

RALEIGH REGISTER AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE

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THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1840.

THE CONVENTION.

We must again invite the attention of every true Whig to this subject. Every thing depends on concert of action. The Convention has been called at the solicitation of numerous Whigs—good and true—throughout the State. Will they—CAN they dispart the many friends who will assemble on the 5th of October next, to unite their energies in the great cause of the country? We hope not. Come—COME, and let every heart beat warm on that glorious day in the cause of Liberty! Who will be the cause? Will the EAST? No! Will the NORTH? No! The SOUTH! Will the great—the gallant WEST! No! No! None will refuse to rally around the Standard of their Country.

IMPERTINENT DICTATION.

We find in the *Richmond Enquirer*, an address of the Democratic Association of Richmond to the "Republicans" of North Carolina. The late decision of the People of this State seems to have aroused their ire, and they (we mean the immaculate members of this meddling, Office-Holders Association at Richmond, Va.) have the impudence to set themselves up over the People of North Carolina, as "teachers" of true Republicanism! We cannot fully express our indignation at such an insult to the intelligence of any portion of our Fellow-Citizens. It is our intention to review this shameful document, so filled with falsehood and misrepresentations. At present, we must be satisfied with only calling the attention of our Whig friends to the fact, that thousands and tens of thousands of this miserable piece of impertinent dictation are to be circulated throughout our State. Let them look out!

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AT NASHVILLE.

A slight sketch of this speech, with Gen. Jackson's remarks upon it, and Mr. Clay's reply, appear in the preceding page; but since these were put in type, we have received a much more perfect copy of Mr. Clay's speech, with General Jackson's rejoinder to Mr. Clay's Note, which shall be given in our next Register.

A NEW COUNTY PROPOSED.

The citizens of the adjoining parts of the counties of Lincoln, Iredell and Mecklenburg, met agreeably to notice on the twenty-seventh ultimo, to discuss the propriety of petitioning the ensuing General Assembly to grant a new County, for the convenience of the citizens residing in the remote parts of said counties. R. H. BURTON, Esq. being called to the Chair, and J. W. BURTON appointed Secretary, the object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, on motion of B. SHIPP, Esq. a committee of nine (three from each adjoining county) was appointed to report the boundaries of the contemplated County. The committee, after a short absence, reported the proposed boundaries, which were agreed to by the meeting, and it was then resolved, that a memorial be presented to the next Legislature to carry the same into effect.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. STANLEY'S DISTRICT.

As many of both political parties appear to be mistaken in regard to the actual strength of the Whigs in this District, growing out of a comparison of the gubernatorial vote lately cast therein, it may not be amiss to state, that Mr. MOREHEAD did not get, by several hundred votes, the entire Whig strength of the District. He voted, some years ago, under very different circumstances from those which now exist, against the Bill for draining Mattamuskeet Lake; and his more unscrupulous opponents seized on that vote to create the belief that he is opposed to the great State Work now in progress in that section of the country. I mean the draining of that immense region of Swamp and Lake Lands in Hyde, Beaufort, Washington and Tyrrel, and thereby rendering arable some of the finest lands on the Globe, now and for ages, partly submerged in water, the abode of beasts of prey, and the laboratory of disease and death; and hence, several hundred Whig voters in those counties refused to vote at all, and more than a hundred others actually voted for MOREHEAD, who was represented as friendly to those works. The November elections, and those of next August, will show, that the true Whig strength in that District is not far short of 800 votes.

One who knows the District.

Steamboat Lost.—The St. Louis Gazette learns from the steamboat Leavenworth, arrived at that port on the 22d ult. that the Pocahontas, on her downward trip from Council Bluffs, was snagged ten miles below Big Platte, and would prove a total loss.

WHIG FESTIVAL.

The Whigs of Franklin County propose to give a Festival, in the form of a Barbecue, in the Academy Grove, at Louisburg, on Friday, the 18th of September, 1840, to which all the Democrats as well as Whigs of the County, are cordially invited. The invitation is also extended to the other counties of the State, and to all that can come, they say come and partake with them freely.

HENRY J. G. RUFFIN,
WILLIE PERRY,
RICH'D. YARBROUGH,
N. B. MASSENBURG,
N. R. TUNSTALL,
JOSEPH A. WHITAKER,
Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 24.

