

# RALEIGH REGISTER AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

VOL. XL.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1839.

NO. 36.

JOSEPH GALES & SON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

**TERMS.**  
Subscription, three dollars per annum—  
one half in advance.  
Persons residing without the State will be  
required to pay the whole amount of the year's  
subscription in advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
For every 10 lines (this size type) first insertion  
one dollar; each subsequent insertion 25 cents.  
Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will  
be charged 25 per cent. higher and a deduction  
of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular  
prices, for advertisers by the year.  
LETTERS to the Editors must be post-paid.

## SADDLERY!

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends,  
customers, and the public in general, for the  
liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, in his  
line of business, and hopes by a diligent attention to  
business to merit a continuance of the same.

There may be, at all times, found in his shop, on  
Fayetteville street, one door north of the large brick  
building of B. B. Smith, Esq., a general assortment  
of the following articles, viz:  
Gentlemen's best plain Saddles,  
Gilted and Shaftless, do.  
Also, Bird's patent Spring Seat Saddles, of all  
kinds, gilted and plain,  
Common Saddles of all kinds,  
Ladies' Saddles, great variety,  
A very large supply of Carriage Harness, both  
brass and silver plated,  
Barouche Harness,  
Gig & Sulkey, do.  
Jersey Wagon, do.  
Saddle Bags, Trunks, Whips, and Spurs.  
In fact, all articles usually kept in such establish-  
ments; all of which will be disposed of at low prices  
for Cash, or on the usual credit to punctual  
customers.

Repairing of all kinds, done in the best style,  
and at the shortest notice.

W. D. HUTCHINGS,  
Raleigh, June 26, 1839. 35-4f.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

HALIFAX COUNTY,  
Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1839.  
Charlotte Alsbrook, vs. Willis Alsbrook.  
Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the  
Court, that Willis Alsbrook is a non-resident of the  
State—it is therefore ordered by the Court, that  
publication be made in the Raleigh Register for  
three months notifying the said Willis Alsbrook,  
that unless he be and appear at the Superior Court  
of Law to be held for this County on the 4th of  
the Court House in the town of Halifax, on the fourth  
Monday after the fourth Monday in September next  
and plead, answer or demur, otherwise, judgment  
will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard ex  
parte.

Witness, Robert L. Whitaker, Clerk of our said  
Court at Office, the fourth Monday after the fourth  
in March, A. D. 1839.

R. L. WHITAKER, C. S. C.

## BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of five and quarter per cent. on  
each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank  
having been declared by the President and  
Directors thereof—the same will be paid (less twenty-five  
cents on each share belonging to individuals, re-  
tained for the tax due to the State) at the Bank on  
the first Monday in July next, and at the several  
Branches and Agencies fifteen days thereafter.

By order, C. DEWEY, Cash'r.  
N.B. Stockholders who have heretofore received  
their dividends at the late Agency at Leaksville  
will be paid hereafter at the Agency of this Branch  
at Milton.

C. D. Cash'r.  
Raleigh, June 17, 1839. 34-3f.

## FEMALE SCHOOL, IN HILLSBOROUGH.

The Fall Session of Mr. & Mrs. BURWELL'S SCHOOL, will commence on the  
first Monday in August.

English Studies, \$17 50  
Music, 25 00  
Drawing, 10 00  
French, 15 00  
Those desiring more information, are referred to  
the following gentlemen, most of whom have chil-  
dren or wards at this School:

Hon. F. Nash,  
Dr. James Webb,  
J. W. Norwood, Esq., Hillsborough.  
W. Cain, sen. Esq.  
Judge Mangum, Orange.  
Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh.  
Mev. F. Nash, Lincoln. 35-4w.

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will begin on Thursday the  
8th of August. Such is the arrangement of  
classes, that any probable number of scholars can  
receive immediate and efficient attention.

Classical Dep. W. J. Bingham,  
J. A. Bingham,  
A. H. Ray,  
English Dep. A. H. Ray,  
S. W. Hughes.  
Tuition \$15 in advance. Apply to the Editors.  
June 19, 1839. 35-3f.

## SILK WORM EGGS.

MRS. WIAIT has a few  
thousand Silk Worm Eggs  
for sale, of the best kind. Apply  
at Mrs. Hardie's Confectionary Store, next door to  
the Post Office, on Fayetteville Street.  
June 1839. 35 3f

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,  
A GOOD COMFORTABLE DWELLING  
HOUSE, with FOUR ROOMS, for which a lib-  
eral rent will be paid. Apply to the Editors.  
Raleigh, June 19, 1839. 34-4f.

