

RALEIGH REGISTER

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE

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WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1840.

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THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1840.

North-Carolina Election.

The returns which we publish to-day, leave hardly the shadow of a doubt that North Carolina is Whig to the backbone. We do not wish to crow too soon, but we submit details, and express the confident opinion that we shall have a Whig Governor, a Whig Senate, and a Whig House of Commons. Messrs. BOWEN & STRANGE will have to retire, and enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*.

JOHNSTON.

Joshua Holder, (V. B.) Senate; J. Tomlinson, (V. B.) and Jesse Adams (Whig) Commons—no change. State of the Poll: Holder 377, Ransom Sanders (W.) 353. Commons, Tomlinson 684, Adams 599, Hinant (V. B.) 556, Ellington (W.) 526.

WAYNE.

John Exum, Senate; Curtis H. Brogden and Elias Barnes, Commons—all Vans and no change.

GREENE.

John Taylor (Whig) elected to the Commons—no change.

HALIFAX.

Andrew Joyner, Senator; and Benj. Pope, Bartholomew Moore and S. H. Gee, Commons—all Whigs, and a Whig gain of three members. Poll: Joyner 294, Austin 176; Pope 623, Moore 602, Gee 627, Wilcox 452, Whitaker 477, Branch 477.

NORTHAMPTON.

Herod Faison (Whig) by a majority of 6 votes over Van Buren opponent. Samuel B. Spruill and Jacobs (Whigs)—a gain of one Whig.

LENOIR.

Windal Davis, Commons, (Van.)—No change.

LENOIR AND GREENE.

James Whitfield (Van) in this Senatorial District by 10 or 12 votes over Harper (Whig). Whig loss.

COLUMBUS.

Powell (Van) has beaten Maulsby (Whig) by 41 majority—a Whig loss. The vote for Senator in this County was, Melvin (V. B.) 227, Owen (W.) 162. Bladen and Blunck to hear from.

BERTIE COUNTY.

I. Bond, Senate; and L. Thompson and J. R. Gilliam, Commons—all Whigs and a Whig gain of one. Poll: Bond 278, Rayner 266; Thompson 493, Gilliam 494, Lee 473, Webb 466.

A TABLE

Showing the vote for Governor, as contrasted with the vote between DENNEY and STRAIGHT.

Counties.	Morehead	Saunders	Dudley	Spraight
Warren,	88	705	92	637
Franklin,	873	639	399	564
Granville,	873	760	977	391
Pitt,	109	11		28 1/2
Edgecomb,	111	1298	71	1191
Washington,	379	95	377	34
Johnston,	574	611	364	672
Beaufort,	846	363	755	236
Wayne,	263	777	180	716
Nash,	73	782	102	679
Halifax,	622	446	565	465
Northampton,	22	604	239	
Columbus,	242	288	210	185
Bertie,	483	468	336	489

A TABLE

Showing the result of our State Elections, and the Whig gain and loss in each County.

Counties.	Whig.	V. B.	Whig gain.	Whig loss.
Warren,	3	3		
Franklin,	3	3		
Granville,	3	3		
Pitt,	4	1		
Edgecomb,	3	3		
Washington,	2	3		
Beaufort,	3	2		
Johnston,	1	2		
Hyde,	1	3		
Wayne,	1	2		
Greene,	1	2		
Nash,	1	2		
Halifax,	4	3		
Northampton,	3	1		
Columbus,	3	1		
Bertie,	3	1		

Upwards of 10,000 persons are said to have attended the Whig meeting at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 4th ult. A few days ago, 6,000 sturdy freemen attended a meeting at Elizabethtown, Hamilton county. Mr. Corwin, the Hon. Mr. Southgate, and several other distinguished men were there.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last notice, Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

GASTON, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of the State v. Davis, from Yancey; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Wilcox v. Wilcox, in Equity, from Halifax; directing an account. Also, in Stone v. Hinton, Equity, from Wake. Also, in Williams v. Walker's Ex'rs, in Equity, from Washington; directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in State v. Jarat, from Person; directing a venire de novo.

