

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

We make the following extract from the Circular of Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. Speaker of the late House of Commons, in regard to the election of Governor. His remarks are very apposite, and forcible. We understand there is much trouble in the whig wig-wag, in regard to their candidate for Governor at the next August elections. It is believed the nullifying part of the whig allies, are striving to drive the respectable gentleman whom they used against Gov. Spaight, off the whig track. However, we shall not interfere, in these wig-pullings of the Nullifiers.

At an early day of the session your representatives were called on to elect a Governor for this State, and Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. who was the candidate of the Republican party, received a majority of the votes, and was duly elected. Governor Spaight is now residing among us, and I believe you will find him honest, capable, and faithful to the State and the People. His experience, talents, and uniform adherence to republican principles—his unwavering devotion to the rights of the people—and his constancy in the political faith, that government should be administered "for the good of the whole people, and not for a few at the expense of the many," constitute a just claim to your confidence, and I doubt not, will insure your approbation and support. It is not to be expected that Gov. Spaight shall be more fortunate than all other public men, and thereby escape the calumny which faithfulness in his station, is alone requisite to insure. But his friends confidently refer their constituents to his principles, as declared by himself, when he assumed the duties of his station, and they ask nothing more than a just and fair comparison of his conduct as your Chief Executive Officer, with those sound republican maxims. The Governor was not elected without opposition. The party in our Legislature, opposed to General Jackson's administration, nominated and supported Wm. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington. It is contrary to my feelings and principles to speak disrespectfully of any gentleman, or to bring his name unnecessarily into a political discussion; and I hope I shall not be guilty of doing so, when I say that Mr. Meares is a zealous political opponent of Gen. Jackson and his administration, and was supported by those who profess the same politics. Notwithstanding the affected dislike of party spirit by some of that party, he was run as the candidate of their party, and received the vote of all of them, save one who threw away his vote because he would not support a friend of Gen. Jackson, in the person of Gov. Spaight; and could not vote for a Federalist in the person of Mr. Meares; and another who voted for Gov. Spaight.

HENRY CLAY.—It seems Mr. Clay, on again introducing his land scheme into the United States Senate, took occasion to narrate some of the incidents of his eventful life. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Washington, says:

"Mr. Clay introduced his Land Bill today. He was in mourning, in a state of deep depression, in consequence of his affliction, which, at the outset, he declared the severest dispensation of Heaven which he ever experienced. After speaking on the subject of his bill for about half an hour, he concluded with an intimation that he was going into retirement; that he had rose from humble origin, being left in infancy without fortune, friends, patronage, and even a regular education, to contend with the world; that through the kindness and partiality of his countrymen, honors and distinctions had been conferred on him, and that he should retire with the consciousness that he had endeavored to justify their kindness, by an honest, a zealous, consistent and faithful discharge of the public duties of the stations to which he had been called. The respect with which he was received on his entrance, and the attention yielded to him during the whole time he was speaking, were most distinguished. He was frequently in tears. The galleries were thronged to hear him, and the floor was literally covered with Members of the other House. The estimates which he read, show that he has deeply studied his subject, in its various details."

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

A letter to the Editors of the Baltimore American, from a Washington friend, communicates the information that the Commissioners for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens under the Indemnity treaty, concluded their labors on the night of 31st ult. and finally adjourned. The commissioners allowed claims on 361 vessels, to the amount of nine millions three hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-seven cents. This is equivalent to about 53 1-2 cents on each dollar awarded, without calculating the interest already due on the original indemnity agreed on, and which would increase the dividend about 10 per cent. The whole number of memorials presented was 2149, of which about 1560 obtained allowances; the balance rejected. Upwards of one million of dollars was awarded on claims not allowed until within forty-eight hours of the expiration of the Commission, and which before that period were considered as rejected cases.

Caution!—The Charleston, S. Carolina Courier, of the 14th inst., says, that "counterfeit Five Dollar bills of the State Bank, have been put in circulation in this city within a day or two past. That which we have seen is dated July, 1835. No. 119—it is rather coarsely executed, but would however pass readily with most persons."