## W. & A. STITH

I have just received a very large and  
fine assortment of  
S. PRING & SULLNER GOODS,  
HATS, GROCERIES, &c.  
Which they will sell at their usually low  
prices.  
Raleigh, May 4. 27.

## WHEELER'S BALSAM OF MOSCATELLO.

THIS celebrated remedy for Diarrhea, Dys-  
entery, Dyspepsia, the Summer Complaints  
of children, and various other diseases arising  
from a disordered state of the digestive organs,  
has already received a greater share of public  
patronage and confidence than any other vege-  
table preparation extant, and the proprietor  
has heretofore published certificates of its effi-  
cacy from some of our most respectable citi-  
zens, including, among others, Major Charles  
Mapes, U. S. Army, Captain Depeyster, packet  
ship, Columbus, Captain Amos Leedes, and scores  
of other equally reputable names. Several  
of these testimonials are still in print, and the  
remains with hundreds that have not been  
published, can be seen at Mr. Wheeler's resi-  
dence, No. 33 Greenwich street. The two fol-  
lowing have been received within a day or two  
past, and are given as additional conclusive evi-  
dence of the never failing efficacy of this most  
valuable and salutary preparation:

New York, Astor House, August 9th, 1838.  
Dear Sir—During my stay here, two of my  
children, of three and five years of age, were  
attacked with a violent diarrhea, and from the  
high recommendation I had from S. R. Brooks,  
Esq., of your Balsam of Moscatello, I did not  
hesitate to administer it, and I am happy to say  
it gave immediate relief. The children are now  
both well. You are at liberty to use this in any  
way you think proper.

Your obedient servant, J. T. CONWAY,  
Governor of Arkansas.  
Mr. J. Wheeler, Oculist, &c., 33 Greenwich st.  
New York, Southern Hotel, 2  
157 Broadway, 9th Aug. 1838.

Dear Sir—Having had two of my children,  
one 4 months old, and the other 2 years old,  
both severely afflicted with the summer com-  
plaint, several gentlemen who frequent my  
house, informed me of the salutary properties  
of your Balsam of Moscatello, and advised me  
to procure some forthwith. I did so, and in  
less than two hours after administering to each  
a small dose, they were restored to their usual  
health. In justice to you I would remark, that  
as I am generally well known to the public in  
this city, I cheerfully give this testimony in  
your favor, and authorize you to refer any per-  
sons to me on the subject of the Balsam of Mos-  
catello, as a medicine which I think of the great-  
est importance to families.

Yours, very respectfully, JOHN NIBLO.  
J. Wheeler, Oculist, 33 Greenwich St. N. Y.  
For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S  
Drug Store, Raleigh, N. C.  
June 25th, 1839. 35-3w.

## BERNARD DUPUY,



NO. 10, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,  
KEEPS constantly on hand, a rich, extensive  
and fashionable assortment of Watches, Jew-  
elry, Fancy Goods and Perfumery. Also, Musical  
Instruments, fine Guns, Pistols, Canees, and Whips,  
Rogers' fine Cutlery and Steel Pens, which he sells  
at New York Prices.

Clocks and Watches repaired in his accom-  
modated superior manner. All kinds of Gold and Sil-  
ver work manufactured to order, in the most ap-  
proved manner. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.  
February, 1839. 14 f

## GENTLEMEN'S FINE DRESS BOOTS.

I have just received a lot of superior  
French and Philadelphia Gilt Skins, and am every  
day prepared to manufacture as fine and as good a  
Boot as can be made in America.

I would respectfully invite all who have not a  
strong prejudice against every thing manufactured  
in North-Carolina, to call and examine for them-  
selves.

WM. WHITE,  
Raleigh, June 25th, 1839. 35-5w.

## COLOGNE!!

PARINA'S Genuine German Cologne, just re-  
ceived at the North Carolina Book Store,  
June, 1839.—31. TURNER & HUGHES.

