

Jerusalem, Aug. 31, 1831.

DEAR SIR,

Last night's mail brought me a letter from you, requesting some authentic information, relative to the insurrection which has broken out in this country. As I am engaged in duty, my remarks must be brief; but the facts stated by me, so far as they go, may be relied upon.

The first intimation I had of the insurrection, was by an express from the scene of slaughter, on Monday the 23d, requiring assistance. I, with several others, volunteered from this place; and succeeded after a tedious ride, post haste, of several hours, in coming up with a rebel party, consisting of about forty blacks, all mounted, and mostly armed. They were pursuing a small party of whites, who had previously attacked them. We arrested their progress, and forced them to retreat—several were shot in this skirmish.

A massacre, like the one just acted before our eyes, is unparalleled in history; though it consists of not more than 64 white persons, yet so inhuman was the butchery, and so indiscriminate the carnage, that along the road travelled by our rebellious blacks, comprising a distance of something like twenty miles, from their first setting out, until they were arrested, no white soul lives, who saw them, to tell how fiend-like was their purpose.

With regard to the insurrection itself, I at first looked upon it as a mere banditti; but circumstances have developed themselves, and are daily developing, which convince me, that the plot was a general one—at least through many of our adjacent counties. Several blacks who have been examined, concur in stating, that its commencement was anticipated precisely one week.

At this place, there is a regular force of rather more than 200 militia, stationed as a guard for the citizens who are assembled here, and the prisoners who are confined in goal, which amount at this time to 48. The chief of this insurrection is a complete fanatic; and no doubt that the singular appearance of the sun some short time since, was the immediate cause of the insurrection breaking out at the time it did, though for years, from the account of his wife, he has been digesting it. Something like thirty or forty negroes have been shot.

Yours, respectfully,

ELECTION RETURNS.

Macou.—James W. Guinn, S. James Whitaker and Thomas Tatham, C.
Jesse.—John Ruy, S. James Calloway and Thomas Wither, C.
Pannick.—William R. Hall, S. John P. Guize and Samuel A. Laspeyre, C.
Hoge.—William Jarvis, S. Thomas Singleton and Foster Selby, C.
The only county which now remains to be decided from, is Wilkes.

Mr. CRAWFORD's reply to Mr. CALHOUN so long expected, has at length made its appearance, and it is literally at length—filling more than nine columns of the Mill-Judgeville Journal, in small type. The public interest in this matter has greatly abated, but having heretofore published the Vice President's statement, we cannot do otherwise than insert the rejoinder, which we will do next week.

Major Lewis has addressed a letter to the Editor of the "Globe," in reply to that part of Governor BRANCH'S Exposition in which it is stated, that the Major considered Mrs. EATON an unsafe associate for his daughter. In explanation of this circumstance, Major Lewis says: "I will not stop to inquire by what right a gentleman, and a man of honor, presumes to speak of a correspondence, considered by both parties to be confidential, without asking or obtaining permission. Upon that point I leave him to his own reflections. As to the circumstances alluded to in that correspondence, I have to say, that the gossip tales of this city had reached me in Nashville, and not having the means to ascertain their truth or falsehood, residing, as I did 800 miles from Washington, it was natural for me to desire information from some friend on the subject, before I permitted my daughter to reside in the family. Major Eaton, under whose protection I placed her while going to school in the city, at that time boarded with Major O'Neal, the father of Mrs. Eaton.

When I came here, in 1829, I found Mrs. Timberlake the wife of Major Eaton, whom I believe to be one of the purest men living. That he had joined himself for life to that lady, was, to me, the strongest evidence of her purity; and having here an opportunity to inquire into the reports I had heard, I satisfied myself that they were totally without foundation. Had Mr. Branch been disposed to tell the whole truth, he would have said, that I had become so completely satisfied, with regard to the subject of my enquiry, that when I brought the same daughter to this city again, one of my first acts was to take her to visit Mrs. Eaton, at whose house I spent much of our time."

Gov. BRANCH'S LETTER.—Our attention has been called to two errors in Gov. Branch's letter published last week, which were overlooked in correcting the proof sheet. The party given by the family of Gov. B. to Mr. Hill is stated to have been "the last of September or the first of October 1829." It should read "the 8th of September 1829." The other will be found in the account of an interview with Maj. Eaton in presence of Judge Berrien and Maj. Barry, which should read: "I asked Maj. Eaton in the most friendly manner, if this was his only complaint and if he would be satisfied, provided I convinced him he was in error, remarking that I had dealt frankly with him before the Cabinet was formed." &c. &c. Roanoke Advocate.

CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1831.—It has been ascertained that there are now in the United States, more than 12,000 churches. The principal religious denominations are Baptists and Methodists, who have together 4484 churches; the Presbyterians have 1471 churches; the Congregationalists have 1381 churches; the Episcopalians are also numerous, and have 922 churches; the Roman Catholics have 784 churches; the Dutch Reformed 602 churches; the Friends have 462 societies; the Universalists have 298 churches; the Lutherans have 240 churches; the Unitarians have 127 churches;

In commenting upon this letter, the Alexandria Gazette says: "And does Wm. B. Lewis have the hardihood, the audacity, to say that he is satisfied that the public voice is wrong, when, in one loud, universal tone, it has passed sentence of condemnation upon the guilt of the person of whom he speaks! Does he dare to palliate in a virtuous community,

Oh shame, where is thy blush! He knows—every body knows—the true facts of the case, and it is madness and folly to deny them."

AMERICAN CLAIMS ON FRANCE.—We copy the following interesting paragraph on this subject, from the New-York Mercantile Advertiser. It will be seen that France in rendering us an act of justice, has insisted upon certain concessions on the part of our Government, which will no doubt however, be ratified:—

FRANCE TREATY.—Simeon Draper, Esq. of this city, passenger in the ship Formosa, Capt. Orne, arrived on Tuesday evening, is the bearer of despatches from Mr. Rives to our Government. Among the despatches is the Treaty lately concluded with the French Government by our Minister at Paris. An article appeared in the Journal du Havre of 5th July on the subject of this treaty, which is not only premature and unauthorized, but incorrect in many of its details. We learn by Mr. Draper, who obtained his information from Mr. Rives, that the amount of claims to be paid by France for spoliation of American property, is twenty-five millions of francs, payable in six equal yearly instalments, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, from the date of the treaty being ratified by our government, which interest will swell the amount to about twenty-eight millions five hundred thousand francs.

Mr. Rives has stipulated, on behalf of our government, the payment of one million five hundred thousand francs, in settlement of the Beaumarchais claims;

That wines (white and red) shall be admitted in our country on the following terms:

Wines in bottles pay 20 cents in place of 30.
in casks 10 15.
All other wines, now paying 10 cents, shall be admitted at 6 cents duty.

The French Government, on their part, stipulated to relinquish all the Louisiana claims; That American long staple cotton shall be admitted at 20 francs per 100 kil. (the same duty as short staple pays), in place of 40 francs, as now charged. We have yet no positive information as to the classes of claims that are admitted, and therefore prefer not to touch upon the subject, though we are all well aware that much anxiety prevail on this head. Mr. Draper proceeds to Washington with his despatches this morning, and in a few days the whole particulars of the treaty will doubtless be published.

A melancholy accident, says the Ohio Western Citizen, happened at a Methodist Camp Meeting in the vicinity of Xenia, in that State, on the 13th August. A tree fell on one of the tents, which instantly killed a Miss Thomas, and broke the arm of a Mr. Whiteman in two or three places.

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.—Our town is uncommonly free from sickness, this season; and has enjoyed, an almost entire exemption, from bilious fever. The very few cases of that fever, which have occurred, have exhibited the mildest aspects. We doubt, whether any northern town of equal population, has furnished, in the same space of time, a more scanty list of sickness or of mortality. Indeed the character of the diseases of the Summer and Fall months, has been gradually ameliorating for the last 12 or 15 years; and the improved health of the town, for the last five years (since 1826) is a subject, on which, we begin to felicitate ourselves, as on a blessing, which we have reason to believe, will be permanent. Recorder.

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the Jews have 96 synagogues; the Calvinistic Baptists have 84 churches; the Swedenborgians have 73 churches; & the Moravians 56 churches.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—We find in the Halifax Journal the following additional particulars of a shipwreck of a most melancholy description, attended by an immense loss of life, which occurred near Cape Ray, on the coast of Newfoundland, on the night of the 19th ult.