FROM THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

"POSTSCRIPT.—The whig convention of Maryland assembled on the 22d inst. On the 23d. Gen. Harrison was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency. The nomination by Pennsylvania and Maryland, of the Hero of Tippecanoe, renders it certain that the Election must devolve upon the House of Representatives; and it is time the public mind was preparing for it."

Here, then, we have a precious confession! "It is time the public mind was preparing for it"—(that is, for seeing the people cheated out of the election of their President, by its being thrown into Congress, there to be decided by a corrupt scramble among those who, many of them, not only totally disregard the voice of the people, but violate the positive instructions of their constituents)—says the "Register" of whiggery in this city.

But this is all in perfect keeping with the sentiments of modern whiggery and nullification of which the "Register" is the ready echo in this State. The only hope which these allied opponents of the Republican party have, at any time, entertained of being able to defeat the election of the democratic Candidate, has depended on their ability so to divide the Republicans, by appealing to their personal preferences and sectional jealousies, as to throw the election into Congress, where "bargain, intrigue and corruption," might have full sway. Indeed, Tiviam Burgess, a principal leader of the allied whigs, who "thanked God that he had never been a Democrat," openly proclaimed that he "hoped never to see another election [of President] made in any other way," than by Congress. But we did not expect to find such anti-republican, anti-American sentiments, openly avowed (however sincerely they may have been entertained) by the allied whigs of N. Carolina; and we presume it would not have been made in a studied article. But, in unguarded moments, "murder will out;" and as the whole pith of a lady's letter is said generally to be found in its postscript—so here we doubtless have a smack of the real, inbred sentiments of whiggery, in the Register's "Postscript."

This, however, is just what we desire. Show us your colors—douse your decoy flags. We are anxious for a fair contest; and if whiggery and nullification can, by an open fight, triumph over the Democracy of good old Republican North Carolina, why, we must submit with as good grace as we can. But we will not stand idly by, and see the Republicans of this State deceived, and defrauded out of the election, by the craft and arts of designing politicians.

Judge Philip P. Barbour declines the nomination to the Vice Presidency, tendered him by the Georgia Nullifiers: the Richmond Enquirer says the Judge writes as follows: "It cannot but be gratifying to any man to enjoy enough of the confidence of his fellow citizens to be nominated to such an office; for their good opinion of me I feel much obliged; yet I should certainly decline the nomination. For this course I have two decisive reasons; the one a personal, the other political consideration." He assigns the personal reason, and then adds: "The political consideration is still of a higher and more decisive character. I have but little doubt, that there are amongst the supporters of Judge White, many who accord with me, in some of the prominent political principles on which I have acted; but, I never could consent to place myself in an attitude which would be in direct conflict with an immense majority of the political party, whose principles I have professed, and in whose ranks I have stood, since my first entrance on the theatre of public life, to act my part. I have not a political aspiration in the world."

The two Conventions.—The New Haven Register annually publishes, on the anniversary of the Hartford Convention, the names of the worthies who composed that treasonable body, which met in conclave in 1814. Now we cannot think it would be amiss for the friends of our democratic Union, to publish the names of those other worthies, who met in Convention in a neighbouring state, just twenty years after the Hartford affair, and rendered themselves notorious for their schemes of dismembering the Union. Both complained of heavy grievances, and both sought redress by the same means—a destruction of our blessed Confederacy.

Misguided Patriots.—It appears that the 28 persons taken prisoners at Tampico, at the defeat of Gen. Mehia's abortive attempt to revolutionize that place, were summarily condemned, and fastidiously shot. Mehia (or Mejia, as it is spelled in Spanish) is a Mexican; but he should be obliged to leave Mexico for not coming into the measures of Santa Anna, he came to New Orleans, beat up for recruits to revolutionize Mexico, succeeded in persuading some 40 or 50 to join his standard—mostly valorous young Americans—who sailed for Tampico, assailed and captured the town, and kept possession, we believe, one day,—when a Mexican reinforcement arriving, the place was re-taken; the invaders overpowered, and 28 taken prisoners—the General taking care to make his escape. Of these 28 persons, 23 were Americans—all of whom were shot. The untimely fate of these young Americans is certainly to be deplored; but they have fallen victims to their own folly, and their own enthusiasm; for they had forfeited their lives, in making war upon a neutral nation, on terms of amity with the United States.