## FAMILY FLOUR.

50 BARRELS Superior FAMILY FLOUR, just  
received, and for sale for Cash, by  
W. & A. STITH.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

GREENE COUNTY,  
In Equity—April Term, 1839.  
Sally Speight by her next friend, Jas. J. Edwards,  
vs.  
William B. D. Speight.  
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,  
that the Defendant, Wm. B. D. Speight, is  
not an inhabitant of this State—it is therefore  
ordered by the Court, that publication be made  
in the Raleigh Register and Newbern Spectator,  
for three months successively, notifying the said  
William B. D. Speight to be and appear before  
the next Honorable Court of Equity, to be held  
for the said county of Greene, at the Court  
house in Snow Hill, on the 2d Monday after the  
fourth Monday in September next, and there  
to plead, answer or demur to the petition  
of the said Sally Speight, otherwise, it will be  
taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Charles Edwards, Clerk & Master of  
our said Court at Office, the second Monday af-  
ter the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1839.  
Pr. Ad. \$8. C. EDWARDS, C.M.E.

## COTTON YARNS.

I HAVE now on deposit a  
good stock of this article  
from the Factory of Messrs.  
BATES & BROTHERS, for  
wholesale only. On examining the newspapers for  
a day, I find the price current in only two places, viz:  
Fayetteville and Richmond; in both they sell high-  
er than we do. WILL. PECK, Agent.  
Raleigh, 9th May, 1839. 28-9f.

## BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

## MISS BEFORE TEENS.

BY GILES M'QUIGGIN, AUTHOR OF "THE PROLOG."  
Mamma, will you please to spread  
A little sugar on my bread,  
And mamma, dearest if you please,  
To cut a little bit of cheese,  
Just a very little bit;  
Sweet bread will set so nice with it.  
I'm grown too large now to be carried.  
To-morrow, ma may'at I be married.

'Come Helen,' said Mrs. Henderson to  
her daughter, aged eleven, 'put up your  
beads and trinkets, and prepare for bed, it's  
almost eight o'clock.'

Indeed, ma, I cannot afford to do any  
such thing as to go to bed so soon,' replied  
the young lady—'I'm entirely too old to  
be talked to in such childish language; and  
besides Mr. Kingston is to be here at half  
past eight, there's his card in the rack now.'

Mrs. Henderson was dumb in astonish-  
ment, for a few moments after her woman-  
ish daughter had done speaking, and prompt-  
ed by curiosity she examined the card rack,  
and sure enough, the compliments of Mr.  
Geo. Kingston, were there in old English  
letters, on a beautiful embossed card. Mr.  
George Kingston had just turned his thir-  
teenth year, wore a stock and flourished  
his silver-headed cane. Mrs. Henderson  
amused herself a short time with the little  
emblem of the children's precocity, when  
replacing it in the rack, and seating herself  
near Miss Helen, she resumed the conversa-  
tion by saying; 'and so George Kingston is  
to be here at half past eight, is he?'

'Yes ma, when he sent his card up this  
morning, the message accompanying it was,  
'that he would be here at that hour.'  
'And for what purpose?'

'Why, to talk about every thing, like  
other people do.'  
'What sort of every thing?'

'Why the balls, and the theatre, Han-  
nington's Diorama, and the Ravels, and—'  
'Poh, child, hush, and hushie off to bed:  
you a pretty minx to talk of entertaining a  
beau, with balls and nonsense; come, off  
with you.'

'Minx, ma, what do you mean by that?  
Do you remember that I have been to board-  
ing school?'

'Yes child, I remember that you have  
been to boarding school, and I remember  
that you have been to dancing school, and  
there's where you met with Geo. Kingston,  
I suppose.'

Yes, ma, you know there's always a few  
moments' leisure between the sets, and  
then the ladies and gentlemen promenade  
and talk about the weather, and a thousand  
pretty things.'

'And what sort of pretty things do you  
and George Kingston talk about?'

'George Kingston! ma, it's Mr. King-  
ston; he's as much right to be called Mr. as  
any body. He rattled Henry Cuthbert for  
slighting me in the waltz, and I don't like  
to hear him spoken of so disrespectfully.'

'Highly, highly, Miss Henderson! and so  
I suppose we may expect a couriership soon?'

'Courtship, indeed! we are not so fool-  
ish as to waste time in courtship, I can tell  
you, madam—and if you must know, we  
have been engaged these two months!'

This was a secret worth knowing, and  
Mrs. Henderson, as soon as she received  
the information, prompted by curiosity, de-  
termined to await the arrival of Mr. George  
Kingston, to see how these youthful lovers  
would demean themselves in her presence.  
In due time the little hero was announced,  
and after a few handsome flourishes of his  
silver topped cane, he seated himself and  
began to play the man.

'How did you like the manner in which  
Miss Fustian behaved the other evening,  
Miss Helen?' asked the infant wooer.

'At the ball—O horrible, she's the most  
ill-behaved young lady in the world, and  
she's to be married in four weeks, did you  
know it Mr. Kingston?'

