

# RALEIGH REGISTER.

## AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

VOL. XLII.

WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1840.

NO. 25.

### THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1840.

#### GRAND CELEBRATION.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at the Court House on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of adopting the necessary measures for celebrating in a suitable manner, the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and our new State Capitol. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to raise funds, to prescribe the order of celebration, and the period when it shall take place, viz:—Messrs. Charles L. Hinton, Beverly Daniel, E. H. Wingate, William White, Charles Manly, S. Birdsell, S. W. Whiting, J. A. Campbell, G. H. Willet, P. H. Busbee, Geo. W. Polk, R. W. Hayward and C. C. Battle.

#### MR. MOREHEAD.

Our Governor, that is to be, passed through this City before yesterday, on his way to Wilmington, in fine spirits. There is no danger of his being well received, wherever he goes, for he carries a letter of recommendation in his countenance.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

We are rejoiced to learn that even in this county, which has always been remarkable for its adherence to Jackson-Van Burenism, there is a tremendous revolution taking place in public sentiment, which promises the most auspicious results. It is considered very doubtful, whether SAYREDS or MOREHEAD will obtain the majority in this County, though the opinion is confidently expressed that the latter will run ahead. Strong hopes are also felt of electing one or more Harrison Whigs to the Legislature. During Court last week, a numerous political meeting was held at Louisa, which was enlivened by the spirit, characteristic of all Harrison Reform assemblies of the People. Mr. W. H. BATTLE and Mr. B. B. BATTLE addressed the meeting with great effect. The proceedings have not yet come to hand.

#### A MISERABLE HOAX.

It turns out that the letter to Gen. HARRISON, inquiring his opinions upon Abolition, about which the Van Buren Press is making such a ferment, because he would not reply, is a FORGERY from beginning to end. The person, signing his name as "Corresponding Secretary," is the keeper of a nine-pin Alley and grocery for loafers in Oswego. The "Union Association," whose organ "Miles Hotchkiss" professes to be, is a title assumed for the occasion by a band of graceless infidels who are in the habit of meeting at the nine-pin alley aforesaid, to revile Religion by mock prayers. No letter was ever addressed by the Union Association to Gen. Harrison, nor did that Association ever receive a reply from Gen. H. or his friends. The whole scheme was concocted by a few Van Buren men in Oswego, among whom are some office-holders, and the "Association" was selected as a fit instrument for carrying the infamous fraud into effect. An Oswego man, had a short time before, removed to Cincinnati. He was a crony of many of the Association, and to him the pretended reply of Gen. Harrison's friends was sent, that he might copy it, append it to the names of some gentlemen well known in Cincinnati, and return it with that city's post-mark. This clumsy fraud and forgery was deliberately perpetrated, incredible as it may seem, although conscious of the absolute certainty of detection. But those immediately engaged in the affair, well knew that they could not suffer any loss of character by the transaction; while those who secretly pulled the wires, hoped to escape detection, and that before the matter was blown, the forgery would have accomplished its object.

#### NARROW ESCAPE.

A young man in Bangor lately, upon going to bed, threw his coat, in the pocket of which there was some fiction matches, upon the Chair with such force as to ignite the matches. He fell asleep, and was in a state of suffocation when discovered—his clothes, the chair, and the pillow of his bed, having been completely consumed.

#### BANK DEFALCATION.

The first Teller of the Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, William B. Dabney, has run off with a large amount of the funds of the Bank, and that community is greatly excited. The Governor has issued his Proclamation offering a reward of \$200 for his apprehension, to which the Bank has added \$3,000. Up to the time of his disappearance, the Teller bore a spotless reputation.

#### A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The notorious Loco Foco, McELWELL, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature—the same who was concerned in the conspiracy to blow up the Rail Road, and with it, the troops sent from Philadelphia, to quell the mob at Harrisburg—has been expelled from his seat by a vote of two-thirds, for spitting upon another member whilst the House was in session.