Gen. David Smith, the father-in-law of Gov. Runnels, died in Mississippi on the 4th ultimo, at the 83d year of his age. He was born in Cumberland county, N. C. 1753; bore a conspicuous part in the war of Independence, moved successively to Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, and headed a company of volunteers in the Indian war under Gen. Jackson—was foremost in the battles of the Horse shoe, Talladega, &c. He died beloved and respected by all, and honored by the state in whose limits his body reposes.

Arrest of a Murderer.—We learn from a friend at Selma, Alabama, that Thomas Curtis, who murdered Thomas Carr in this county, in N. C. about the year 1823, and fled, has been apprehended in Alabama, and committed to jail in Mobile. Judge Garrow, before whom he was examined, has informed the Governor of this State of the fact; and we learn from his Excellency that measures are now in train for causing Curtis to be returned to this state for trial.

United States and Mexico.—Information having been received at Washington, that the Government of Mexico had closed her ports against our vessels, a friend writes us under date of 7th inst. that there is a greater likelihood of our having a brush with Mexico, than with France.

Jackson City.—We learn from the Globe, that the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new City of Jackson, was postponed from Friday, 8th, to Monday last, 11th inst.; when, judging from the arrangements published in the Globe, a very imposing spectacle took place.

JUDGE SAUNDERS.

"Case Vipers, you gain a file."—It is characteristic of small minds, to deride those whose talents they do not possess, whose virtues they will not practice, and whose eminence they cannot attain. The virulence with which the enemies of the Republican party in this State, against the highly respected fellow-citizen, Judge ROBERT M. SAUNDERS, most strikingly illustrates this axiom. Judge Saunders has, for about fifteen years, acted a conspicuous part among the most prominent members of the Republican party of North Carolina. At the session of the Legislature in 1819, he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons by the Republican members thereof, in opposition to a popular candidate. And at the close of the session, a vote of thanks was moved by a distinguished opponent, (the eloquent John Stowdy) accompanied by introductory remarks more complimentary, it is believed than had ever before been awarded to the presiding officer of that House. Indeed, so highly did both parties in the Legislature estimate the talents of Judge Saunders, at that early period of his public career, that it is believed he could have been elected Judge of the Superior Courts almost by acclamation, had he not declined the honour in favour of those having more years and experience than himself—it being at the session, if we mistake not, that Judge Nasa was elevated to the bench.

From that period up to this time, Judge Saunders has been repeatedly called by the people, the legislature, and the National Government, to high and responsible trusts, all of which he has discharged with marked fidelity, and the most distinguished ability. Thus much, his bitterest opponents have been forced to concede him. And it is the high standing he has attained, not only in the estimation of the people of North Carolina, but of the whole Union, which has drawn down upon him the detractions of the envious, and the revilings of the malignant. But it is the public man pays for the distinctions conferred on him. That Judge Saunders should be made the object of the vituperations and abuse of that political compound known as whig nullifiers, can be a source of no regret or uneasiness to him or his friends. According to the authority of John Quincy Adams, a seceder from their ranks, "they have no honest principles to keep them together—their only cement is a sympathy of hatred to every man of purer principles than themselves." The revilings of such a party, therefore, can only serve more firmly to fix the attachment of the people for that faithful public servant who is made the object of them.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN. An enlightened and liberal Legislator.—We have seen this morning, an envelope addressed to Arthur Tappan and gang, franked by J. Spaight, a member of Congress from North Carolina, containing a piece of rope, with this sensible, liberal and manly epistle: "I herewith return you your protest, enclosing, as a testimony of my high regard for your necks, a piece of rope. You will, no doubt, duly appreciate my motives, J. SPIGHT."