A destructive land-slide occurred on Saturday afternoon at about three o'clock, between Conti and St. Louis streets. The whole of the alluvial deposit in front of that part of the city, together with a part of the oblique, gave way, carrying with it the bayou Sare wharf, which was completely destroyed, and the adjoining one was likewise very much injured. There was some sugar and other produce on the wharf at the time of the accident, which was naturally swept away. There are now six fathoms of water on the spot where this occurrence took place. At this present moment, the wharves extending from Conti to St. Peter street, are in a most miserable condition, some of them being entirely destroyed, and the others more or less in need of heavy repairs. To guard against the immense expense which about these annual occurrences, would it not be advisable to take into consideration the practicability of establishing floating wharves 1—Bee.

Military Encampment.

The uniform companies of Frankfort, Versailles, and Lexington, Kentucky, are making arrangements for a military encampment, which they propose to hold at Midway, in Woodford County, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of October next. Any other uniform companies wishing to join in the encampment are respectfully invited to do so upon the same terms with themselves.

"The business of Tanning," says the New York Express, is carried on more extensively, in the region of the Catskill Mountains, than in the same limits in any other portion of the country. In 1820 only three tanneries of any size could be found in that region, turning out annually about 40,000 sides of sole leather. Now, there are more than fifty-six tanneries of magnitude in that region, which annually manufacture 650,000 sides of sole leather, valued at nearly \$2,000,000! The leather business, which includes the manufacture of boots and shoes, if the statistics could be obtained, would be found to equal, if not exceed, almost any other branch of business in the State of New York.

LOW PRICES AND LOW WAGES.

The Ohio Letter from a distinguished Republican in Ohio is entitled to the most serious consideration, both for the testimony it bears and its very intelligent reasoning upon the doctrines of the Destructives. The writer, be it observed, is a citizen who has served the country with high repute, in different trusts, both military and civil, of high standing therefore, and of unimpeachable veracity.

WOOSTER, WAYNE COUNTY, (O.) Aug. 14, 1840.

J. COLLIER, Esq.—SIR: That the Sub-Treasury project and policy, if carried out, would have a destructive effect upon the agricultural and laboring classes of the community, especially of the West, I never entertained a doubt, and upon all proper occasions, when the subject was matter of conversation, I unhesitatingly gave it as my opinion that, in the same proportion as the product of the farmer and the price of labor would be reduced, that of the officeholder, the moneyed interest or capitalists, would be enhanced; and that such a state of things would eventually produce that inequality every where to be found and approved by the despot, but abhorred and detested by every friend to the rights of man. On one occasion BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Esq. of Steubenville, some three years ago, (then a candidate for State Senate, at this time a Senator of the United States), invited me to his house, and to dine with him. Whilst there, the Specie Circular, Sub-Treasury, and Bank Reform projects, were mostly the topics of our conversation, he approving and I disapproving of the measures; I alleging the deleterious effects they would have on the farming interest, observing it would reduce the price of wheat to twenty-five cents per bushel, and, in that event, I for the laborer not to say anything to those who assisted me in securing the crop, have a surplus more than sufficient to pay my taxes. He, in reply, said that twenty-five cents was or would be enough for a bushel of wheat, because it would follow as a consequence that the laboring man's wages would be reduced to half that sum, (a shilling a day,) and that the times would then assume a more stable character, and be better for the country generally. I looked at him with astonishment, and asked him if he was serious, and if serious, and that such was his democracy. I then replied, "The Lord deliver me from your democracy."

My observations then turned on the great inequality such a state of things would produce between the office-holder, for instance, and other portions of the community, to-wit, a State Senator's \$3 per day will pay for 12 bushels of wheat, or the labor of 24 men for one day; a United States Senator's \$8 per day will buy 32 bushels of wheat, or hire 64 men one day; the President's sixty-eight and a half dollars per day will pay for the labor of five hundred and forty-eight men for one day; and so on, in proportion, for the benefit of our one hundred thousand officers who are fed out of the public crib, and who are continually prating about economy, and calling all those turn-coats who have nerve enough to say that things are not as they should be, and that reform is necessary. Your letter of the 5th instant would have been answered sooner had I been at home on its arrival. I returned home last evening, after an absence of eight days. You say that he (Tappan) has denied the statement made by the Whigs. I think he will not deny the truth of the statement, which I here make; if he does, I shall not be surprised if he hereafter denies that he was in the Senate of the United States when the Sub-Treasury bill passed.