The ship Lady Sherbrooke, three hundred and seventy-seven tons burthen, Henry Gambles, master, owned at Newcastle, from Londonderry bound to Quebec, with 285 passengers, and a crew of fifteen persons, sailed on the 3d June from Londonderry—nothing occurred until the night of the 19th July, when, at 12 o'clock one of the seamen called out from the fore-castle that there were rocks on the lee bow. Instantly all was confusion on board—those below rushed upon deck. An attempt was made to tack the ship, but the wind was so light, and the ground swell so great that it failed—the ship backed on the rocks, and in less than 10 minutes was completely broken up. A scene of the most harrowing description then took place. Three hundred human beings were struggling for existence. The boats filled with people were upset in the surf, and but few saved; the captain, mate, 2 seamen, and 27 passengers, clung to part of the wreck, or were fortunately cast by the waves on some cliffs. At 12 o'clock the next day they were discovered by some fishermen, who went to their relief, and conveyed them to Bass Harbor, from thence they were brought to this port in the schooner Pomona, Capt. Munro.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Agreeable to public notice, Mr. Charles F. Durant ascended from Castle Garden yesterday afternoon, in beautiful style. The inflation of the balloon was finished without accident, and every thing seemed to conspire to make the expedition of the intrepid aeronaut cheering and prosperous. At ten minutes past five, he seated himself in his frail, venturous car, and having cut the cord, rose beautifully and majestically, to the height of about 5000 feet, when he began to descend. He then threw out a quantity of ballast, which so lightened the car that he again arose to the height of 3400 feet (about two thirds of a mile,) at which point he seemed to hear a rumbling noise, said to have been often noticed by aeronauts, and occasioned probably by the rarefaction of the atmosphere. This was 33 minutes past 5.—He then gradually descended to the water between Governor's Island and Long Island, where he was taken in charge by boats, (still remaining in his car and the balloon floating above him,) and towed back to the Garden. The distance between the points of ascent and descent, was about a mile.

The Garden was well filled with spectators, and an immense multitude thronged the Battery, estimated at 20,000 or 30,000. This is the third ascent of Mr. Durant,—who is a native of this city. N. Y. Jour. of Com.

THE SILK-WORM.—Since the cultivation of the silk-worm has commenced in the United States, every additional item of information on the subject is valuable. Commodore David Porter writes thus from Mahon, in a late letter to Mr. Skinner, and we hope the promised information will be circulated:—"I shall try and send you a very simple mode of cultivating the silk worm, and preparing the silk, adapted in the most simple form to the use of families. I shall get it from a poor, plain Mahonese woman, who, for her amusement, raises the worm, separates the silk from the cocoon, spins and manufactures, and sells it. She showed me several pounds of excellent sewing silk, of the remains of what she had last year. I shall send you a sample. You will be surprised at the simplicity of all the means of obtaining silk, and of the little trouble attending it."

The offer of \$50, which was formerly made by the American Peace Society, for the best dissertation on the subject of a congress of nations for the prevention of war," has been increased by the liberality of individuals, so that the Board of Directors now offer two premiums, one of \$500 for the best, and one of \$200 for the next best dissertation on the subject. Christian Register.

FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship George Canning, Capt. Allyn, which sailed from Liverpool on the 24th, we have received London papers 11 days later than our last previous dates. The intelligence brought by this arrival is not of a great deal of moment. The Reform Bill "drags through" the committee of the House of Commons with exceeding slowness; and it is feared that, unless some means be devised for quickening its progress, it will scarcely receive the royal assent on this side Christmas. The Morning Chronicle, of the 21st, gives the following startling account of its present situation:—"The English bill contains thirty-seven folio pages; and the committee is now sitting (after the lapse of ten days) on the 12th line of the first page!" This is an appalling statement, but it is not the less true; and it is clear, that if the Ministers intend not to disappoint the well founded desires and expectations of the public, they must apply some effectual "persuader" to the dormant energies of the committee. Mr. Hobhouse recommended, on Monday, that the House should sit at ten o'clock in the

morning, as was done by the House of Peers, during the time of the Queen's trial; and, on Wednesday, Lord Althorp intimated his intention of moving, on the following evening, that the Reform Bill should, in future, take the precedence of all other business. We fear, however, that this will hardly be sufficient, and that the proposition of Mr. Hobhouse must, ultimately, be adopted. We believe it will also be found necessary for the committee, instead of sitting only four days in the week, as at present, to resume their consideration of the bill every day, Saturday not excepted.