Washington, 2d Jan., 1835. The paper thus returned, was the printed Protest of the American Anti-Slavery Society, against the denunciations of the President of the United States, in his Message—a copy of which had been sent to each member of Congress—a document signed by Arthur Tappan, William Jay, and others. The above shows the folly, as well as madness, of the Abolition fanatics. Its publication conclusively proves them fools, as well as knaves; for the joke being entirely at their expense, they had much better have kept the matter to themselves, and not published to the world that they "had smelt hemp." It was a happy idea of Gen. SPIGHT, in sending the scape gallowes a piece of rope, in return for their fanatical protest. We understand their own friends bore them excessively about it.

JACKSON CITY.

It will be seen, from a correspondence on our first page, that a company of capitalists from New York, have purchased what is called the Mason tract of land, adjoining the south abutment of the Potomac Bridge, on the south-west bank of the river, opposite Washington—where they have determined to found and build up a New City, to be named, very appropriately, in honour of the illustrious Patriot, now at the head of the nation, "JACKSON CITY." No individual since Washington, has more richly merited this distinguished mark of respect, than our present venerated Chief Magistrate. On the 8th January, the corner stone of the new city was to be laid; and President Jackson was to have assisted in the ceremony.

Alabama.—A caucus of the whig members of the legislature, have taken upon themselves to tell the people of Alabama whom they must vote for as Electors—without ever having been asked by the people to undertake that officious office for them. Of course, the caucus relieved the people from another troublesome piece of business, that of determining for themselves, or by their authorized agents, who should be supported for President of the United States. We have uniformly resisted this kind of whig dictation, and so have the people of North Carolina—and so, we feel assured, will the people of Alabama.

Mississippi.—The Senate of this state convened on the 3d ult. for the purpose of electing a Speaker, to act as Governor during the interregnum in that office, and until the newly elected Governor, Judge Lynch, should be qualified and enter upon his duties. On the 7th balloting, John A. Quitman, whig, was elected: first ballot, Quitman 5 votes, Buckner 4, John Cameron 1, Quitman 6 votes, Buckner 4, John Henderson 1. Messrs. Coche and Toomer, Van Buren Senators, from Monroe and Lowndes counties, were absent; they could have elected Buckner, had they been present. It looks very much as though Mr. Quitman voted for himself on the last ballot: only 11 Senators were present; at each of the 6 first ballotings, Quitman received 5 votes, and 6 on the last; whereas, Buckner received the same number of votes, 4, on the four last ballotings. On the 6th balloting, Quitman received 5, Buckner 4, and Henderson 2, these last being doubtful votes. Quitman and Buckner: now on the 7th ballot, Quitman got 6, Buckner 4, and Henderson 1; so that Quitman had been voted for himself, or received the vote of Buckner. We recollect that a whig Senator, Bateman, was elected from New Jersey a few years since, by voting for himself, there being a tie in the Legislature, and he giving the casting vote as President.

French Charge des Affaires.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Petersburg Constellation, who writes from Washington under date of the 4th inst. that "the recall of Monsieur Pageot is understood to have been officially announced by him to our Government. There will not be much regret of his departure, for in the course of his official career, he has done much to irritate, and nothing to heal, the dissensions between France and the United States."

The President's levee on New Year's day, was crowded; never more fully attended by all the Foreign Ministers, with the exception of this personage, who, not only deemed it proper to absent himself, but took special care, by appearing out, on the day, to apprise those who cared about the matter, and they are few indeed, that he had not paid this complimentary visit. Pax vobiscum to him and all such gentry. It is matter of some doubt, whether there will be any Message sent to Congress, although dispatches have been received from Mr. Barton, until Mr. B's arrival. Prudence seems to dictate, that no steps shall be taken by the United States Government, until France shall have received the President's Message, and for all she is said to do, she is at a great loss, after all, there may be no great fear apprehended as to the affair terminating in War.

GOLD DOLLARS.

We find the following suggestion in the Columbian Hemisphere: "I remark, that 'nothing would have a greater tendency to assist the people of the several States in suppressing the circulation of small notes, than an act of Congress requiring the mints to coin one Dollar gold pieces. It is, we believe, one of the most important measures that the present Congress could bring before them. It is a measure which the Whig party themselves, would scarcely venture to oppose, notwithstanding their hostility to a hard money circulation."