The Editor of the Raleigh Register informs us that he is going to publish what Senator Tappan said seven years ago about abolition. All the South are satisfied with his votes and speeches now; acts speak louder than words. What will Mr. Gates say in defence of Adams, Peck and others, who deny that they are Abolitionists, yet speak and vote continually with that accused faction?—N. C. Democrat.

When we claim Adams, Peck &c. as friends of the South, par excellence, in the way that the "Democrat" claims TAPPAN, it will be time enough for us to undertake their defence. It is true, that "acts speak louder than words" and it is by TAPPAN'S acts, when he had no inducement to play the hypocrite, that we pronounce him one of the most fendish, diabolical Abolitionists, that ever lived.

Col. JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United States, in a letter to Lewis TAPPAN, which does him honor, declines presenting any Abolition petitions to the Senate.

Capt. RILEY, the famous subject of "RILEY'S Narrative," died on a late voyage to Mogadore, in the sixty-third year of his age. His, has been an eventful life.

#### MARK THE CONTRAST!

The following letter has just been addressed by Mr. Van Buren to Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond county in this State, Chairman of a "Democratic District Convention":

Washington, March 27, 1840.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst. and can have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Arms, and others, on the 6th March, 1836, and substantially repeated in my inaugural address, are not only still maintained by me, but have been greatly strengthened, by subsequent experience and reflection.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.  
M. VAN BUREN.  
To Walter F. Leak, Esq. Chairman, &c.

And this letter, reader, is intended as an answer to the following interrogatory propounded by Mr. Leak:

"Are you, or are you not, opposed to the Abolition of Slavery in the United States, in any and every shape, form or fashion, except as the owners of the slaves may themselves desire?"

Was there ever a more lame, or unsatisfactory response? Instead of answering *Yes* or *No*, the only thing necessary, Mr. Van Buren refers to his letter to Junius Arms, and others—a letter which has never been satisfactory to the South, because while quoted here as evidence of Mr. Van Buren's soundness on the Abolition question, it is equally relied on at the North, to show that he admits the Constitutional power of Congress to legislate on the subject. We take from that letter the following passages, and we ask if they are sufficient to satisfy the South that Mr. Van Buren is sound to the core on the subject of slavery? Would they be sufficient, in these perilous times, even if his whole life and doctrine had been coincident? Can they be relied on at all, in the face of his treacherous conduct on the Missouri Question? They may satisfy a party, but the people of the Southern States will require stronger proof of devotion to their interests. Here follow the extracts:

As anxious as you can possibly be to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing subject, I have considered the question you have proposed to me with sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion that the subject in relation to the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz:—the want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in the matter. I owe it, however, to candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power of "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District as those States might themselves take within their own limits, and consistently with their rights of sovereignty.

This viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. But, whilst such are my present impressions upon the abstract question of the legal power in Congress—impressions which I shall at all times be not only ready, but disposed, to surrender upon conviction of error I do not hesitate to give it to you as my deliberate and well considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, as imperative in their nature and obligations, in regulating the conduct of public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be.

Such are the views which Mr. Van Buren now re-echoes, and declares them greatly strengthened by subsequent reflection. That is, he admits that Congress has the constitutional power of abolishing Slavery, and that this opinion is much more strongly entertained by him than it formerly was! And yet we find a Southern paper (the North Carolinian) exclaiming in perfect ecstasy—"Here is no evasion—no equivocation—no subterfuge—but plain Republican dealing, answering a plain question so that no voter can have a shadow of doubt when he reads."

Now mark the contrast! Thomas Sloo, Esq. of New Orleans, a gentleman of great respectability, addressed similar queries to Gen. Harrison. Did he dodge the question, and make up false issues, and introduce a thousand collateral matters to blind the public and purr favor with both parties? No; here is Old Tippecanoe's answer, satisfactory, explicit, and up to the hilt:

"CINCINNATI, 26th November, 1836.

"My Dear Sir—I answer the questions you proposed to me this morning, with great pleasure.

"I do not believe that Congress can abolish Slavery in the States, or IN ANY MANNER INTERFERE WITH THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS IN THEIR SLAVES. But upon the application of the States, in which case, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the States so applying to get rid of their Slaves. These opinions I have always held, and this was the ground upon which I voted against the Missouri restriction in the 16th Congress. The opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison.