'I heard it in the theatre last night—you  
should have been there, Miss Helen; the  
play was excellent, and Miss St. Eustace  
fainted. You cannot conceive how inter-  
esting she looked.'

'Fainted! O my gracious! What made  
her faint, Mr. Kingston?'

'She was so affected at Virginia being  
stabbed by her father, Miss Helen.'

'What are you talking about, child! I  
asked her mother, lifting her eyes from a  
book she was pretending to read, though  
in truth she had been a listener to all that  
had been said, and a trial it was to her to  
preserve her gravity, during their animated  
and interesting discussion.'

'Why, said, Mr. George Kingston, 'I  
have invited Miss Helen to go and see the  
Ravels again, and she requests that you  
will accompany us, madam; will you be  
so kind?'

'O yes, ma, do, it will be so fine, you  
on one side of Mr. Kingston, and I on the  
other. I guess Miss Fustian, and Miss St.  
Eustace would feel very flat. Both their  
mothers forbid their beaux coming to the  
house any more, and they are obliged to  
meet away from home—do ma, go with us,  
will you?'

Mrs. Henderson had been exceedingly  
amused at their friendly chit chat, and she  
could scarcely suppress a smile when she  
remembered that they had been engaged  
these two months; truly, thought she, they  
will make a happy couple, he thirteen and  
she eleven, and they conversing with as  
much interest and freedom, as if they both  
were twenty; she laid her book aside for a  
moment, and soberly exclaimed—'Well, I  
wonder what this world is coming to?'

The little lovers were completely thrown  
off the track of their tete-a-tete; for it was  
evident that the surprise of Helen's mother  
had arisen from their conversation, and her  
movement had too much meaning in it for  
them to be mistaken. Miss Helen looked  
at her mother with a fearful frown, and Mr.  
George Kingston shrugged up his shoulders,  
and looked to wards his hat. Discretion on  
his part was, doubtless, the better part of  
valor—

For he that loves and runs away,  
May live to love another day.

And after he had flourished his silver  
pointed cane, and pulled his watch from  
his pocket, and adjusted his stock and col-  
lar, he arose to take his departure.

Miss Helen, after saying he need not be  
in a hurry, it was not late, and so on, seized  
upon the only light in the room, to illu-  
minate the dark hall which Mr. George  
Kingston was necessarily obliged to pass  
through to reach the street door, and as they  
walked, leaving Mrs. Henderson in total  
darkness, where she waited until she was  
fired, for the return of Miss Helen with  
the light, and then followed to the door to  
ascertain what the loving couple were about,  
and being so thoroughly absorbed in the  
ecstasy of affection, did not discover that  
she was looking at them, until she had seen  
Mr. Kingston kiss Miss Helen several times  
—his arms about her neck, and she was  
clinging very affectionately upon his shoul-  
ders, when the eyes of the young swain  
chanced to raise upward, and encountered  
the gaze of the astonished mother. It is  
needless to say that Mr. George Kingston  
scampered off at a pretty considerable gait,  
and Miss Helen returned mortified to the  
sitting room, where her mother having reach-  
ed before her, was waiting with a fine pair of  
'cat o' nine tails,' which she put in opera-  
tion, to the no little discomfiture of the  
young lady's arrangements. The poor  
child thought it hard, that she should be so  
treated for being in love, and as to the kiss-  
es—why she thought they were perfectly  
in place. The mother thought otherwise,  
and from that time forth, Miss Helen was  
forced to retire to bed at eight o'clock.

## CIRCULAR LETTER

To the Freemen of WAKE,  
ORANGE and PERSON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having consented  
to become a candidate for a seat in the  
House of Representatives of the United  
States, and being convinced that I shall  
not have it in my power to attend all the  
public gatherings of the People in the  
District, I am forced to resort to a Cir-  
cular to make known my political senti-  
ments. Ever since I was capable of  
forming an opinion on political matters,  
I have adhered to the principles of the  
Republican party, as laid down in the  
Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of  
1798-'99—which supported the rights  
of the States, a strict construction of the  
Constitution, and condemned the general  
welfare doctrine—a doctrine, which, if  
carried into full operation, would create  
a consolidated Government, and render  
nugatory all the specific grants of power  
contained in the Constitution, and ulti-  
mately remove all checks on those in  
power.

Governed by these principles, I am  
opposed to the SUB-TREASURY—  
for I am unable to discover any clause in  
the Constitution which authorizes the  
adoption of such a plan; on the other  
hand, there appears to be a strong desire  
on the very face of the Constitution, to  
guard against the tendency of such a  
measure.