HEFFEL, C. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Smitherson v. Kidd, in Equity, from Randolph; directing the bill to be dismissed, with costs. Also, in White v. Green, in Equity, from Halifax; decree reversed, and reference ordered.

DANIEL, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in Check v. Davidson, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Doe ex dem. Parcell v. McArtland's heirs, from Robeson; reversing the judgment below. Also, in Smith v. Smith, in Equity, from Rockingham; dismissing the bill.

REID, J.—The Court finds it necessary to modify the rules of proceeding, which were adopted at the December Term, 1838.

The Clerk shall hereafter make out his docket so as to arrange all the causes, State, Equity and Law, according to the Circuits from which they have been respectively brought, beginning with the 7th, and proceeding in inverse order to the first; and unless a different arrangement be made by consent of the bar, as provided in the rules referred to, the causes will be taken up in the order in which they may thus stand on the docket. It is, nevertheless, to be understood that a State cause may be taken up out of its order when the Attorney General shall require it; and that for special reasons to be judged of by the Court, it may assign a particular day for the argument of any cause.

It is also ordered that one notice of the taking of an account in any cause pending in this Court, or making any enquiry before the clerk thereof, or a commission for that purpose appointed, shall be hereafter deemed sufficient for proceeding thereon.

A GLORIOUS WHIG MEETING.

We mentioned in last Tuesday's paper, the erection of a Log Cabin by the Whigs of Crabtree District in this County, and the invitation to attend a meeting there on the succeeding Thursday. Accordingly, on that day, nearly one hundred of our citizens availed themselves of the invitation, and set out for the Log Cabin, about ten miles distant. When within a mile of the place, our company was met by Mr. JONATHAN STEVENSON, President of the Club, and by him escorted to the place of meeting. Here we found the Members of the Club, each designated by a blue Riband drawn up to receive us in open column, under the direction of Col. J. T. C. WIATT and Mr. WILLIAM A. HARRISON, Marshals. Dr. JAMES H. COOKE, in the name of the Club, welcomed us to their hospitality, in a brief but pertinent Address, which having been responded to, three cheers were given, and our Procession passed through the line to the Log Cabin. A little time having been devoted to the interchange of civilities, and to slaking the thirst with draughts of "Hard Cider," the President of the Club announced that the business of the day would begin. He said the people had come out, not to indulge in excess of any kind, but to be informed on National Affairs, and he hoped order and decorum would be preserved. And the injunction was well attended to, for though the speaking lasted for more than five continuous hours, the attention of the auditors seemed not at all to flag.

The first person called to the stand was CHARLES MANLY, Esq. who spoke for more than two hours, in the most convincing manner, occasionally relieving the gravity of argument by a well-timed, and well told Anecdote. The startling facts which he brought to light, with regard to the profligate expenditures of the Administration, seemed to make a very deep impression on the crowd, and we have no doubt that the fruits of the Speech will hereafter appear.

JOSSEPH GALE, sen, Esq. was next called to the stand and occupied it for more than an hour. We shall not be prevented by any false delicacy, from saying that we have rarely listened to a more interesting address. Having had a personal acquaintance with all the Presidents, and most of the distinguished men of the nation from the days of Washington to the present time, he had it in his power to communicate a number of striking historical facts not generally known; and the contrast which he drew between the Republican simplicity of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, and the costly Administration we now have, was a most faithful one, and exhibited in strong colours the corruption which now exists. He alluded to the circumstance of his having established the first Republican Newspaper, ever printed in North-Carolina, and to the fact of the whole Whig party, (himself included,) being now denounced as Federalists, and proceeded to show by various illustrations, that the Van Buren party have no legitimate claim to the name of Democrats.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Esq. next took the stand, and spoke in a most animated and eloquent strain for about half an hour. He animadverted in strong terms on Mr. Van Buren's Army Bill, and portrayed in strong colours its many alarming features.

GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq. was then called on, and he delivered a most effective Speech. He commented with great force on the sanction given by the President to the introduction of negro evidence against white men, and showed by a series of apposite illustrations, that if Mr. Van Buren is not an Abolitionist, that he has, at least, behaved with great duplicity.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI, Esq. closed the debate in a most felicitous Speech. It was the first time we ever heard Mr. M. make a Speech on political matters, and he was evidently taken by surprise, but his remarks were of the highest order of excellence, and had, we have no doubt, a happy effect.

When Mr. Mordecai finished, Dinner was announced. Joseph Gale, Esq. presided, assisted by John Hinton, Esq. It was a most substantial affair, gotten up in the true Republican style, and was seasoned by that which always gives a zest to enjoyment, viz: real, old-fashioned hospitality. When Dinner was concluded, the declining sun gave warning, that it was time to separate, and each guest returned to his home delighted with the incidents of the day.

AND YET ANOTHER!

Our Log Cabin presented on Saturday last, an imposing array. At 10 o'clock, it was announced, that a body of Horsemen from the patriotic District of Mark's Creek was approaching the City. The Whigs, hastily summoned together, formed a procession with Music, and marched to the suburbs of the town, where they welcomed their friends, and forming in line, marched through the principal streets, presenting an unbroken column of nearly a quarter of a mile in length.—Our friends from the country brought a welcome offering with them, in the shape of a barrel of Hard Cider. On reaching the Cabin, a halt was made, and the Horses having been disposed of, it was very soon filled to overflowing.

JOSEPH GALE, sen. having been called on, spoke for an hour and a half, and showed in strong light the absolute necessity of a change of our rulers. He was followed by Gov. REIDELL, who gave a most glowing description of the abuses of the Government, and the manner in which freemen must redress their grievances. When he had concluded, it was announced that refreshments were ready in the Capitol Square, and the meeting took a recess.

After disposing of the substantial fare prepared, the speaking was again resumed, and it has never fallen to our lot to hear more impressive and effective addresses. The speakers were Messrs. Geo. W. Haywood, Charles Manly, H. W. Miller, Jonathan Stevenson, Gov. Reidell, Dr. S. J. Baker and Hugh McQueen. When the meeting broke up, the guests were escorted again to the suburbs, and the whole affair closed in peace and harmony. We have never witnessed any occasion, where there was exhibited more good feeling and enthusiasm, and we believe much good was done by the free interchange of sentiment between the citizens of our town and country.

The next meeting of the Tippecanoe Club of this City, will take place at their Log Cabin on to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 o'clock.

TRUTH AND PATRIOTISM.

We recommend to the serious attention of our numerous readers, the following excellent letter from a worthy Minister of the Gospel, now of Granville, but formerly of this County, and a Representative of this district in Congress, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting of the Tippecanoe Club of this City. It will, no doubt, afford to the writer's many friends in this vicinity, much pleasure to learn his opinions on the present alarming crisis of our National Affairs, and we are sure, the letter cannot be read without producing its proper effect.

Granville County, August 5th, 1840.

Messrs. MILLER, OLIVER, WILLIAMS, HUGHES and WHITING:

