherford ought to know that Mr. C. is pledged against the sub-treasury. As to the idle tale, that "Bedford owes his election to the administration party," we refer the reader to the vote for Governor in that county. The whig candidate received 1316 votes and the Van Buren 445. Greatly indebted to them no doubt! But we have yet another item of evidence upon this question of Sub-Treasury. John Branch was the Sub-Treasury candidate, was nominated as such, avowed himself as such in his letter of acceptance, and is so considered by the public press, in all sections of the Union. Gov. Dudley has received the support of the opposition, and in 57 counties has received a majority of more than 17,000 votes! Such are the facts; and we say to the party and the world, that upon their own principles and doctrines, the men who now represent the State of North Carolina, in the U. S. Senate, must, at the next session of Congress, vote against the Sub-Treasury bill in every shape, or resign their seats!

There is a party now rapidly gaining numbers in this country, which, under the guise of opposition to what they are pleased to term aristocracy and monopolies, are malignantly striking at the foundations of political and social order. Their strong holds are in the northern cities, among the low class of foreigners and natives, who know just as much about Banks and Corporations as an untutored African does of the highest and most abstruse principles of mathematics. Yet these men have leaders, and their united influence is by no means contemptible. Temporary in its existence, as this party will prove to be, yet the blighting effects which it may produce, demand that it should be crushed. Such men may be every where known by their unequalled denunciations of Corporations and systems for internal improvement, and by their loud outcries for equal rights, and all that. When and how have their rights been abridged? Not by the Banks, for their stock is mostly made up by the money of widows and orphans; and the currency which they furnish the country is the very life of that commerce and those systems of private and public improvement which extend to them employment and sustenance. As to the cry of "Aristocracy" and "exclusive privileges," we believe to be the ebullition of an envious spirit, tossed upon the billows of its own madness, fearfully disorganizing, and tending to the overthrow of the Republic. Here we cannot have an aristocracy, nor can exclusive privileges be granted. The Constitution prohibits the creation of nobles; and to cry out aristocracy against an individual because he happened to inherit wealth, or because he acquired it by his own industry and talents, is the very essence of envy and injustice. What would they have the wealthy to do? Throw open their store houses to them, give them a share in their money and cattle, and place the unlettered in the highest seats of literature and learning! Let them do this, and this mongrel party will eat up their substance, desecrate their hearths, altars and sanctuaries, and then very quietly wipe their mouths, and curse them because they had not more to give!

These men go for a specie currency—and why? Because they deal in nothing else, and hardly that. They cannot comprehend how nor why the notes of a Bank command credit throughout the country; and hence, when their leaders cry out "down with the Banks!" they ignorantly applaud. Is not the Sub-Treasury scheme identified with this party?

Col. A. Joyner, of Halifax, has been elected President of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company.

**Review of Business.**—The Boston Advocate says the Western merchants are giving great activity to trade in that section of country. So numerous have been their orders in Lynn and other towns largely engaged in shoe-making, that they cannot be filled and fully complied with under two or three months.

**Exploring Expedition.**—The Exploring Expedition has actually sailed, incredible as some of our readers may deem the fact. It consists of the sloops of War Yamacraw, Lieut. Wilkes, Commodore-in-chief, and Peacock, Lieut. Commandant Hudson, ship Helix, Lieut. Commandant Long, Brig Porpoise, Lt. Commandant Ringold, Subr. Flying Fish, Passed Midshipman Knox, and Seer. Sea Gull, Passed Midshipman Reid.

#### DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The following letter, dated Stockholm, 28th ult., and published by the Paris Journal Des Debats, affords some curious facts respecting the discovery of America:

"The important question of knowing whether or not any intercourse had existed between America and the Old World, previous to the voyage of Columbus, has been solved in the affirmative thanks to the active and conscientious inquiries of a young Swedish historian, M. Folsom. This gentleman, with the sole view of elucidating the point, repaired two years since to Iceland, where he found several manuscripts of the tenth century, which stated that two navigators from that island, Boern Harsefson, and Leif Erikson, had discovered America in the beginning of that century. These manuscripts contain a description of the country round Cape Cod, of Martha's Vineyard, of New England, and of Nova Scotia, but particularly of the Naragansett Bay, where those navigators and their companions resided during three years.

"M. Folsom, distrusting this written evidence, proceeded to America and visited himself the places therein mentioned, to verify the accuracy of the Icelandic description, which he found perfectly correct. He was not how-

er satisfied with this. He wished to obtain further proofs, so as to place the fact beyond doubt. He wished to discover in America some material evidence of the existence of former relations between the New World and Europe. He accordingly continued his journey, and had the satisfaction to find on rocks, situated in the district of Assonet, near the river Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, inscriptions entirely written in Scandinavian, or Rihme characters, and setting forth the names of Icelandic and Norwegian warriors, who had established a camp in the country. Unfortunately, they contained no date, but the structure of the characters clearly demonstrates in Folsom's opinion, that they must have been engraved as early as the 9th century. He observes, that Christopher Columbus having visited Iceland in 1477, a period at which the voyages of the Icelanders, in America must have been well known both by oral tradition and written books, it was not improbable that this great navigator derived in that island the first notion of the existence of the transatlantic continent, which he subsequently discovered.

