

THE ELECTIONS.—For Governor, Members of the General Assembly, &c. commences on the 24th Thursday and Friday in the present month, and ends on the 24th Thursday in August, throughout the State. The election in the 3d Congressional District, Edgecombe, Pitt, Washington and Hyde, is held on Thursday the 25th. In the 6th District, Nash, Warren, Franklin and Granville, on Friday the 29th inst. We have a District friendly and one opposed to the administration to commence the elections with—the result will be decidedly in favor of the republican ticket. Indeed there can be no doubt as to the election throughout the State, unless our opponents shall persuade the people that the elections should not turn on national politics, while they themselves vote strictly on party grounds. We shall lose several counties in whole or part, for the want of candidates, while our opponents every where bring out their most popular men, when they ought not to have the least chance of success. A friend, who is well acquainted with the political character of the State, assures us, that if the elections turn upon party grounds under the senatorial arrangements of the new Constitution, the republican majority in the Senate will be 10 or 12, and in the Commons, at least 10. Such being the fact, there cannot be a doubt as to the political complexion of the Legislature. We say, then, to our Democratic Republican Electors—to the Polls—to the Polls—remember the past, and be not deceived.

GALLANTRY.—A party of citizens, with several ladies, made an excursion on the fourth, in a boat, and landed at Fort Erie, to take refreshments. While there the party was seized by a British Major, of the name of Kirby, and marked several miles, on foot, beneath a burning sun, to Waterloo, where the Major dismissed them on their parole of honor, not to trespass on his Majesty's dominions. Some of the papers think the major ought to be knighted for this gallant exploit, and the accolade given with a rope's end by the sailor-king. We think he should be made a knight of the garter and exalted by the contributions of the ladies he so gallantly arrested.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—The Federal Whig papers pronounce the assertion false, that any of the leaders of their party would deprive the people of the right of voting; and one, which gross more puerile and trifling every number, says it, "knew it was false," alluding to a circumstance of which it could not possibly know the details and which are true. The doctrine has been entertained by a portion of the Federal Party, since the foundation of our republic, "that the laboring class of society ought not to participate in political power, because it would endanger the right of the property holder, & is incompatible with the stability of freedom." The people, say the aristocrats, "is a monster that must be muzzled!" and although it is not asserted that such is the general sentiment of the party, it is a folly to deny that some of the leaders entertain these opinions. We have lately asked the question of some of our country friends—"Do you know of any man in your neighborhood, who, by his expressions or conduct, gives his fellow citizen to understand that the people are incapable of self government?" When the answer has been "yes,"—(for every neighborhood is not cursed with an inflated blockhead of the sort) we have inquired, "to what party does he belong?" The answer has always been, "the Whigs—or Tories, as we call them." We invite our fellow citizens to pursue this inquiry—it will do more to enlighten them on this important matter, than any thing that can be said or written. They will find no man in this Union, who would deprive the people of the right of voting who is not of the Federal Whig party. They will find no monarchist who is not a Federal Whig; and no disunionist who will not claim a similar alliance.

THOMAS C. MILLER, Esq. of Bladen County, and **EDWARD G. BENNES, Esq.** of Newbern, have been licensed to practice law in the County Courts of this State.

COTTON FACTORY.—A new Cotton Factory with 500 spindles, has been erected in the town of Fayetteville, by Charles P. Mallete, Esq. and is now in full operation.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—We learn that Dr. THOMAS BUNTING is the Van Buren candidate, for the Senate in our Legislature, in the county of Sampson; we also learn Mr. GAVEN has declined.

GREAT STAUNTON CONVENTION.—The great Staunton, Virg. Convention, assembled on the 4th and adjourned on the 6th inst. But a fraction of the State was represented—only eighteen out of one hundred and seventeen counties. So much for the great Harrison Convention.

THE WILMINGTON JUNTO. "I faith, sweetheart, methinks now you are in an excellent good temperality; your pulse beats as extraordinarily as heart would desire; and your color, I warrant you, is as red as any rose." Shakespeare.