We view this as an important suggestion. Gold Dollar pieces would be a great convenience to the people, in the way of change; and, in conjunction with the quarter eagles, would entirely obviate the necessity of rag money under the denomination of five dollars. In the South American (Spanish) Republics, where (with the exception of Buenos Ayres) there is no rag currency, we have been in a situation fully to appreciate the great convenience of small gold coins, in having disbursed in those countries, large sums of money in numerous small items. Their gold coinage consists of Doubloons, (or onzas) which are divided into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths,—the last denomination being just about the size and value of what the tenth of an Eagle would be.

We should rejoice to see the subject taken in hand by that distinguished champion of the people's rights, Col. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri; to whom the American people are already so largely indebted for his efforts, and successful efforts, in reforming the currency of the country. We presume it would require an act of Congress, to authorize the mint to coin gold pieces of a less denomination than quarter Eagles.

The New York Fire.—It appears, from a report of the General Committee of the citizens of New York, on the amount of losses by the conflagration, that the estimated aggregated loss is \$17,115,692; viz: Loss in buildings \$4,000,000 Merchandize 13,115,692 17,115,692

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last, the following gentlemen have been admitted to practice law, viz: In the Superior Court: James M. Williamson, of Person county. In the County Court: Alexander Austin, of Halifax county. And the following proceedings have taken place: Monday, Jan. 4.—Carrington v. Carrington et al. Argued by Nash for plaintiff, Graham and Norwood for defendants. Bullock et al. v. Minor—Submitted—Nash for defendant. State v. John Calhoun—Certiorari ordered. State v. Fitzgerald—Argued by the Attorney General of the State. Moore v. Isley—Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Nash for defendant. Dickens v. Mason—Submitted on the authority of Williams v. Somers, Norwood for plaintiff, and Graham for defendant. Tuesday, Jan. 5.—Argued by the Attorney General for the State, and Nash for defendant—Certiorari ordered. State v. Johnson et al.—Argued by the Attorney General for the State. Carter v. Wilson—Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Norwood for defendant. Collier v. Bank of Newbern et al.—Argued by Bryan for defendant. Wednesday, Jan. 6.—Evans v. Bradsher et al. Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Norwood for defendants. Harrison v. Battle, adm. et al. Argued by Devereux and Badger for defendants. Doe et dem. Wood v. Harrison. Argued by Devereux for plaintiff, and Bryan for defendant. Thursday, Jan. 7.—Henry v. Patrick. Argued by Graham for plaintiff. Child v. Dwight & Co. et al. Submitted for defendants by Norwood. Bryan v. Wadsworth. Argued by Bryan for defendant. Littleton v. Littleton's heirs. Submitted by Bryan for defendant. Friday, Jan. 8.—Clancy v. Overman. Argued by Graham for Plaintiff. Davis v. Howett et al. Argued by Kinney for plaintiff, and Devereux for defendants. Burghin et al. v. Meares et al. Submitted by Devereux for plaintiffs. Gillett v. Jones. Argued by Badger for plaintiff, and Bryan for defendant. Saturday, Jan. 9.—Dea et dem. Dobson v. Murphey. Argued by Devereux for plaintiff, and Pearson for defendants. Young's heirs v. Carson et al. Argued by Pearson for defendants. Bennett v. Williamson. Argued by Graham for defendant. Kello et al. v. Maggett et al. Argued by Kinney for plaintiffs, and Iredell and Badger for defendants.

MARRIED.