I am opposed to the system, because  
it will ultimately create a GOVERNMENT  
BANK, under the control of one man.

I am also opposed to the system, be-  
cause it seeks to establish two separate  
and distinct Currencies, (Bank Notes  
for the People, and Gold and Silver

for the Office-holders—thereby enabling  
the servants of the People to speculate  
on them.

It will also give the purse of the coun-  
try into the hands of the President, who  
already has the army and navy under  
his control, is the source of all patronage,  
and has the superintendance of all the  
contracts of the Government. Rely up-  
on it, whenever the people surrender to  
the President the purse of the nation, at  
no distant day thereafter, their liberties  
will be destroyed; for all history tells us  
that such an union has overturned all  
Republics that have existed before us.

I likewise object to this policy of the  
Sub-Treasury, because it seeks and has  
a tendency to destroy the Credit system,  
by which the honest poor man is enabled  
to compete with his rich neighbor in all  
the occupations of life.

Fellow-Citizens, it is a dangerous ex-  
periment, and when first proposed in  
Congress, in 1835, was voted down by  
the friends of the Administration.—  
After the removal of the Public Deposites  
from the United States Bank, the then  
President recommended the deposit of  
the public money in the several State  
Banks, and, upon his retirement from  
public life, he declared he "left the coun-  
try prosperous and happy;" and in all  
his Messages, he has declared his prefer-  
ence of the State Bank deposit system:

And the Secretary of the Treasury de-  
clared, in his Reports, that the Govern-  
ment would not lose one cent by the State  
Banks, selected as depositaries during  
Gen. Jackson's Administration. Why  
then change a system which works so  
well, and resort to another experiment?  
Our Government has existed for upwards  
of sixty years, and we have had a Wash-  
ington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a  
Jackson as Presidents—all able men;  
and why has it happened, that this Sub-  
Treasury panacea for all the evils of our  
money affairs, remained undiscovered un-  
til the present Administration? Why  
necessary now, any more than hereto-  
fore? Beware of it. It is a wolf in  
sheep's clothing.

I am in favor of a reduction of the ex-  
penditures of the Government, which  
have increased to the alarming and enor-  
mous sum of FORTY MILLIONS OF  
DOLLARS! It is contended that those  
in power are not responsible for such  
prodigal waste of the public funds, but I  
hold that the President, having a Veto  
on all laws, is responsible to the People  
for not checking such great extravagance.  
Retrenchment in the expenditures of the  
Government, and a searching examination  
into the various departments, are abso-  
lutely necessary, and if elected, I shall  
use my humble abilities to effect that  
object.

I am and always have been opposed  
to the scheme of the Administration to  
give away the Public Lands to the States  
in which they lie, thereby depriving the  
old States of their share of this common  
fund of all the States. I am against  
all Graduation Bills, and shall advocate  
an equal distribution of the proceeds  
arising from the sales of the Public  
Lands, whenever it may not be neces-  
sary to keep the money to pay the debts  
of the Government.

I should resist zealously the reception  
by Congress of any petition on the sub-  
ject of the abolishment of Slavery, either  
in the district, in the Territories, or  
the States, or for the discontinuance of  
the Slave trade between the States. I  
am also opposed to the reception of pe-  
titions proposing to establish interna-  
tional relations between the United States  
and the Republic of Hayti—a Govern-  
ment of blacks, who cut the throats of  
their masters and established a Govern-  
ment. Your late Representative, Dr.  
MONTGOMERY, voted to receive a peti-  
tion of the latter description. A pe-  
tition to keep up national intercourse  
and courtesy between us, and a nation,  
which are now doing, and will continue  
to do, every thing they can, to incite  
our Slaves to insurrection and bloodshed.

When a Committee of Investigation  
was proposed at the last Session of Con-  
gress, to bring to light the defalcations  
—astounding defalcations of Swartwout,  
Price and others, and it was desired to  
have an impartial Committee appointed  
by Congress of the Members of the  
House, your Representative voted to  
give the appointment of the Commit-  
tee to ONE MAN, and he a thorough  
going party man. I consider this a  
party vote, an Anti-Republican vote,  
which, had it been successful, would  
have shut out all light from the people,  
as to the frauds which have been prac-  
tised on the country, by means of her  
Officeholders.