Respectfully, &c. R. BEALL.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Extra.

SATURDAY, EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

AFFLICTING CALAMITY.

Fall of the Draw of the State St. Canal Basin Bridge.—Our city is a scene of a most distressing and calamitous Dispensation. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, just as the boats were departing for New York, and when hundreds of people were crossing the bridge over the canal basin, the draw broke and precipitated from seventy to eighty persons and three or four horses and carts into the basin! They fell about twenty feet into twelve feet water. The struggle for life, among the sufferers, was brief but awful! We should have a dozen boats spring to the relief of their fellow citizens. At seven o'clock, 18 dead bodies had been recovered, of which we can only learn the names of the following: James Hinman, constable of this city; Mr. Driscoll, merchant of Palmyra; Charles Lyons, tobacco pedlar, of this city; a son of Jacob Henderson of this city, 16 years old; a son of Sybrant Kettle, of this city, 16 years old; Roderick Davidson, an interesting and promising youth, employed in this office, 18 years old; Groesbeck, a boy belonging to the boat Mohawk; Mr. Carver, an insane man, from Onondaga county, under the charge of Mr. Stevens and Orin I. Fuller, of Rome, on his way to Hudson; Cavener and Fuller were lost, and Stevens saved; James Van Buren, of German flats, a canal driver, who was assisting Fuller to get Carver to the boat; Samuel Fisher, lamplighter of this city; Francis Rogee, laborer of this city; Wood, a boy about 14 years old of this city; Thomas McDowell of this city; William L. Morey, of Vermont; J. Jones of this city; H. L. Hoffman, of Fultonville; Smith Matthews of Troy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend here, (Aug. 31.)

"The whole people are arming against the insurrection, tyranny, and imbecility of the ruling party. The people are now making up their minds to overthrow it, and the prevailing enthusiasm which rouses all classes and pursues to attend conventions in almost miraculous numbers, are matters unknown in any other than a free Government, and almost unheard of in this. No better encouragement is needed for the prayers of the patriot than the present wonderful spectacle. It will show him that nothing can withstand the re-actions in favor of Truth, Honesty, and Efficiency in the Public Councils, and that no arguments, however specious, can conceal palpable wickedness, nor can any abuse withstand the bold front of Virtue. Capt. Stockton, with his accustomed vigor, has put his shoulder to the wheel, and there is now scarcely a point or corner in New Jersey where his eloquence has not rung."

Mr. PRENTISS IN NEWARK.

Yesterday afternoon this eloquent son of Mississippi addressed many thousand people on the green at Newark. We never before heard Mr. Prentiss, and we do not know any speaker to whom we can at all liken him. His fluency is quite indescribable, it almost takes away the breath by its rapidity, and yet it is clear, methodical, and full of signification. To attempt a report, however, of a speech would, it strikes us, be utterly hopeless. We, at any rate, shall make no such attempt, but repeat only some of the striking illustrations and happy figures with which his speech abounded. Referring to the ship of State, which after having been long under the command of experienced commanders, is now left to puny hands and unskillful pilots, he said: "We feel her keel grating upon the coral reefs, and leak after leak is sprung—and the waters are gaining upon us—and we are throwing over, piece-meal, the valuable cargo—until little but the passengers is left—and now our safety and their safety is only to be assured by changing the command."

On another occasion, when denouncing the experiments upon the Constitution, and upon the business of the country, he asked, "What would you think if an engineer who employed a steam-engine should begin by unscrewing the nuts and drawing out the bolts, warning you the while of the tendency of boilers to burst, and finally, when the boilers did burst, and scatter consternation and death around, should exclaim, 'I told you so!' and then tell the bleeding sufferers that when they had occasion for another engine, they should employ him, and all would be well?"