"I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE STATES OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, AND THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT.

"I received a letter some time since from John Berrien, Esq. of Georgia, proposing questions similar to those made by you, and I answered them more at length than I have now done, but to the same import.

In haste, yours truly,

W. H. HARRISON.

Will the Van Buren Press still have the hardihood, after this fresh evidence of Gen. HARRISON'S opinions, to persist in misrepresenting and slandering him? We hope not, for the honor of human nature.

An Example for Farmers.—The Portsmouth Journal tells the following anecdote:

A gentleman with whom we conversed a few days since, who was recently at Bangor, says, that the present month a Van Buren Farmer brought into that market a ton of good Hay, which cost him three dollars for teaming, and after much effort found himself compelled to sell the load for five dollars, or carry it home again. He at length disposed of it for that sum, unloaded the product of many weary days' labor, and threw the chain and halter upon his cart, with an exclamation which ought to ring in every farmer's ears in New England—"I SHAKE OFF VAN BURENISM!"

#### HAPPY REPLY.

In the Senate, a few days since, after the Cumberland Road bill had been killed by Mr. CLAY'S vote, his remarks of Alabama, CLEMENT C., noticed at the prediction made by the "Great Western," that Harrison would be elected, rose and said very gravely, that he had an inquiry to propound to the Senator from Kentucky. He wished to know whether President Harrison would bring with him to Washington, his Cincinnati Committee? Mr. CLAY promptly replied—"That inquiry I beg leave to refer to the Committee who had charge of President Jackson at the Hermitage—or to the Committee who had the management of him in this City after his inauguration!" This home thrust made the Senator from Alabama look several shades graver than usual; while the laugh of the audience and even of his own friends was turned against him.

#### ALL HAIL CONNECTICUT!

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."—Connecticut is Whig all over—a Whig Governor, a Whig Senate, and a Whig House of Representatives! Our majority is between four and five thousand!

"Boys! do you hear that?" Now bring out the Cannon! Let these deep-mouthed trumpeters swell the general note of joy, which rings throughout the country. The total extinction of Regency power in the land of steady habits is accomplished. The death-knell of Loco Focism is sounded, and with an eye of faith, we see the dawn of a brighter day. It is with no irreverent or thoughtless feelings, we say thank God for this victory!

When the "Standard" recently undertook to figure Mr. Van Buren into the Presidential Chair for a second term, and placed the vote of Connecticut down as certain for him, we took the liberty of advising him to "revise his list," or, at least, to append to the bottom the old mercantile E. D. The Editor will now see the propriety of our caution, though we forewarn him, that this is but a *priming* to what is to happen.

#### CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.

The following extracts from a Letter just received by us, the writer of which is entirely to be relied on for any statement he may make, give a much more flattering account of the state of public sentiment in the Mountains, than we have ventured to hope for. When a free people thus rally for the overthrow of a time-serving Administration, what power can withstand them!

"Rutherford, April 5.

"I have just returned from the counties of Macon, Haywood and Buncombe. The two former, you are aware, have heretofore been Van Buren counties. I am happy to say, there is no probability of their continuing such, much longer. Harrison and Morehead are sweeping every thing before them. The people say there must be some cause for their distresses—that Van Buren promised them peace and prosperity—that gold and silver were to be found in 'lots and cords,' in every neighborhood—but that these golden visions have not been realized. On the contrary, that the whole country is laboring under such distresses as has never visited it in former times of peace. They say, they are determined to have a change, because they are sure no Administration can be worse than the present—none can violate more pledges, nor act with more hypocrisy and duplicity. I speak only of what has fallen under my own personal observation.

"Cherokee County is decidedly Whig, and our party is daily gaining strength. The same remark is emphatically true of Old Buncombe. In Rutherford and Burke, changes are daily taking place—the most influential men of 'the party' are forsaking it. By the time the election arrives, I do not believe that Van Buren will scarcely be able to muster a Corporal's guard in the Mountain District. All the counties have appointed Delegates to the Convention at Asheville, which will assemble next week to nominate an Elector for the District.