In this city, 5th inst. by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Cadwallader Jones, Jr. Esq. of Hillsboro, to Miss Anne Iredell, daughter of Gen. James Iredell. In Rowan, 26th ult. Mr. Andrew Gray to Miss Mary E. Robinson. In Anson county, Mr. W. H. Smith of Montgomery, to Miss Emeline Waddill of Anson. In Montgomery county, 19th ult. Mr. Wm. Allen to Miss Ann Crump. On the 7th inst. Mr. William R. Brown of Martin, to Miss Ellen Hyman of Edgecombe co. In Rowan county, 8th inst. Mr. Claudius B. Wheeler of Salisbury, to Miss Ann J. Chaffin, daughter of Nathan Chaffin, Esq. of Rowan. In Lincoln county, 12th ult. Mr. John Ford to Miss Louisa Gilliam. In the vicinity of Holesville, Wake county, Tuesday evening, 23d inst. Mr. Larkin Young to Miss Mary Williams. In Chatham county, by John Foutche, Esq. on the 3d inst. Mr. Elijah Willett to Miss Parmelia Mays, daughter of Joseph Mays, Esq. of Alico. 15th inst. Dr. Gilmore to Miss Eliza G. Mays. Also, 16th, Mr. Lewis Mares to Miss Susan Laster. In Newbern, 20th ult. Mr. James M'Brinson to Miss Sarah R. Mitchell, daughter of the late Joshua Mitchell. Also, 25th ult. W. H. Mayhew, Esq. of Washington, N. C. to Miss Mary E. Flanner, daughter of Bennett Flanner, Esq. Also, 3d inst. John B. Carroll, Esq. of New York, to Miss Henrietta B. Smith. In Onslow county, 29th ult. Dr. Charles Duffin to Miss Ann House. In Nansemond county, Va. 22d ult. Captain Matthew Pierce of Halifax county, N. C. to Miss Lydia Maria Parker. In Halifax county, 23d ult. Mr. John G. Hamlet to Miss Parmelia Grawley. In Edgecombe county, 10th ult. Mr. Thomas Fender of Plymouth, to Miss Sarah Casterphene. At Yanceyville, Caswell county, 23d ult. John Kerr, Jr. Esq. to Miss Emelina B. Campbell. In Milton, same day, Mr. Larkin Chumbley to Miss Elizabeth Montgomery.

DIED.

At his residence in Franklin county, 20th ult. after a lingering illness, James Dent, Esq. aged 57. As a citizen, he stood high in the several relations of life, both public and private; as a Justice of the Peace, his inflexible and rigid adherence to justice, will be held in high estimation by all with whom he had intercourse; as a husband, he was loving and kind; as a father, tender and affectionate; as a master, humane and forbearing. He has left a disconsolate widow, and seven children, with a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to lament his death. [COMMERCIAL.]

At his residence in Cabarrus county, on the 28th ult. Joseph Young, Esq. aged about 30. In Wayne county on Wednesday, 16th ult. Mrs. Nancy Hook, wife of the Rev. Curtis Hooks. At the Salem Female Academy, Stokes county, 28th ult. Martha R. King, from East Tennessee, aged 16.

In Germantown, Stokes county, 27th ult. George O. Jones, of the firm of Banner & Jones, of that place. In Scotland Neck, Halifax county, 26th Nov. Mrs. Eliza Ann Jackson. In Northampton county, 27th ult. Mr. John C. Camp. In Halifax county, 30th ult. Mr. Robert Aaron, after a short but severe illness. In Greensboro, N. C. 30th ult. Mr. William Swain, Editor of the Greensboro Patriot, aged about 33 years.

In Craven county, 1st inst. Mrs. Ann Wade, wife of Mr. W. D. Wadsworth. On the 30th ult. in Green county, Mrs. Martha Albritton, after a lingering and painful illness of four weeks, which she bore with great fortitude. An Anti Jackson member of Congress writes on the 5th inst. "I think it likely that Taney and Kendall will both be confirmed." The supposition was that they will be confirmed by about 3 majority. Another rumor is, that if the Virginia resolutions for expunging pass, both our Senators will resign.—Richmond Ea.

THE WHIG SCHEME.

The Boston Atlas of the 31st ult. replies to the question which "has been asked by a distant press, whether or not, under the existing circumstances, Mr. Webster may think it judicious to withdraw from the Presidential contest, or permit himself to be withdrawn by his friends. This can be very easily answered. Mr. Webster will not withdraw from a candidacy, nor will he be dropped by Massachusetts." And after much palaver, the Atlas comes finally to the following conclusion:—"All these parties are now united upon Mr. Webster, are sufficiently numerous to give him, by a very large majority, the electoral vote of the State. In canvassing for any other man—indifference, discontent and division might lead to such inaction on the part of the Whigs, as would possibly hazard their electoral Ticket. The Presidency will be ultimately settled in the House. Of this, there can be no reasonable doubt. In that event, our Representatives in Congress can adopt those final measures, which to a majority of the Opposition, shall be deemed the most judicious for the OVERTHROW OF THE SYSTEM."