The crops in Illinois look well. The winter wheat was mostly killed, but the spring wheat now much improved, has done exceedingly well.

The conspiracy at Havana it appears was a Carlist affair. The priests are powerful there.

**A Test of Sincerity.**—That duty which ascertains whether a man is willing to be despised by his own party, is a much more proper test of his religious fortitude, than his being forward to expose himself to the reproach of enemies.

Edwards.

The Globe says, "It is animating to behold the Democrats of the land arousing themselves for the impending conflict." Very true, but the fight will not be on your side.

Let your children eat freely of the tomato, cooked or raw. It is an admirable preventive and curative of the summer complaint.

We are authorized to announce Robert C. Hilliard, Esq. of Nash a candidate to represent the sixth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Granville, Franklin Warren, and Nash in the twenty sixth Congress.—Oxford Examiner.

Gov. Wolf, Collector of the port of Philadelphia, was thrown from his carriage near Bedford Springs on Tuesday last, by which accident his arm was broken.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th inst. says that "the long continuance of rainy weather is a pregnant subject of remark. Scarcely a day passes without a heavy shower of rain."

The New Orleans Free American states that that city has been favored with a new importation of mosquitoes—very large fellows, extremely thirsty, and like a fashionable party altogether too numerous to be agreeable."

#### MARRIED.

On the 9th, in this County, by Wm. Laws, Esq. Mr. KINGSBURY to Mrs. MARY DIXON.

#### DIED.

In Williamson, N. C. on Friday 17th inst. Dr. William Henderson, after a lingering and painful illness of nearly five months, which he bore with patience and fortitude. In the grave all his labors are buried, and we say not too much when we assert that in him the community have lost an attentive, conscientious and worthy citizen. He has left a tender wife (whose soothing attentions were never wanting during his long confinement) and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss. He expressed fears of death; his only desire was that he might be spared to raise and take care of his young and interesting family. They lost an affectionate and kind husband and a dear parent.

"Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he beeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

In Erie, Alabama, on the 3rd inst., James M. Crutcher, son of the Rev. Josiah Crutcher, of Granville county, N. C. having just entered the 23rd year of his age. He had emigrated to the morning of the 3rd inst., at 21 minutes past 3 o'clock, after a painful illness of nine days—a fatal disease, which is termed in this country the dysentery. I am at this time a resident of the village, and was with James nearly the whole time until his death, and it was his dying request that I should write you on the subject, in the event he should die, apprising you of the fact, and enclosing you a lock of his hair, which he requested me I should cut from his head with my own hands; which I have done and herewith enclose you. And I will here take occasion to remark that ever since James has been in Alabama, we have been on terms of the most friendly intimacy, and it has ever been my disposition to render him all the service that one in so humble a capacity as myself could bestow; and I believe to the moment of his decease, I looked upon me as one of his most intimate and steadfast friends. He had the best medical aid the country could afford. Dr. Rufus Haywood, formerly of Raleigh, N. C. with whom, it is probable, you are acquainted, was in attendance, together with two other physicians of high standing in the country; and, in fact, he received all the attention a patient could possibly receive. His friends and the young gentlemen generally of the village were unannouncedly assiduous in their attention during his illness. He departed perfectly resigned to his fate, and with

the conviction that he was prepared to meet his God and eternity. He had much to say a day or two previous to his death. On the night previous, he was talking nearly the whole time. I was present, together with my partner in the practice of the law, and we, agreeably to his request, noted down a good deal of his conversation concerning where he should be buried, who should preach his funeral, and what I should say to you in my communication, what disposition should be made of his remains, &c. &c.

From the REGISTER to C., the following is a literal copy:

"I have my best and last love to my dear and affectionate Father. I lived you the more as my days grew shorter, and I hope to meet you in Heaven. I acknowledge my grateful thanks to you for the lessons of christian piety which you instilled into me in my youth. I leave my best and last love to my dear, Strengthened and her children, and to my dearly beloved Mother. My very kindest regard and lasting affection to my dear sister Martha A. and my fond and grateful esteem to my dear and loving sister Ann E. Brackett, and to all the brothers and sisters of my dear deceased mother, their husbands and wives, and to their children and children's children. They have my last and most affectionate love, with this my dying motto, 'Children be obedient to your parents.' I commend you all to God. I believe that my death was occasioned by a change of climate and a suddenness of life necessary in discharge of the duties of my vocation. I forgive all my enemies, (if any I have) and trust I depart in peace with all mankind, and in full possession of the christian religion."