Condemning the rashness of the Sub-Treasury law, which aims to substitute at once a metallic for a mixed currency, he said very truly, "that our mixed currency had been the growth of half a century, that it was incorporated with all our habits and opinions, and even if the system were confessedly erroneous, it should be cautiously dealt with, and gradually corrected, not suddenly destroyed. If, as is alleged, we have mounted on a ladder, every round of which is a bank charter, until we have reached a height that renders us giddy, it is not better to let us descend, step by step, until we again reach terra firma, than to kick away the ladder and cast us down headlong with it."

"Credit," said Mr. P., "has been to this country Aladdin's lamp; you had but to rub it, and the genius of wealth stood before you."

"Without credit, where," he asked, "would be your rail roads, your great public works, your flourishing towns, and the temples that all rise to the worship of the living God?"

"Every man who puts character and industry into a partnership with wealth, puts in the capital which the Almighty God gave him."

Speaking of the fearful growth and preponderance of Executive power, which seemed specially to select, as objects of favor and promotion, even for judicial stations, men who had forfeited the confidence of their constituents, Mr. P. added, that in Congress, too, this influence was fearfully exercised, and "that the appointing power was held over the House of Representatives like a large magnet, which drew to it, from the midst thereof, all the base metal."

Of the tendency of *Locofocoism* to corrupt, demoralize, and degrade all brought within its sphere, Mr. P. spoke in terms of indignant sorrow. "Literature, art, taste, all sink beneath its withering touch. I have seen (said Mr. P.) bright birds of song bathed in the waters of Helicon, and winging their empyrean flight, who, once plunged into the bitter waters of *Locofocoism*, have become little better than gabbling geese."

N. Y. American.

From the New York American.

GALLANT CONDUCT.

As Mr. BURNHAM was fishing, yesterday afternoon, on the rocks in front of his well known residence at Blooming Dale, he heard cries of distress and screams for help from some women a short distance from him. He immediately ran to the spot, and found three little girls bathing in the river, who had been carried out beyond their depth, by the swell, as Mr. B. supposes, of a passing steamboat.

The old gentleman, upwards of 61 years of age, immediately pulled off his vest, and with his cloth pantaloons, thick boots, and hat on, plunged into the water and succeeded in securing two of them with his left arm, and with his right swam back to the shore.

He then returned and caught the third child by the hair of the head, and she was sinking for the last time, in returning with her to the shore part of her bathing dress interfered in some way with his right arm in such a manner as almost to deprive him of its use.

By a vigorous effort, however, he disengaged it, reached the shore, although almost overcome, and restored the three children, uninjured, to their almost despairing parents. Such gallant conduct carries with it its own best reward—the consciousness of having saved the lives of three human beings.

ANOTHER SOUTHWESTERN CONVENTION.

The Harrison Democrats of Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee, are making arrangements for another Southwestern Convention. This is to be held on the 10th of September, in the Cumberland Gap, at the point where the three States named above come in contact. The Frankfort Commonwealth says, that in the mountain regions of which the Gap is the centre, the friends of the Administration have recently been making unparalleled exertions. Extra Globes have been poured into them in floods, and Van Buren missionaries are overrunning them like a plague. The idea of this convention is, therefore a good one. Calm reflection is needed where there have been such exertions to spread error, misrepresent truth, and weaken the moral perceptions of the people.

WORKING OF THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Boston Atlas states that a few days since, a firm in that city had some duties to pay, amounting to upwards of \$2000, one quarter of which, under the present regulations, was required in specie. They resorted to a bill on the Merchants' Bank, \$500, in quarters, Spanish and American. Before taking the specie down to the Custom House, it was mentioned to the Cashier that they had \$500, in quarters for him, and he replied that it was unbusinesslike in the Bank to pay out such money for them, but if they were American quarters were not a legal tender. The money was carried back to the bank, and the reply at the Custom House told; but they refused to exchange it, saying that the Custom House paid them just such money, and they must take it back. It was then taken to another bank, and they not having more than they wanted of that kind of silver, exchanged it for gold, at the standard value, which was *wrigged at the Custom House*, and a few cents more were paid to make up the weight.

INDIAN MURDERS IN GEORGIA!

From the latest Savannah papers.

CENTREVILLE, August 18, 1840.