Thus it seems an election by the H. of R. is to constitute the Chorus of the Whig Song. It is the cue of action with them—but it will not go down with the good people of Virginia—mark it! Consistency.—"We go for the Union," said a whig paper, a few days since, when exulting in the election of Judge Lynch, in Mississippi. "Well if this don't beat all nature!" Elect a thorough going Nullifier to preserve the Union! Well—we shall hear of choosing his Satanic Majesty for a bishop, by and by, to preserve the purity of the Church! Can any one tell where all the Nullifiers are now-a-days? They are all in the ranks of the whigs, who go for the Union! and who, like the waterman, "look one way, and row another." Providence Herald.

A letter before us, states that "No special Message will be sent to Congress, for several days (not before Mr. Barton's return, &c.)—and the better opinion seems to be that when it is sent, it will be calm, and leave matters pretty much as Congress." Richmond Enquirer.

What is New York coming to?—The money and property of some of our merchants here, have not been burned up entirely. We understand that \$70,000 have been offered to the senior Mr. Campbell for the bare ground since the fire, of his lot, 25 feet on Pearl street, 125 feet deep to Water street.—N. Y. Herald.

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In Craven county, 1st inst. Mrs. Ann Wade, wife of Mr. W. D. Wadsworth. On the 30th ult. in Green county, Mrs. Martha Albritton, after a lingering and painful illness of four weeks, which she bore with great fortitude.

PRICES OF COTTON.

Cheraw, Dec 23—12 1/2 to 13 1/2. Columbia, Jan. 2—14 to 14 1/2. Wilmington, Jan. 6—13. Fayetteville, Jan. 6—13 to 13 1/2. Newbern, Jan. 8—13 1/2 to 14. New York, Jan. 1. Cotton—This article has been in weak demand at previous rates. The sales of the week consist of 2500 bales, of which 1600 were Upland, at 14 1/2 to 16; 500 Florida, at 16 to 17; and 400 Mobile and New Orleans, at 16 to 17 cents. Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 18.—A good deal of business to-day at steady prices. The sales were 5000 bales principally in American, from 7 1/2 to 11d. and 12d. for Orleans; 600 on speculation. Nov. 19.—The sales of Cotton this day, were 2500 bales, at steady prices. Charleston Market, Jan. 9.—Our semi-weekly report, says the Courier, left the market for Uplands at an advance of from 1/8 to 1/4 cent on our previous rates, principally for the finer qualities. Sales during the week, upwards of 8000 bales; at from 1 1/2 for ordinary, to 15 for prime and choice. Flour, dull at 67 1/2 to 75. Richmond, Jan. 8.—Flour, supplies moderate; sales occasionally making at 36 7/8. Wheat, red 33, white 1 40. Norfolk, Jan. 9.—Cotton, much wanted; 20 bales sold yesterday at 14 1/2 cents. Corn in demand, at 75 per bushel. Flour 87 50.

NASHVILLE HOTEL.

JOHN G. BLOUNT announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of this Establishment, which he is determined shall be kept in a manner deserving, and he hopes will receive a liberal patronage. Nashville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1836. 63

A TEACHER WANTED.

A Wake Forest Pleasant Grove Academy, one qualified to teach the English, and other Languages. Apply to. Wm. B. DUNN, Sen. Jan. 12, 1836. 365

NEW BOOKS.