GENTLEMEN: Your esteemed favour of the 3d inst. inviting me to attend a meeting of the Tippecanoe Club in Raleigh on Saturday next, and address the Company, was duly received. And I regret that a prior engagement deprives me of the pleasure of meeting, on that occasion, many of my old friends and fellow-citizens, and giving them frankly my views on the political questions which are now agitating the Country. I am well aware, that at times of high political excitement, it is extremely difficult (if not impossible) to pursue any course that will be unexceptionable or give entire satisfaction to the contending parties. If one should be entirely neutral, his friends will complain of his indifference to the public good, and charge him with dereliction of duty. And if he should be active in promoting what he honestly believes to be the best interest of his Country, he is liable to be assailed, misrepresented, reviled and insulted by his enemies. But all this shall not deter me from the free exercise of one of my highest privileges, or the discharge of an imperative duty. Believing, as I do, that we are on the verge of a Revolution, and that the liberty, the prosperity and happiness of the Nation is at stake, it seems to me to be the duty of every good citizen, to be active in trying to avert the evil which we are threatened, and to promote the peace and happiness of the Country. And the only lawful means by which this can be effected is the faithful exercise of the elective franchise. At the polls, the People may now dispel the cloud which hangs over us, or make a successful retreat from its impending ravages. The election of Gen. HARRISON will restore confidence, revive business, cheer the hopes, and brighten the prospects of hundreds and thousands, who are now depressed and desponding. It will give a new impulse to industry, and rouse into action the dormant energies of the Nation. Yea, I think it will do infinitely more; it will prostrate the awful castles of Civil War, with all its direful consequences. For, should Mr. VAN BUREN be re-elected, and carry out his principles, this must, sooner or later, take place. His Sub-Treasury Act, his Militia Law, and the introduction of Negro testimony against white men, are well calculated to produce in the South, tame submission or open rebellion. Submission is out of the question—Rebellion then will be the only alternative.

I am, Gentlemen,

With sentiments of very high esteem,

Your friend and humble servant,

JOSIAH CRUDUP.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE FIELD.

The most remarkable confession which has yet been made of the alarm which is felt by the Administration party is President VAN BUREN'S answer, just published, to a letter inviting him to attend a meeting of his partisans held at the White Sulphur Springs in Kentucky, on the 11th of July last. When he left the seat of Government, last year, to pass four months in his native State, though the visit was unusually long, and though he rather ostentatiously let it be known that he was travelling as the President of a party, his friends argued that the necessity of recreation after severe official toil was an adequate motive for the journey, and objected to any other explanation of it as the offspring of a censorious spirit. The letter to which we have referred, admits of no such apology; unless indeed, the distinguished writer expected his health to be benefited by the excitement of composition. The letter is, plainly, an electioneering document; elaborate, and embodying the *ad captandum* topics of the political sect of which he is the head. The energy (not to use a stronger term) of the diction, when compared with the courtly moderation which has hitherto characterized Mr. Van Buren's compositions, indicates the pressure of his circumstances. Indeed, this pressure must be severe when a gentleman of his tact and prudence is driven to the expedient of descending from the Presidential chair into the political arena to fight in the ranks. It will perhaps have the expected effect of rallying "the party"; but unless we greatly mistake the temper of the American People, the converts whom it makes will be, like those made by his visit to New York against him, instead of in his favor. The letter shall appear in our next.

Since the publication of the above-mentioned letter of the President, we have seen in the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 7th instant, another letter of his addressed to a Committee in Elizabeth City County, Va. in answer to questions in relation to Slavery, the U. States Bank, the Tariff, Internal Improvements and Poinsett's Scheme for organizing the Militia. His discourse on these subjects fills between four and five columns in small type.

PROSPECTS IN OHIO.

The Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette says that, having had recent opportunity, during attendance upon the sitting of the Supreme Court at Columbus, to collect information from and compare notes with gentlemen from all parts of the State, the result is a firm, well-grounded conviction that Ohio will elect Mr. CORWIN (for Governor) by at least 15,000 majority, and carry the Harrison ticket by a still larger majority. This result (says the Gazette) appears to us inevitable. In 1836, Ohio gave 202,323 votes, of which Harrison obtained a majority over Van Buren of 8,561 votes.—Since that time numerous changes are known to have taken place against the Administration, and the change is still going forward. The Whigs are now united and active—the People are alarmed and roused, the oldest among us have never before witnessed so much zeal, activity, or determination. Ohio will probably give 240,000 votes, and of these, we think, our friends may count upon 125,000 for HARRISON.

PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA.