DEAR GEORGE: I am sorry to inform you that the Indians have done a good deal of mischief on the Suwanee, and it is thought that they have again come into the Okefenokee. Last Friday they killed Joseph Howell's wife and two children, and Daniel Green's wife, and shot his daughter through the shoulder. They have robbed and burnt out the inhabitants as they went, beginning at Green's. They have burnt nearly all the dwellings up to Fort Gainer. Joseph Howell and George Johns got in here to-day. They followed them up the Suwanee several miles, and found eleven dwellings burnt. They are all fortified in old Bill Cone's and Capt. Sandrain's. The Indians fired on Sanderlain's house all night on Friday night. The next morning they took the road up the river, and went only five or six miles, to old Sumner's place and killed some hogs and cattle and stayed all night. This is the most bold and daring act they have committed since the commencement of the war. The people above this are generally very much alarmed, and some of them are already moving off—whether with sufficient cause I cannot say. Absalom Cosses' children, six in number, were killed last Wednesday, on the South prong of the St. Mary's—some suppose, by the same party. Thomas Wright is burnt out amongst the rest.

I remain yours truly,
STEPHEN McCALL.

GEORGE LONG, Esq., CENTREVILLE, August 23, 1840.

DEAR GEORGE: All is excitement and alarm up this way. The Indians have killed Thomas Davis and two of his children and John Patrick's wife. They had all gathered at Arch. Hogan's (Monia), and on Wednesday, just about nightfall, they attacked the place and killed the above persons, and burnt every building on the place except the one that they defended. They have burnt Davis's place and Miney's, and one other in this county. It is about thirty miles from here. I do not think we are in danger here as yet, though others think differently. There is a part of two companies of dragoons from Black Creek already scouting about the Okefenokee, and Tracy is trying to raise fifty men for thirty days, under an order from General C. Floyd. What will be the final issue here will show. If I think there is any danger here, I shall at once take my family away from here.

Yours in haste,
STEPHEN McCALL.

GEORGE LONG, Esq.

THE INDIANS ARE AGAIN VISITING CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Indians are again visiting Camden County, murdering and plundering our frontier settlers, burning their dwellings and destroying their crops. On Wednesday evening, Fort Moniac, a deserted United States post, to which several neighboring families, consisting of five men and twenty-five women and children, had moved for mutual safety, was attacked and four of its occupants killed, viz. a Mrs. Patrick and Mr. Davis, and two of their children. Mr. Patrick informed me that the attack was made about dark. At the fire of the first gun, Mrs. P. who was standing by his side, fell dead; general discharge from the savages was immediately after given, which killed Davis and his two children. All of the whites occupied, and were at the time collected in the central building of the post, and the savages were thus enabled to approach within gun shot, under cover of the outer buildings, whence they fired in secrecy and safety. It appears that the whites, though apprized of the vicinity of the Indians, were completely surprised, having taken none of those precautionary measures to prevent it which common prudence should have suggested. It was impossible, says my informant, to state the number of the Indians. Twenty were counted by him, marching off in Indian file from one of the fires at the time of their leaving; but from the number of shots fired and their yells, he thinks their number must have been much larger.

Several deserted dwellings in that neighborhood have been burnt and the crops of the owners laid waste.

On Saturday night a large fire was seen from Centreville in that direction, and it was seen by persons who came in next morning to have been the remaining buildings of Fort Moniac. The frontier settlers are retreating to Centreville and its vicinity much alarmed.

Gen. Floyd had, previous to the account of these late murders, (of which he could not have heard, before last evening of this morning,) ordered out Capt. Tracy's command, which had not left yesterday.

Many of the settlers of this neighborhood have left this morning as an independent corps of volunteers, to secure if possible, the safe retreat of those settlers who have not yet come in.

An adequate force at this time, placed under the command of an officer so gallant and indefatigable as Gen. Floyd, would secure our frontier, and compel the enemy to surrender or carry his murderous attacks elsewhere.

FROM MEXICO—THE REVOLUTION ENDED.

By the ship Norma from Havana, we have papers from that city to the 22d of August, containing advices from the Mexican capital to July 28th. Although but one day later than our previous dates, they contain intelligence of considerable importance.

The revolution it will be remembered, broke out on the morning of the 15th, from which time till the 26th inclusive, there was more or less fighting between the contending parties nearly every day. It appears however, that during the whole affair only 80 of the belligerents were killed or wounded, while on the other hand, not less than 460 "peaceable inhabitants" shared the same fate.