Prince Leopold has arrived in his new Kingdom, and his reception has everywhere been of the most gratifying and enthusiastic description. The most important question in reference to Belgian affairs, which yet remains unsettled, is the decision to which the King of Holland may come with respect to the recommendations of the Conference.

There is no news of importance from France. The anniversary of the taking of the Bastille passed off smoothly,—a circumstance which augurs well for the peace of the metropolis on the return of the "glorious days" which ere this have been celebrated. The Chambers were to be opened on the 23d. The result of the elections is still supposed to be favorable to Ministers, though this is stated with less confidence than before. General Lafayette and his son, Geo. Washington Lafayette, were both returned with great unanimity to the Chamber of Deputies. In the Journal des Debats of 9th July, we find an official order from M. d'Argout the Minister of Commerce and Public Works for the celebration in Paris of the Anniversary of the 3 days. The first day is to be devoted to funeral honors to the dead; the second to popular rejoicings; the third to a general review, by the King, of the National Guards and Troops of the Line. In the detail of the ceremonies for the first day, we observe the first article says—"At six o'clock in the morning, a Guard of Honor, composed half of National Guards and half of Troops of the Line, shall be stationed on each spot where the remains of the brave dead of 27th, 28th, and 29th July repose." There is full as much caution as honor in this arrangement.

From Poland we have no news of importance. The Sun gives a statement, on the authority of the Courier, that "a treaty had been formed between Great Britain and France, whereby the two Governments have bound themselves to an intercession with Russia in favor of the Poles. The treaty, it is added, was concluded about a month since."

The accounts from Warsaw state, that the defence which that city can make at present, is of so powerful a description, that they have not the least fear of its being taken by the Russians. It was expected that General Toll, before the arrival of Paskewitch, would have made an attempt to take Warsaw; but his means were not sufficient, although his force amounted to 65,000 men. The insurrection in Lithuania extends more and more.

The Russian army in Poland is not of that immense, overwhelming force as to excite any very serious apprehensions for the fate of that country. The whole amount to 65,000 infantry, 19,000 cavalry, and 532 pieces of cannon. Of this force there are with General Toll 29,500 infantry, and 7,900 cavalry.

Prince Czartowski has published two proclamations, as President of the National Government of Poland; they appear in the Warsaw Gazette, of the 4th instant. The former calls on all the people to join in the formation of the landstrum (local militia); the latter calls on the army to exert itself for glory and its country, in the struggles that await it, and which are expected to be decisive.

The Emperor continues to fulminate his Ukases against those districts of ancient Poland which have risen. Podolia, Volhynia, Grodno, Wilna, and Bialystock, are all declared in a state of war. In Volhynia the insurrectionary spirit is said to be burning with great fierceness. The fate of Gielgud's corps continues to be a vexed question, but the presumption seems to be that he has effected his escape from the two powerful corps of Russians which had been sent to crush him, and that he will be able yet to assist the cause in the north of the kingdom. The Russians, who, under Paskewitch, were said to have fallen back, are now stated to be again upon the advance to the Vistula; and as the Poles will not shut them, we must soon learn some important news from this interesting theatre of war.

The latest accounts from Warsaw, are of the 7th instant, at which time the capital was perfectly tranquil. It now appears that the importance of the supposed treason had been greatly exaggerated. The cholera continues to make fearful strides, particularly amongst the armies; the accounts from the Russian army, when near Paltusk, are really awful.

The returns received, justify us in naming the election of the following named gentlemen to the next Congress, from Virginia:

- Mark Alexander, Robert Allen, William Armstrong, William S. Archer, John S. Barbour, Thomas T. Bouldin, Joseph W. Chinn, N. H. Claiborne, Richard Coke, Jr., Robert Craig, Thomas Davenport, Philip Doddridge, William F. Gordon, John V. Mason, Charles F. Mercer, William McCoy, Thomas Newton, John M. Patton, John J. Roane, Andrew Stevens n.