The Millidgeville Recorder furnishes the following satisfactory information as to the prospects in Georgia:—"Our counts from every section of the State are of the most cheering character; and all doubts in regard to the result of the Presidential election in Georgia are dissipated. Gen. Harrison and John Tyler must receive the Electoral vote of the State, or there is no faith to be put in evidence. Even in Muscogee county, the chief point of disaffection towards the Harrison nomination, we are sure that our cause will gain instead of suffering loss. Among other auspicious signs, we observe in the last Columbus Enquirer an able and elaborate address of the sheriff of that county, Col. BONNER, to his friends of the Union party, with which he has always acted, setting forth his reasons for his abandonment of Martin Van Buren, and his support of Gen. Harrison. It is an address, by its nature, which will satisfy every candid and unprejudiced reader that Col. Bonner is right; and we trust its effect may be, as it ought, to bring many more to do right too. We congratulate our friends throughout the State on our most cheering prospects."

HORRIBLE DEATH.

The Albany Argus says, that Bartholomew Vosburg, a man of intemperate habits, returning from mil-litoxical, as it is supposed, fell with his leg fast to the wagon and his body on the ground; in this condition, "at the height of their speed," the horses dragged him past his dwelling, and finally tore the leg and body asunder; the latter remaining in the road so dreadfully mangled, that no traces of his features could be recognized. Drunkards beware!

FROM THE GLOUCESTER TELEGRAPH.

We give the following communication a conspicuous place, and trust that it will not be without its effect in silencing at least one of the many wicked slanders of the enemy.

TO MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

We ask you to look at the following statement of facts:—Bishop Soule, D. O., one of the most pure and distinguished Methodists in the U. States was asked, in the presence of the Rev. Leonard B. Griffing, (who, therefore, has been supporter of Martin Van Buren.) "What is the public and private character of Wm. Henry Harrison?" The Bishop replied,—"I consider Gen. Harrison's character without reproach. He has been my neighbor; I have often been an inmate of his family, and I consider his house one of the best houses for Ministers, in all Ohio."

The Bishop is well known for his great prudence and in the same conversation, when asked how he thought Gen. Harrison would administer our Government, replied—"I believe the affairs of this nation would be as well administered by Gen. Harrison as by President Van Buren, or any of his friends."

Mr. Griffing is extensively known in all this region of country, and he had the magnanimity and manly independence to communicate to the writer the foregoing facts.

The documents to which we refer are subject to as many constructions and misconstructions as the Christian's Bible.—"Extra Globe."

Read these, fellow-citizens! The documents and speeches referred to are Gen. Harrison's letters and speeches explanatory of his political sentiments. Amos Kendall says, that these letters and speeches are as vague, uncertain, and unintelligible as the word of God!!!

Let a nation's cause uphold the hoary-headed blasphe-mer to his grave.—Pretence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Arkansas, to his friend in Washington city, dated the 18th ult. "The young men of this State held a Convention at this place on the 12th instant, and no language can convey an adequate idea of the exhilarating spectacle which was presented on that day. It is, I believe, the first of our country, and only densely-populated States, of having had a Convention of twenty, or fifteen, or ten, or even five thousand; yet, as the infant of the Union, with a small and scattered population, not much given to peacemaking, we think we may justly boast of a great and glorious gathering of freemen in the one thousand Log Cabin Boys' who have assembled, at this busy season of the year, to pronounce condemnation against the men and measures which have administered our currency, prostrated the industry of our country, trampled upon our rights, and which now threaten the total subversion of the precious institutions under which we live. The spectacle was one which must be seen to be fully appreciated. No mere combination of words can describe the electric feeling—the mute eloquence of the heart beating from the eyes—the glowing countenance, or the hearty and heart-stirring response of the assembled multitude to the thrilling appeals of patriotic eloquence. Added to this, music, and painting, and poetry and beauty, blended their attractions to heighten the fascination of the scene; for, be it understood, the Tippecanoe Club of Pulaski county had a banner, the painting of which would vie with any in the Union; and the Delegates from the counties of Independence and Pulaski carried banners presented them by the ladies, which exhibited specimens of the handiwork of the fair portion of our Log Cabin citizens that cannot be surpassed."