James, as before stated, had much to say, was entirely in his senses, conversed freely on the subject of death, and, in fact, acted the part of a philosopher throughout. The young men of his acquaintance bemoaned his loss very much, and great respect was shown to his memory after his death. I would spare were allowed me to say more on this subject, but I am constrained to come to a close, hoping that others of your acquaintance will write you still more in detail."

It is impossible for the writer of this communication to do any thing like justice to the merits of the deceased. To an intellect of the very highest order, was added a warm and affectionate heart; which, together with great urbanity and frankness of manner, gave him a strong and lasting hold on the affections and feelings of all who intimately knew him. His death has left a blank in society which will not be easily filled, and is a striking additional testimony in favor of the excellency of the christian religion; and a confirmation of the pious sentiment, that,

"Jesus can make a dying bed  
"Feel soft downy pillows rest,  
"A pillow on his breast I lean my head  
"And breathe my life out sweetly there." Cow.

\* \* \* Register and Biblical Recorder will please publish.

In Franklin county, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. MARGARET HOWLAND, infant son of Mr. Geo. W. Bridges, aged 2 years and 6 months.

#### University of Pennsylvania.

#### Medical Department.

The course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 5th day of November, and be continued under the following arrangement, until the middle of March.

Practice and Theory of Medicine, NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M. D.  
Surgery, CHRISTOPHER HARK, M. D.  
Surgery, WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.  
Anatomy, WILLIAM F. HORNER, M. D.  
Institutes of Medicine, SAM'L JACKSON, M. D.  
Materia Medica and Pharmacy, GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.  
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, HENRY L. HODGE, M. D.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the Philadelphia Hospital, (Blockley,) and at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The amount of the fees of tuition is the same as heretofore, no increase having been made in consequence of the augmentation in the number of Professors, and the improvements in Clinical Instruction.

W. F. HORNER,  
Dean of the Medical Faculty,  
Philadelphia,  
Aug 23, 1838 36 12

#### NOTICE.

That on Thursday the 27th next month (Sept.) I shall offer for sale at the house of Charles Stevens, 23 Malbone street, on a credit of 12 months, all the lands belonging to the heirs of John Farmer, dec'd viz. one tract, belonging to Joseph J. Farmer, on which Charles Stevens now resides, containing 257 acres, well improved with a good 200 acre farm, barn, stables and other out houses belonging to a farm. This place is well calculated for a family residence, being remarkably healthy, handsomely situated, excellent water, and a beautiful oak grove yard.

Another tract, belonging to Henry S. Farmer, adjoining the above, containing 120 acres, and another tract, belonging to Wm. B. Farmer, lying about 14 miles north of the first mentioned, containing 53 acres.

And two other tracts, belonging to Catherine Farmer, one containing 55 acres, and the other 159 acres.

All of the above lands will be sold on the day above mentioned, if not previously disposed of. Unquestionable titles will be given.

JAMES F. FARMEU, Ag't.  
Smithfield, Aug 22, 1838 36 4w

Having determined to remove from North Carolina I shall offer for sale, on the day above named, (27th Sept.) my growing crop, which is principally of corn.

Also on the same day, all my stock, consisting of horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, together with my household furniture, &c. A credit of 12 months will be given.

As it is my wish to close my business entirely before leaving, all persons holding claims against me are requested to present them by that day for settlement.

CHARLES STEVENS,  
Aug 22, 1838 36 4w

#### LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation on Nassau River, formerly owned by Capt. Zedoc Daniel, containing 466 acres. There is on the tract a good Dwelling House, all necessary out-houses, a well of excellent water and other conveniences. About one third of the tract is cleared, sufficient to work 150 or 160 hands to advantage, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, &c.

I will also sell 5 or 6 likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and boys, as I intend removing from the county. The whole will be disposed of on accommodating terms, at private sale.

THOMAS ROGERS,  
Wake Co., August 22, 1838 36 3w

#### Negroes for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale five likely Negroes, among which are two young fellows—a rough Mechanic and Wheelwright—the other has been at the Blacksmith's trade for nearly three years; one Plough boy, with an old woman, an excellent cook, accustomed to the care of children. The whole will be sold low. Apply to the Subscriber, 16 miles North of Raleigh.

ALLEN ROGERS,  
August 24, 1838 36 4w

#### Cattle &c. for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale, at low cash prices,

Eight Mules,  
Three Yoke of Oxen,  
One new four horse Wagon,  
One new Carryall and Gear,  
A Sulky, and a fine Sulky Horse, well broke.

Bees, Milch Cows, &c. &c.

If they are not sold before the 29th of September next, they will then be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at the residence of the Subscriber, 16 miles North of Raleigh, on a credit of 12 months.

ALLEN ROGERS,  
August 26, 1838 36 4w