That this is really what the newspapers have long said it to be, the age of wonders, no one will deny who reads the following from the Charleston Courier:

SINGULAR TRANSFORMATION.—We were yesterday shown a fowl, which we were assured, and have every reason to believe, has undergone a most novel metamorphosis. The fowl, originally a good laying Hen, became indisposed, it seems, from being repeatedly ducked to prevent its sitting, lost its feathers. Within the last month it has put forth a beautiful coat of new feathers, of a male character; is perfectly restored to health, and, to the no little astonishment of all who have seen it, now presents the appearance of a handsome Rooster! The fact of this singular transformation, which would not otherwise be credited, is attested by several of our most respectable inhabitants."

Now we cannot withhold credence from a phenomenon that appears to have been witnessed by so many persons, whose credibility is vouched for by so respectable an endorser as the Courier, but as a wag once said, we certainly should not have believed it had we seen it ourselves. It is, in fact, "a deed most foul and unnatural." We hope that good housewives in this part of the country will be careful how they dip their hens in cold water, or we shall have the race of chickens run out before people know where they are.—N. Y. American.

A party of merry young men riding through Cambridge a short time since, in rather a vinous mood, one of them began to quiz a sober plain looking man, by asking "will you have the goodness to inform us what state we are in?"—"Certainly sir" was the reply "you are in a state of intoxication." They received the information with polite bows & passed on.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTION.—A traveller relates the following as a literal direction given to him by an inhabitant of a remote New-England town, in reply to his inquiry for the direct road to—meeting house. "Well, ah, stranger, you go right straight ahead, till you come to a large oak tree, then you take that are tree on your right shoulder, and go on until you come to the brick school house—then take the brick school house on your left shoulder, and keep straight on till you come to Squire Wingate's; and then do you take the Squire's house right on your back, and you can't miss the way."

With us we have detected no signs nor symptoms of an insurrectionary spirit: the slaves appear quiet, peaceable and unoffending, and while we recommend vigilance to our citizens, we would likewise respectfully suggest, that they should not suffer the present excitement, to cause them to deviate from their accustomed mild & moderate treatment to the slaves. The innocent should not suffer on account of the wicked—nor the just be confounded with the unjust.—Edenton Gaz.

We hope to see a subscription opened in every county in the State for the purpose of giving freedom and the means of comfortable independence to the slaves belonging to Dr. Blount of Southampton, who so nobly risked their lives in defence of their master and his family. Such fidelity does honor to human nature, & should not be permitted to pass unrewarded. Newbern Sent.

Circumstances of a private nature have produced an exchange of Circuits, during the Fall, between Judge DONNELL & JUDGE DANIEL. Judge Daniel will consequently ride the Mountain Circuit, & Judge Donnell the Newbern Circuit.—ib.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register erroneously attribute to Col. Drayton what they justly call an "elegant compliment to our State, and to some of her distinguished citizens." The praise they bestow is due to a respected Correspondent of the Sentinel, who resides in Alabama. His letter, from which the extract in the Register is taken, was published in our paper of the 27th ult.—ib.

HIGH WATERS.—We learn that the Southern mail has been detained at Cheraw for three days past, by a great freshet in the Pee Dee, that river having risen, it is said, about 10 feet high. Of course the planters on that river must have sustained an immense loss of crops, &c. The Cape Fear is also high, and it is apprehended that much of the low grounds of Bladen is inundated.—Fayette Obs.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, Mr. William Arrington, a stage driver in the employ of Messrs. Avery & Co. accidentally shot himself while examining a loaded pistol. The ball entered his forehead, and lodged in the brain. He expired on Tuesday morning.—Pet. Int.

Charleston, Sept. 1.

New-Orleans has been visited by a very destructive storm of wind and rain.—It commenced on the morning of the 16th inst. The Custom-house was partially unroofed a number of buildings were blown down, and others sustained considerable injury in the loss of shingles, tile, &c. The Courier states, "that scarcely a single vessel in port has escaped serious damage, and they have nearly all been drifted ashore, having broken from their moorings, and thrown down the stayings by which they were unladen or laden."

Nearly all the buildings lately erected on the rail road have been carried away, or 8 persons lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, and others are sup-

posed to have met with a similar fate. The Bee of the 20th, states that at Terre-aux-Boeufs, the ground lies under four feet of water; all the inhabitants have taken refuge in their garrets, and have before their eyes the gloomy certainty of their irretrievable ruin. Serious damages have been sustained by planters generally; many of them having their cane and corn crops injured by the violence of the storm to a considerable and ruinous extent.—Mercury.