"As regards Judge Saunders, all parties beyond the mountains oppose his election. The Van Buren men openly avow their determination not to support him. His objections to him are connected with the discharge of his duties as Commissioner of Cherokee Lands.

"In the Buncombe District, a Whig Senator will be elected. Burke and Yancy will do likewise, and in this county (Rutherford) we shall elect four Whigs, good and true.

"Tell your friends, that nothing can equal the popularity of Harrison and Morehead in the Mountains."

Extract of a Letter from Burke County:

"The Whigs are beginning to open their eyes about here, and the Loco Focos begin to snap their ears as fast as an upland Terrapin."

#### THE SEDUCER!

A poor little Loco Foco paper in Indiana charges Gen. Harrison with being a seducer. We are well aware that the name of Wm. H. Harrison has been given to several hundred children born within the last year, but we have not the least idea in the world, that Old Tippecanoe is the father of them all.—*Psentice*.

Very good friend PRENTICE; but still the charge is true, for the way HARRISON is hourly seducing votes from VAN BUREN, is a perfect caution.

#### ANOTHER FIRE IN MOBILE.

We have been favored with the following extract of a Letter received by a Merchant in this City:

MOBILE, April 1, 1840.

"Last night, at 11 o'clock, an alarm of fire took place in Wilkins' new range of brick stores, occupied by W. H. Kelly and Brant & Given, as furniture ware houses, and J. E. Smith, as crockery ware-house—the up stairs occupied as counting Rooms by Mr. Brown, co-partner of W. & J. Brown, Liverpool, Geo. Cleveland and R. Stebbins & Co.—below all burnt. Brown and Cleveland lost books, papers, &c. Stebbins & Co. saved their books. This range of stores is on St. Francis-street, south of Branch Bank. Woodruff & Watkins' large drug store burnt. Very little saved. The sufferers I understand, insured."

"Hollo, Sam! what you doin' dar'!" "Fishin'." "Well wat dat you got in yo' mouf?" "Noh'n" but some *two's* for bait!"

#### CONGRESS.

##### EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Yesterday, after the journal of the House was read, Mr. Lincoln asked leave, in behalf of his Colleague, Mr. Abbot Lawrence (who is still confined in his room by sickness) to submit a communication from the Hon. T. H. Perkins, of Boston, and a number of the merchants of Boston and Salem, interested in the China trade, containing intelligence recently received from that country, not publicly known, with a view of referring the communication to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Leave was given.

The business first in order, was a resolution of Mr. Hand, for the reception of which the rules were suspended on Thursday, but further action on it was prevented by the adjournment of the House of Mr. Betts. This resolution requested the 'Secretary of War' to lay before the House a Report of a full and connected system of National Defence, embracing Steam and other vessels of war and floating batteries for coast and harbour defence; and national fortresses, and the internal means auxiliary to these, for transportation and other warfare uses; and that he furnish the House with the Report submitted to his Department at any time by Major-General Gaines, or other persons of professional experience, of their plans of defence. And that the Secretary furnish an estimate of the expense of his own and other plans, distinguishing such part of the plans as ought to be immediately adopted, &c. Mr. Hand expressed a willingness to accept of this proposition as an amendment. Mr. Wise then submitted some remarks in favor of the measure proposed, in which he spoke of the present defenceless state of the country, and of the folly of talking about going to War with Great Britain for a few pine logs in Maine, when our commerce, our national honour, our lives, and every portion of our frontier, are exposed to British aggression. He had no idea of a war at present; but he went for the necessity of fortifications on a liberal scale for a peace-establishment. Mr. Hand made some remarks, and moved the previous question. Mr. Adams hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion for the previous question for the present. He wished to say a few words on the subject, because he found considerable anxiety was felt on it amongst a portion of his constituents. He concurred entirely in opinion with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) that there is not the slightest danger at present, nor for years to come, of a war with Great Britain. Indeed, if the President apprehended a danger of this kind, he would at once have told Congress of it. The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Pickens) had sounded the alarm, but without any reasonable ground for it. If the two Governments could not agree upon terms of adjustment, the matter would doubtless be referred again to a third party.