The first overtures for a compromise were made by the insurgents (under Gen. Urrea,) on the 23d, at the solicitation of the Archbishop and Generals Herrera, Michelena, and Angulo. Commissioners were appointed on both sides, and after long continued conferences, were unable to agree.—Fighting was thereupon resumed, and continued more or less, till the 26th inclusive. In the evening of that day the Archbishop waited on President Bustamante, and entreated him to stop the effusion of blood by granting to the insurgents suitable guarantees for their safety. At eleven o'clock of the same night a Convention was signed by the Commissioners of the contending parties, which we translate as follows:

ART. 1. The lives, persons, offices, and property (of the insurgents) are guaranteed, in every sense of the word: the terms offered to be understood as applying to those conferred by the Supreme Government.

2. The General in Chief, D. Gabriel, Valencia, offers, in every legal manner possible, to use his influence with the General Government to procure from Congress a reform of the Constitution.

3. All the political events which have occurred

from the 15th inst. to the present time, shall be buried in utter oblivion,—the forces which may have adhered to the plan adopted in this capital on the said 15th inst. being included in this Convention.

4. A free passport out of the Republic shall be granted to any individual of the persons included in this Convention, at his own request, even though an action may be pending against him for political opinions.

5. The insurgent troops shall retire to such position as His Excellency Gen. Gabriel Valencia shall select; and he shall also designate what General of the insurgents shall command them. The latter will be responsible for any disorders which may be committed, and for the fulfillment of the orders which the aforesaid General may give.

6. His Excellency the General in Chief, Gabriel Valencia, and the Generals of his army, pledge their honor before the whole world, to cause this Convention to be faithfully and legally fulfilled, in all its parts.

7. This Convention will be applicable only to Mexicans.

8. This Convention, as soon as it is ratified by the Chiefs of both parties, shall be promptly carried into effect, and in order to afford time for its ratification, hostilities shall continue suspended until the morning of the 27th.

Mexico, July 26th, 1840. In the edifice of the Great Society, 11 o'clock at night.

Ignacio Incland,
Benito Quijano,
Jose Vincente Minon,
Eulerio Mendez,
Andres Zenteno,
Manuel Andrade.

This Convention is ratified.

The first three were Commissioners on the part of the government; the next three, on the part of the insurgents. There is no mention, on the face of the document, of its having been ratified on the part of the Government. We presume, however, that it was so ratified.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3.

FROM VERMONT we have, so far, good news, and better indications. In 18 towns the Whig gain is near 900 votes since last year. Bennington county is recaptured from Locofocoism. The report is that John Smith is defeated in the northwest Congressional district, but this needs confirmation, for the district can hardly be heard from.

The election in MAINE, which comes off September 11th, is interesting the Public much, from an impression that the Whigs have an equal chance of carrying the State. That there have been changes there, and that the good cause is advancing, I have no doubt, but with as good information as a man can have, who is not cool and calm even amid the excitement in the State, I see no reason to believe that we can defeat Gov. Fairfield, and it must not be expected. He has a popularity over and above that of his party, and will obtain a greater vote than Van Buren can get.

We have news to-day of a dreadful shipwreck of a New York vessel on the coast of Newfoundland, in which 50 lives were lost. In the rain and fog, the ship Florence, with a crew of 8 persons and 79 passengers, was driven by a gale upon the coast, and 50 lives were lost, after great danger, and severe suffering on the part of the whole crew. We have also heard of the ship Franconia of this port, which, on a freighting voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, was struck by lightning near Havana, the cotton in her hold taking fire, &c. when she was fortunate enough to find a steamboat to tow her into port, where she was scuttled, and thus saved, though greatly damaged.

FROM THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The ship Lydia, arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, the first instant, from New Zealand, brings information that the United States vessels *Vincennes*, *Porpoise* and *Flying Fish* left the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, on the 6th of April last, bound to the Feeje Islands. The *Peacock* was at Sydney March 18, had nearly finished repairing and would soon join the squadron.