A CAUSE.—As my determination to abandon the administration and support Gen. Harrison has occasioned some unkind and ungentlemanly remarks from the party which support it in this place, some of whom have ventured to support my motives, I deem it a duty to myself and my friends, and the public generally, to say in this public manner, that I have been influenced by no sinister or selfish motives. I have no interest in leaving the administration party and giving my vote to William H. Harrison, except the common interest in the welfare of our beloved and once happy and prosperous country, which I firmly believe is now brought to the very verge of destruction by the intrigue and dishonest manoeuvres of the leading Van Buren men and office-holders, who have their own emolument, and that alone, in view; and who, I believe, would sacrifice our country, with all the blood-bought privileges which our fathers bequeathed to us, to accomplish their selfish purposes—men who would destroy the elective franchise to retain themselves and their friends in office, and still claim the name of Democrat!

I remember no act of my life which my conscience better approves, than leaving a party which has men for leaders who, while calling themselves Democrats, are monarchs in principle, and whose whole course tends towards establishing a hereditary government—and who are base enough to use the term Democracy to accomplish the most aristocratic and anti-republican measures.

It is well known in this community that I have been an ardent supporter of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. I gave them my vote because I thought they were republicans, and in favor of a Democratic government; and I have gone with the party until, in my opinion, the shadow of Democracy does not rest upon them; until they have abandoned every principle which they have professed to support, and forfeited every promise they have made to the people; and I would here say to my former political friends who have been so boisterous in condemning me for leaving their party, that while I am in a free country, I must claim the privilege which our constitution guarantees, of thinking for myself, and acting according to the dictates of my own judgment, their efforts and their censures to the contrary notwithstanding.

AARON O. BOYLAN.
Newark, July 28th, 1840.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

A meeting of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cambridge was held at the Hall of the Middlesex High School, on the evening of the thirty-first July. The meeting was called to order by Isaac Livermore; J. T. Buckingham was appointed Chairman, and Dr. Wellington, Secretary. The following resolutions, moved by C. G. Pickman, and seconded by I. Livermore, were unanimously passed:—

1. Considering—that it is essential to preserve the memory of the past, to the end that we may gather consolation for the present—hope and strength for the future, thus bringing the different relations of time into one image of that duration without end, which awaits us all; and by memorials of the departed, speaking through the senses to the soul, thus gathering strength even from the very greatness which hath passed away,—conferred in these feelings by the universal and continued support of all ages—

Resolved, That it is fit and proper to erect memorials of the dead.

2. Considering—The extraordinary effort of the men who fought on Bunker Hill, making it, as it were the corner stone of the Revolution, a stone consecrated by the costly libation of the patriots' blood—

Resolved, That it is most fit and proper to erect a memorial to their memory.

3. Considering—That, as well in the daily vicissitudes of life, as at times requiring great effort, the best earthly strength of man is drawn from that help, meet for him, which the goodness of his Creator has given,—considering more especially, how constantly the arm of the warrior has been nerve for battle, and his spirit supported by the prayers of women,—how much he is indebted in his moments of weakness, to her quiet and unflinching spirit of endurance, and hope and faith—

Resolved, That it is most fit that the influence of woman should, in this duty of devotion to the dead, and to the living who fought on Bunker-Hill, be called in; that the weakness of man may repose on her strength.

We, therefore, the men of Cambridge, will do what in us lies, to assist in the erection of a Monument on Bunker-Hill, in such manner and to such extent as the women of Cambridge may hereafter determine.

A Committee of Ladies was then appointed to carry into effect the Resolutions of the meeting, and the proceedings ordered to be published.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 5.

Our State Convention assembles in about a week to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and 42 electors. The present State incumbents will be re-nominated, I presume, for I hear of no objections.

Our Locofoco (city) fellow-citizens have had a strange freak within a day or two, viz: the celebration of the gallant defence of Fort Stephenson during the last war by Col. Croghan. They have taken it into their heads to form "a Croghan Association." They abuse Gen. Harrison in the most approved style of Mr. Kendall, but they are not over-laudatory of the brave Croghan. They will gain about as much in this as in bringing Col. Johnson on here, and probably no more.