After some further debate, the previous question was taken, and the Resolution, as amended, was agreed to. The House then went into a Committee of the whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, on which considerable debate took place. After some time spent upon it, Mr. Duncan, who had the floor, gave way for a motion for the Committee to rise and adjourn.

In the Senate, Mr. Preston introduced a joint Resolution, authorizing the Library Committee to take measures for the importation and erection of the Statue of General Washington, by Greenough.

The bill to revive the Act to enable claimants to lands within the limits of Missouri and Arkansas to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims, &c. underwent some discussion; but its further consideration was postponed, and the Senate spent the remainder of the day on Executive business.

It is pretty generally believed here, that there is a design amongst the prominent friends of the Administration to get up a *War Panic* in the Country, with the hope of drawing off the attention of the people from their domestic grievances, which they appear to have pretty generally determined to regulate in the only regular and legitimate mode; but the best informed people here do not believe there is at present the least ground to apprehend a War between Great Britain and this Country, notwithstanding the apparent warmth which appears in the Correspondence between our Secretary of State and the British Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The business first taken up in the House yesterday, was a Resolution reported by Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on Public Expenditures proposing that said Committee be abolished, the duties originally assigned to it having been since transferred to other Committees. Mr. Cushing was opposed to the motion. He denied both the premises and conclusion of the Resolution. If the Committee was abolished, he hoped it would be done under a general revision of the rules of the House at the commencement of the session.

After some further debate, the hour for taking up the order of the day arrived, before the question was decided.

Mr. Bell, by general consent, offered a Resolution giving the Committee on Indian Affairs leave to send for persons and papers in the matters referred to them in relation to the execution of the Treaty with the Winnebago Indians, which was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government; when Mr. Duncan, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Committee at great length, amongst other subjects, taking a review of the military, political and other qualities of Gen. Harrison.

In the Senate, there was a great number of petitions presented and sundry reports brought forward.

Mr. Davis submitted a document from the Sugar Refiners of New York in relation to the drawback on refined Sugar, showing that the net revenue accruing to the United States in the years 1837 and 1838, on Sugar, after deducting all the refined Sugar exported on which drawback was paid, amounted to \$4,551,664. So that Mr. Benton's information must have been very incorrect when he stated in a speech a few weeks ago, that the whole of the revenue derived from brown Sugar in those years, was delivered over gratuitously to a few dozen Sugar Refiners.

The Senate have passed the following Resolution, (as appears from the injunction being removed from the proceedings on the subject) in relation to the late

Treaty with the New York Indians, by the casting vote of the Vice President:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the treaty between the United States and the Six Nations of New York Indians, together with the amendments proposed by the Senate of the 11th of June, 1836, have been satisfactorily acceded to and approved of by said tribes, the Seneca tribe included; and that, in the opinion of the Senate, the President is authorized to proclaim the treaty as in full-power and operation.

The following are the Yea and Nays on the question:

Yea—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Dixon, Grundy, Henderson, Hubbard, Lumpkin, Merriek, Norvell, Porter, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Ala. Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Wright, Young—19.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Ky. Clay of Ala. Clayton, Crittenden, Fulton, King, Linn, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Roane, Sevier, Southern, Strange, White, Williams—19.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President voted in the affirmative.

There was an alarming fire in the city last night on E. street, between 9th and 10th streets. The principal buildings destroyed were the Printing Office of the Medication and the Medical College in which was the Printing Office of Messrs. Langtree and Sullivan, the Publishers of the Democratic Review. The new Baptist Church was saved with great difficulty.

Can the oldest citizen recollect a time when the people were ever more excited and interested about politics than they are at present? We presume not. The Presidential Election, throughout the country, is now the all absorbing topic. We are assured that, in Virginia especially, there is a depth of feeling on the subject never before witnessed. Along with all this attention and interest, there is a great deal of calmness and an absence of much irritation or bad humor. This is the proper spirit to be preserved.