U. S. Ship Vincennes, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, April 7, 1840.

I wrote you from Sydney, about three weeks ago, informing you of our great discoveries south. I was then afraid that the French would contend with us for the honor of being first. They cannot do it now, as the Porpoise saw the land some days before us. As soon as a breeze makes, we are off for Tongatooa, from thence to the P'jees, then the Sandwich Islands, which we expect to reach in July, on our way to the Northwest coast. We shall return to the Islands by December.

This Island has been lately taken possession of by the English. Some of the chiefs have ceded their sovereignty to the British Queen. They do not appear to know what they have done, and probably, as soon as they understand the matter, they will do all in their power to destroy the settlements. The richness of the soil is said by our geologists, to be all a humbug. We are all in good health.

DEATHS.

In Nuthush District, Granville county, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, widow of the late Reuben Smith, in the 90th year of her age. Her illness was of short duration. She had been a member of the M. E. Church more than half a century. In her last moments, she was sustained by that grace which raised her triumphant above the fears and horrors of the grave.

"Her Saviour met her happy soul,
On death's cold lonely shore,
Tho' she heard the sad howling wail,
He bore her safely o'er."

In Randolph county, of Typhus Fever, on the 22d ult., Mr. John Johnson, aged about 50 years. Also, of the same disease, on the 1st inst., Mr. Jesse Osborne, aged about 50 years.

FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP STORE,

Bollingbrook Street, Petersburg, Va.

The Subscribers are now receiving, per every arrival from the north, their Fall supply of HATS, CAPS, &c. which have been selected with great care from the manufacturers. Their stock this Fall will be very extensive, embracing every article in their line, and they feel warranted in saying that their goods have been purchased upon such terms as will warrant them to offer great inducements to purchasers, and they expect to reach in July, on our way to the Northwest coast. We shall return to the Islands by December.

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JAMES HERROW, CIVIL ENGINEER,

Inventor of the improved construction of Railways. Address, Baltimore, Maryland.

JAMES G. MCPHEETERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Petersburg, Va.

Continues to transact business on his usual liberal and prompt terms, at the old stand, formerly occupied by Holderly & McPheeters, Bollingbrook Street, where he will be pleased, at all times, to see his North Carolina friends, and solicit a continuance of their favors.

Refer to
Gen. S. F. Patterson, President of R. & G. R. R.
Gen. Snow, President of R. & W. R. R.

Also to
Brown, Snow & Co. who will receive all produce directed to them at Raleigh, and forward with despatch by Rail Road to Petersburg.

Sept. 7. 73—1m
Star, Standard & Tarboro' Free Press, 1 month.

MUSIC.—The Boston Handel and Hayden Society, collection of Church Music, 19th Edition, with additions &c. Just at hand.
TURNER & HUGHES.
Sept. 7. 73

LAND PIRATE.—Stewart's Adventures in captivity, with Murrell, with an account of the executions at Vicksburg, &c. &c. 2d Edition. For sale by
TURNER & HUGHES.
Sept. 7. 73

MRS. SIGOURNEY'S WORKS.—Letters to Dido Mother's, do do do do
This day received by TURNER & HUGHES.
Sept. 4. 73

ECONOMY.—Wayland's Political Economy. 3d Edition. Call at the N. C. Bookstore.
Sept. 4. 73

BALES more of the Lexington Cotton Cloth; the article speaks for itself. WILL PECK.
Sept. 7. 73

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FASHIONABLE HAT and CAP Warehouse,

On Sycamore Street, next door to Messrs. Paul, McIlwaine & Co. Petersburg, Va.

IN which will be found a large and well selected stock of HATS, of all the various qualities and kinds, as well as CAPS, comprising the different qualities, from the finest sea otter to hairless and scabbies, together with fine merino and coarse Wool hats, selected by the subscriber in person, from the manufacturers, with great care, and almost entirely for CASH. The subscriber would not only call the attention of those merchants who intend purchasing their fall goods in Petersburg, to an examination of his stock, but also those who may pass through, on their way North, as he thinks it not likely they will meet with a better stock, or at fairer prices, taking into consideration the freight and attendant expenses.

The subscriber has also made arrangements with the most approved and fashionable Manufacturers to keep him constantly supplied with the best articles and latest styles for retail. FRANCIS MAJOR,
Petersburg, Aug. 31. 73—aw4w