Many of you suppose that Dr. MONT-  
GOMERY is opposed to Banks, but recol-  
lect, he voted for what is called Bob  
Martin's Bank, when he was a Member

of the Legislature, which would have  
been as clear a violation of the Constitu-  
tion as could have been devised. Even  
after this vote, he would have you be-  
lieve he is in favor of the hard money  
system!\*

As regards the next Presidential E-  
lection, which takes place in 1840, I  
deem it only necessary to say, that it is  
not now known who are to be the candi-  
dates. I should prefer some one who  
has kept aloof from the party prejudices  
and bickerings of the day, and who  
would go into office with a determina-  
tion to be the President of the whole  
people, instead of being the leader of a  
party, dispensing the offices and emol-  
ments of the Government, to none but  
those who will bow at the footstool of  
his power. As a citizen, I shall exer-  
cise my right of suffrage according to  
the best of my judgment. I acknowl-  
edge the right of Instruction, and, if e-  
lected, and the Presidential Election  
should be carried to the House of Repre-  
sentatives, I should consider it my du-  
ty to vote for that person who received  
a majority of the suffrages in the Dis-  
trict, although he might not be one I  
personally preferred. It will be your  
vote and not mine. And I conceive the  
Representative is bound to reflect the  
wishes of his constituents.

There are other subjects connected  
with your Army, Navy and the Explor-  
ing Expedition, to which I might re-  
cur, but I will only solicit your atten-  
tion to the defalcations of the public  
Officers, amounting to about ten mil-  
lions of dollars. It cannot escape your  
observation, that there has been a shame-  
ful degree of negligence, if not corrup-  
tion, in some of the Officers whose duty  
it was to prevent such defalcations.—  
Men have been suffered to remain in  
office, after they had repeatedly violated  
the laws regulating the conduct of pub-  
lic collectors, in not making monthly  
and quarterly returns, and others have  
been permitted to go, year after year,  
without giving the official bonds re-  
quired by law. Look at the cases of Price,  
Swartwout, Gratiot and several others.  
Could such things be if the laws were  
strictly enforced? But I am taxing  
too much of your patience. To my  
Fellow Citizens of Wake, I owe a  
debt of gratitude which I am forced to  
acknowledge, but which I shall never  
be able to repay. At a time when I  
most needed assistance, they extended  
me their relief, encouraged me by their  
words, and bestowed on me evidences  
of their confidence, when laboring un-  
der poverty and misfortune. These  
things I can never forget; and should I  
be called to serve you in the Congress  
of the Nation, that additional mark  
of your generosity and confidence, will  
be a strong inducement for me to serve  
you to the best of my capacity.

I shall endeavor to see as many of my  
Fellow Citizens throughout the district,  
as the short period before the Election  
will admit, and will take pleasure in sub-  
mitting to any who may desire it, my  
opinions on any of the political questions  
of the day.

I am, Fellow Citizens,  
Your obt. servant and friend,  
GEO. W. HAYWOOD.

June, 1839.

\* Besides this vote of the Doctor's, at  
the Session of 1833-4, on the question of  
the passage of the Bill to re-charter the  
Bank of Cape Fear, he voted in the affirma-  
tive. See Journal, page 92. And on the ques-  
tion of the passage of the Bill to charter  
the Bank of Roanoke, in Leaksville, at the same  
Session, Doctor Montgomery voted like-  
wise in the affirmative.—Page 106. He al-  
so, at the same time, voted in favor of the  
proposition to establish the Merchants' and  
Miners' Bank in Lincolnton.—Page 117.

How the account stands.—The account  
between the Administration and the Coun-  
try, stands thus:

WHOLE STATES.—Vermont, Massachusetts,  
Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey,  
New-York, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia,  
North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Ken-  
tucky, Indiana, Ohio, Mississippi, Louisi-  
ana.

Loco-Foco STATES.—Maine, New-Hamp-  
shire, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, Ala-  
bama. Any thing that Colchoon is, South  
Carolina.

Doubtful.—Pennsylvania, and Illinois.  
Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Whigs of Mississippi have, as we  
learn by the Columbus Argus, sustained a  
severe loss in the death of Col. Philip  
Dixon, and Gen. Silas Brown, the former  
the Whig candidate for the office of Auditor  
of Public Accounts, and the latter the  
Whig candidate for State Treasurer. Col.  
Dixon died at the Mississippi Springs, on  
the 25th of May, aged 46 years. Gen.  
Brown died at Jackson, on the 28th of  
May. Both gentlemen possessed the full  
confidence of the Whig party, and their  
superior moral worth endeared them to  
the whole community.