Alexandria Gazette.

North-Carolina Rail Roads.—This winter has been signalized in North-Carolina by two important events, each worthy of the highest praise—the one, the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and the other, the completion of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road. The former is little short of 90 miles, and the latter about 160, making together nearly 250 miles of Rail Road finished in North-Carolina—yes, in the good old State of North-Carolina, heretofore signalized with the epithet of "Rip Van Winkle."

How many States are there that can boast of having 250 miles of Rail Road in the full tide of successful operation, begun and finished in the short space of 2 or 3 years?

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is wholly a private enterprise, projected by the patriotic and enterprising citizens of Raleigh, and most liberally sustained by their subscriptions.

The State, it would seem, did not contribute a single dollar to the work. Too much praise, therefore, cannot well be bestowed on the individuals owning this Rail Road, and most sincerely do we hope that they will reap the fruits of their patriotism and enterprise, in large profits on their stock. They are richly deserving it.

The Wilmington and Roanoke enterprise presents another interesting feature in the Rail Road navigation of North-Carolina. This road, as before stated, is 160 miles in length, and is chiefly indebted to the State for success. An appropriation of between six and seven hundred thousand dollars from her funds, has enabled the Company to do what perhaps never would have been done. But nevertheless, the managers of this road, which is the pride and boast of the State, certainly deserve great credit for the energy and untiring industry, by which it was accomplished. We hope most sincerely, that this enterprise will meet the fondest anticipations of the Company, and richly remunerate them and the State for all investments.

Western Carolinian.

#### WHIG MEETINGS.

Pursuant to previous arrangement, sundry citizens of Henderson County met at Mills River, for the purpose of appointing Delegates, to meet with other Delegates from the different parts of the Congressional District, at Asheville, on Tuesday of the first week of Buncombe Superior Court next, for the purpose of nominating an Elector to run on the Whig Ticket at the approaching Presidential Election.

On motion of N. W. Woodfin, Esq. Joseph E. Patton was called to the Chair, and Elsieh King appointed Secretary. Then, on motion of N. W. Woodfin, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates, as above, viz: Col. J. M. Kinney, Col. Moses Smith, L. S. Gash, Esq. Col. Wm. Orr and Col. John Clayton. Then on motion of M. Francis, Esq. the meeting adjourned.

Waynesville, April 2, 1840.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Haywood County, opposed to the present Administration, assembled at the Court House in Waynesville, to appoint Delegates to the Asheville Convention to nominate an Elector for the "Mountain District," to be pledged to support Harrison and Tyler for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

On motion, Col. Joseph Cathey was called to the Chair and Erwin S. Howell appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Michael Francis Esq., who drew a vivid picture of the distresses of the Country, and called upon the people to redress their grievances by removing from office the author of our calamities.

T. L. Clingan Esq., being present was called upon to address the meeting. He discussed at some length, with great ability, the measures of the Administration and exhibited the duplicity of their conduct by endeavoring to charge upon others, the measures they themselves had proposed.

On motion of M. Francis Esq. it was Resolved, That the Chairman and four others be appointed to represent this county in the Convention at Asheville to nominate a Whig elector.

The Delegates under this Resolution are Col. Jos. Cathey, John Killian, M. Francis, Daniel Bryson and James Patton.

On motion, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Whig papers of this State.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOS. CATHEY, Ch'm.

E. S. HOWELL, Sec'y.

#### RANDOLPH COUNTY.

This has always been regarded as a poor County; and it is so in point of wealth and pecuniary means. But so far as industry and many enterprise are calculated to enrich a people, our citizens have little to fear, and much to hope for and encourage them. To say nothing of the industry, economy and improving skill of the Farmers and Mechanics throughout the County, we point with conscious pride and pleasure, to our public Manufacturing Establishments, and then reflect that Randolph has done more for the contemplated Fayetteville and Western Rail Road than Chatham, Guilford and Davidson all put together. Citizens of Randolph, look at these things, and you may justly feel proud of your county. PRESS ONWARD.