Cheraw, Aug. 30.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—This town has been visited with a calamity which must be long and severely felt. In consequence of the successive heavy rains which have fallen for two weeks past, our river was discovered to be rapidly rising as early as Friday morning last. It continued to rise until 5 o'clock on Saturday night, and at half past 7 o'clock, that beautiful fabric, the Bridge over the Pee-dee, yielded before the destroying flood.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

JENNY MARTIN was born in Wake County. I saw her at 18 years old. She was then 3 feet, 3 inches high, weighed 33 pounds and was plump and well proportioned. When born she was of the usual size, but at 6 months, ceased to grow much. Her health and appetite were generally good. She shed no teeth until 11 years old. On her being introduced into the room, I picked her up and dandled her as I would a child of that size; but I was soon made to know, I had committed an error. She considered herself a lady and properly appreciated the dignity of the character. About 15 years ago she removed with her parents to Georgia. B.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors—I wish to say a few words to the Commissioners and Citizens of this place.

Are we to be rooted out of our houses and homes—are we to be eaten up with fleas, and our comfort to be impaired by the stench of the Hogs in our town? Does any one gain by permitting them to go at large? No, I believe not—the owners of them will confess this. Does any one lose? This question I need not answer affirmatively. But there is a very small minority in our town who pretend to raise hogs. Is the majority to be subjected to a nuisance of the most disagreeable character, when it is believed the minority gain nothing, or if any thing, of the most inconsiderable value? But even if the majority of the people in this town are owners of the hogs hobbling about our streets, have they any right to impose a nuisance upon the rest?

But we are told that the hogs of our farmers in the vicinity stray into our town—well, are we to suffer by that?

It is time for the Commissioners to take decided measures upon this matter; and for the citizens to sustain them. CIVIS.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.

In Danville, Va. on the 24th ult. at the residence of Dr. James Patton, by the Rev. A. D. Montgomery, Mr. Whitwell Tunstall to Miss Celestia Gomek, oldest daughter of Mr. John F. Gomek, formerly of this city. In Rockingham county, on the 31st ult. Mr. Richard R. Fewell to Miss Mary H. Odeneil, daughter of John Odeneil, Esq. On the 19th ult. Mr. William W. Pugh, of Louisiana, to Miss William A. Thompson, of Bertie county. On the 24th ult. in New-York, Denison Olinsted, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy in Yale College, to Miss Julia Mason.

OBITUARY.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on Friday night last, of Apoplexy, Mr. William Buffaloe, aged 55 years. He was struck with the disease which terminated his life about twenty hours before his death, having been previously in the enjoyment of high health. He has left a wife and four children to lament his loss. On the 25th ult. at the Sound, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Emily M'Kee, consort of Mr. Alexander M'Kee. At Smithville, on the 28th ult. aged 66, John Lord, Esq. for many years a respectable merchant in Wilmington. In Tennessee, on the 16th ult. Colonel Daniel Williams, aged 81 years. He served during the whole of the Revolutionary war, and in the greater part of it under General Washington. After the revolutionary struggle was over, he settled in Sampson county, N. C. from which he removed 17 or 18 years ago. He was much respected by all who knew him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THERE will be a Baptist Camp Meeting at Shiloe Meeting House, in Franklin county, commencing Friday before the fifth Lord's Day in October—to continue four days or longer—Ministering brethren are invited to attend. WM. B. WORRELL. August 29, 1831.

RAN AWAY OR STOLEN.

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, near Perry Courthouse, Alabama, a negro man called GALT WOOD, about 23 years of age, inclined to be of a swarthy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, common stature, a very perceptible scar upon the chin, and a small one on the left eyebrow. This negro I purchased from a man calling himself Tuggle, on the day of his equipment, and from what I have since learned, said Tuggle was a partner in the slave speculation with a Mr. William Swanson, who is supposed to live in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and by whom it is said he was purchased from Martial Harston, of Henry county, Virginia. It is presumed GALT would endeavor to get back to Virginia through North Carolina and South Carolina. A reward will be given for his apprehension, and confinement in any jail, and information on the subject received by BENJAMIN HOLMES. August 22, 1831. 4235