Every President since Washington has been a lawyer. Mr. Van Buren is a lawyer. We would not say anything against an honest lawyer, but, other things being equal, we think the People will incline to try a farmer once in fifty years. Now is the time, boys as the fall and scythe, to do it. NORTH BENEVOLENTS for a true-hearted farmer, who is ready to mow on his farm, or fight, or perform the duties of President for his country, just as you say. Would it not be well for the People to let the old Farmer try his skill at Washington? We think there would be a shaking among the dry bones.—Bangor Whig.

GEN. HARRISON.

While surrounded by all that is most flattering to a noble heart, fame, the certain evidence of the love and esteem of his countrymen, and the sure prospect of the richest and most glorious reward which they bestow upon him for his past faithful and devoted services to his country, private griefs hang heavily upon his spirit. Heaven, as if to remind him of the emptiness of earthly honors, is visiting him with afflictions in the domestic circle. He has buried, since 1835, three sons; recently he had consigned to the grave another, a young and promising son just entering the age of manhood; his youngest and only remaining one is suffering from a severe wound in his life, the participant in all the varied vicissitudes of joy and sorrow of his eventful life, still continues dangerously ill, and, it is feared, is about to be taken from him.—N. Y. Express.

MARRIAGES.

In this county, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. L. Dupre, Mr. RICHARD T. REA to Miss LATRINA MERRITT, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Meredith, all of this City.

In Franklin county, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Arendell, Mr. Samuel G. Williams to Miss Mary H. Ruffin, daughter of Henry J. G. Ruffin, Esq.

DEATHS.

In this county, on Wednesday last, suddenly, at an advanced age, Mr. John Hays, senior.

Near Wilmington, on the 3d inst. of bilious fever, Edward B. Dudley, jr. third son of his Excellency Edward B. Dudley, Governor of the State. This young gentleman has been snatched from his Parents in the morning of life, and in the very dawn of manhood. Manly in his deportment, amiable in his character, and distinguished by his highly social qualities, his loss is severely felt even out of the pale of his relations.

Attention! Raleigh Guards!

Parade at the Capitol Square, on Saturday, the 15th August at 3 1/2 o'clock, P. M. armed and equipped, according to Law, in Summer Uniform. By order of the Captain,

JAMES LITCHFORD, O. S.

A Private Meeting will be held on the evening preceding, at 8 o'clock, at the Captain's Office.

GERMAN BAGGING, Just Landing,

a consignment of heavy German Bagging, 42 inches wide, which will be sold on reasonable terms. In Store—German Steel of superior quality. German Linen, Cotton Hose and Sail Duck. R. H. TALLIAFERRO.

July 51 41

FRESH FLOUR.—Just to hand,

a load of new and nice, part of new wheat. WILL PECK. 64

NOTICE.—Taken up, and entered as strays,

Thomas Grison, living 2 miles west of Oxford, two Mules, one a sorrel or mouse colour with a blaze face, the other a black or dark bay, supposed to be 3 years old. The sorrel is valued at fifty dollars and the black at fifty five dollars. E. BURTON, Ranger. Granville County, N. C. August 11 64

JAMES HERRON,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Inventor of the improved construction of Rail-way. Address, Baltimore, Maryland.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.



Expeditious increased and no detention.

THE Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is now completed and in full operation. This road connects with the Greenfield and Roanoke Rail Road at Gaston, which road unites with the Petersburg Rail Road near Belfield. A continuous line of Rail Road and Steamboat communication is thus formed between Raleigh, N. C. and Boston.

Passengers travelling South leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Petersburg at 1 A. M. next morning; leave Petersburg at 2 A. M. and arrive Raleigh at 5 P. M. the same day—making only 32 hours, including stoppages, from Baltimore to Raleigh—358 miles. From Raleigh to the South, there is a daily line of stages running in connection with the Rail Road Cars. To the South West and West, there is a daily line of four horse post