Southern Citizen.

Home.—The pain which is felt when we are first transplanted from our native soil, when the living branch is cut from the parent tree, is one of the most poignant which we have to endure through life. There are after griefs which wound more deeply—which leave behind them scars never to be effaced, which bruise the spirit, and sometimes break the heart; but never do we feel so keenly the want of home, the necessity of being loved, the sense of utter desertion, as when we first leave the haven of home, and are, as it were, pushed off upon the stream of life.

Washington Coffee, well known in Mississippi and Arkansas as having been engaged in several serious affairs, was killed last week at Grenada, Miss. by his brother-in-law a man named Isler. Coffee was whipping his wife at the time, when Isler, exasperated at seeing his sister thus used, broke open the door and lodged a load of buckshot in Coffee's neck from a pistol. As the latter fell, Isler discharged another pistol, the shot from which taking effect in C.'s side, killed him instantly. Coffee's relations are some of the most respectable in the State of Mississippi.—N. O. Picayune.

An old woman who sold ale, being in church, fell asleep during Divine service, and unluckily let her old clasp bible fall, which making a great noise, she exclaimed, "So you jade, there's another bottle broke."

A man swearing the peace against three of his sons, thus concluded the affidavit—"And this deponent further saith, that the only one of his children, who showed him any real filial affection, was his youngest son Larry, for he never struck him when he was down."

Cabs.—These very convenient carriages for one or two persons have just made their appearance in New York. They are built on the latest improved London plan, with the exception that the seats are placed rather more obliquely—those in London are directly opposite each other. They are very low, the bottom on which the feet rest being within a few inches of the pavement—the driver sits upon the top.

SINGULAR LAWSUIT.—An English paper says, a curious lawsuit is now going on in Pesth, in Hungary, between a butcher and a cattle dealer. The butcher had lent 1,000 florins to the dealer, who sometime afterwards, called on him as he was at dinner, and laid down a note for 1000 florins, thanking him at the same time for the loan. The butcher being open, the note was blown by a gust of wind into the soup tureen. The butcher took it out, and holding it by the corner to allow the grease to drain off, it was seized by his dog and swallowed. Perceiving that he had done wrong, the dog absented himself, and did not return until the evening, when he was killed and opened; but the note was, of course, by this time wholly digested. The butcher has brought an action for the 1000 florins, which the dealer refuses to pay twice over, considering that, the note having gone into the hands of the butcher, he alone ought to support the loss.

The Morus Multicaulis speculation thrown in the shade. A man down east, who is the owner of a very valuable breed of hogs, has lately realized a great profit, by selling their tails at three cents a cutting—kinks double price.

#### MARRIAGES.

In Lincoln county, Mr. Alexander Rankin to Miss Nancy A., daughter of Hugh Jenkins.

#### DEATHS.

In Burke county, of Croup, on the 13th ult., an infant son of Col. J. G. Bynum, of Rutherfordton. In Davie county, Mrs. Rachel Hunter, wife of Mr. Jno. Hunter. Also, Alexander Smoot, Esq. a most worthy and respectable citizen. In the vicinity of Hillsboro', of Consumption, Mrs. Ann M. Lowelling, daughter of Mr. James Phillips, aged about 31 years.

BEACON & OMNIBUS.—The Publisher assures all, that this paper will be continued without fail and be issued with dispatch as soon as the long and unaccountably delayed new materials arrive. This unexpected postponement of the appearance of the paper as to be continued regularly, is particularly annoying, as facts are accumulating, and as our enemies seem busily engaged in the attempt of getting up a prejudice against us. Their efforts are vain. The Beacon will attend to them in due time and manner. E. S. ZEVELY.

April 14. Lumber for sale.—The Subscriber has on hand, at his Mills 17 Miles North of Raleigh, a large quantity of excellent Lumber. Prices at the Mills one dollar per hundred. All orders addressed to the Subscriber, P. M. W. Aldred, at W. Aldred at the Mills, will be promptly attended to.

A. J. FOSTER, 31 1/2

April 10,