Just received for sale at the North Carolina Book Store the following new and interesting novels. Clinton Bradshaw or the Adventure of a Lawyer; Linnwood by Miss Sedgwick, in 2 vols. Legends of a log cabin, 1 vol. of the conquest of Spain, 1 vol. The Hawk of Hawks Hollow, 2 vols. Paul Kelly's comic Sketch Book, 2 vols. Francesca Carrara, by L. E. L. 2 vols. Magpie Castle, 1 vol. Esch's Fisherman, 2 vols. The Madcaps and Dandies, 2 vols. Norman Leslie, by T. S. Pax, 2 vols. Poetry of life by Sarah Stickney, 3 vols. Night at Mess, 1 vol. Nuts to Crack, 1 vol. The Monks by Cooper, 2 vols. Dacre a novel, 2 vols. Tales of the Peasantry and Peasant, 2 vols. Thurlston Tales 2 vols. The Student, by E. L. Butler, 2 vols. Mephistophiles in England, 2 vols. Will Watch, 2 vols. My Life by the author of Stories of Waterloo, 2 vols. Mirriam Coffin the Whale Fisherman, 2 vols. Naval Sketch Book 2 vols. The Wife and Woman's Reward, 2 vols. Black Beard, 2 vols. The Brothers, 2 vols. Anna Grey, 2 vols. Gutierrez, a Pilgrimage beyond the sea, 2 vols. Black Watch, 2 vols. Belford Regis by Miss Mitford, 2 vols. TURNER & HUGHES. January 1st, 1836.

Rail Road Notice.

BOOKS will be opened on the third Monday of January next, and remain open until the 1st day of February ensuing, for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, at the following places, viz: In the City of Raleigh, under the direction of George W. Mordecai, William Boylan, Thomas P. Devereux, Duncan Cameron, Wm. H. Hayward, Jr., Charles Manly, Samuel F. Patterson, Alfred Jones, Beverly Daniel and Charles L. Hinton. At Louisburg, under the direction of William H. Battle, Samuel Johnson, Wm. F. Williams, Henry G. Williams and Williamson Gatewood. At Nashville—under the direction of Benjamin Blount, Henry Blount, Samuel Blount, Willis Boddie and James Battle. At Warrington—under the direction of Thos. White, Benjamin Cook, Henry Pitts, Jacob Faulcon, William H. Kearney and Joseph W. Hawkins. At Oxford—under the direction of Rhoden N. Herndon, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Benj. Kittrell, James Cooper and Thomas Lewis. At Gaston—under the direction of William W. Wilkins, John T. Weaver, James Vincent, David Clements and John B. Putney. At Roxboro in Wake county, under the direction of Charles L. Hinton, Allen Rogers, Sr. John Ligon, Jesse Powell, Seth Jones, and Wm. Roles, or any two of them. The Commissioners at the several places a-bove enumerated, will make returns to the Commissioners at Raleigh, of the amount of stock subscribed on their books respectively, on the first day of February next, or as soon thereafter as possible. D. N. CAMERON, CH' M. Board of Commissioners at Raleigh. Dec. 30, 1835. 465

Hillsboro Female Seminary.

The Winter Session of this institution will open on the 15th inst. The course of instruction continues as heretofore. After enjoying nearly ten years of public confidence, the Teachers of this School deem it needless to give any renewed assurance of fidelity for the future. Terms of Tuition: Literary Classes, from \$10 to \$15 per session. Music 25 do Drawing and Painting 10 do Board may be obtained in some of the most respectable families of the place, at \$8 or \$9 per month. WILLIAM M. GREEN, Hillsboro, Jan. 1, 1836—364 Superint't.

Bank of the State of N. Carolina.

A Dividend of four per cent. on the capital A. stocks of this Bank paid in, for the half year ending the 21st November last, has been declared, and will be paid to the stockholders at the Bank, on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches and Agencies fifteen days thereafter. By order. C. DEWEY, Cashier. Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1835. 364

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Smithfield, Johnston county, on the 15th January next, five likely NEGROES, (for division) on a credit of 6 months, with interest from sale. Three good securities will be required. D. BOON, Com'r. December 20, 1835. 263

Valuable House in Raleigh.

WILL be sold as Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1836, the valuable Brick STORE, and LOT, in Raleigh, on Fayetteville street, belonging to the estate of the late John C. Stedman, deceased, and now in the occupancy of Thomas M. Oliver. A credit of one, two, and three years, will be given, on bonds well secured, with interest from date. Further particulars made known on the day of sale. J. J. ROBERTSON, Guardian to the He