The writer of the following vulgar personal attack, is somewhat in a passion, because we stated that there was a Junto in the Wilmington District which desired to control it, the nucleus of which was in the town of Wilmington—a fact, which if not known to every man in the District, is sufficiently confirmed by the readiness with which some of the nucleus have found a head "for the cap." We publish the article entire:—

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, of July 15. "His coat, when first he put it on, He turned it once—and then again— AGAIN—It is a fact!" Old Ballad.

Mr. COCHRAN: A friend has just shown to me the last number of the "Standard" published at Raleigh; and directed my attention to an article headed "Wilmington District," which is from the pen of your late predecessor. Having in

his younger days, possibly been initiated into the same, I have a recollection of the "Junto" in every community, plotting mischief dire. As we are not aware of the existence, among us, of his alleged "Junto," and as he is so full of patriotic zeal for the welfare of the people, we should think duty would compel him to expose fully, eye and by name, the conspirators in "a combination, formed to subvert the rights of the free press, and dissolve the Union of the States." Indeed, we should like to know the names of the conspirators, and the names of the private individuals before the public. His duty as a citizen requires it—a regard for his own veracity, should prompt him to make the disclosure.

But no, Mr. Editor, this unblushing declaration of your predecessor, is a gross libel upon this community—upon men by whom this viper was taken and warmed again into life. As he elsewhere declares that "as one of the legitimate privileges of a free press, is to expose those who have been guilty of the grossest political tergiversations," we propose to note a few things in the political history of this gross calumniator, who avows himself ready to "yield private feelings in the arena of political contentions." The "he" would not desire that this matter should be subject to public animadversion. We think "the public good" requires that "we must direct our censures, that a due estimate may be formed of the reliance upon charges emanating from such a source.

Be it then known, that when the late Cape Fear Recorder was understood to be for sale, the present proprietor of the Standard, your immediate predecessor, was desirous of becoming the purchaser. His political principles then being, by profession in opposition to the administration of Gen. Jackson. The Recorder passed into other hands. We next find this hunter-up of the files of the old Wilmington Gazette, a joint Editor and proprietor of the "people's press" (we copy Mr. Commissioner L. D. Henry's style of penmanship) which we all know, was an uncompromising Jacksonian publication. At this time, it may have been that "any man, amiable in private life," pitied the stern necessity which "placed him in political array" against his own professed principles, and made him finally "sanction" their "dereliction." Time rolled on, and soon he appropriated to himself all the prey; and the weighty cause of Jacksonism in the "Wilmington District," and through it, the State, rested upon his shoulders. And could he bear the ponderous load himself alone?—Alas! the little knot of Aristocrats, control "also" for him, he thought he could not, and sank beneath the load. Well may he "deprecate the fatal delusion," which at once cast "him into the arms of a Junto"—the conspirator and traitors in the "Wilmington District." But so it was.

Next we find this Jackson champion, who, by the by, went not to the rescue, till it was well ascertained that the Hero had beaten every foe, surrendering his principles again, and becoming a no-party man, and publisher and Editor of a neutral paper. We will not say that "he threw him self into the arms of the Junto," and caught the support of "men amiable in private life"—yet by him known to be "a combination formed to subvert the rights of the people," or that he became one of the "same who have been won from the side of the people," but leave him to settle that matter with the original patrons of the "People's Press."

Seated in his chair neutrality, we next behold the lion rampant now become gentle as the lamb.

"No sound did he utter, Save the innocent bleat." He professed to entertain "high personal regard for Gen. Dudley," but failed to deplore his fatal delusion; nor did he, patriot like, warn the people to beware of "many men amiable in private life; whom, according to his professed assertions, he must have known "to be opposed to the rights of the people"—the old leader of Federalism,—an aristocratic faction, who would sacrifice the interest and comfort of every farmer and mechanic—with "neither regard or sympathy for the people, or on personal or family exaltation"—seeking "for the sanction of law to enforce claims to distinction, and make the children of others, pay homage to upstart haughtiness and insolence." On no nothing of this; but why thus tame and silent? He had discovered that his Fanny Wright principles would not pass current in this community; nor would it answer for him to renew his "regrets that a political opponent was amiable in private life." He found by a neutral course, he could make no money.

But it is time to be done with such a man, now and forever; and we will only enquire why he went to Raleigh, and what he made of the unblushing calumniator of real friends, who sustained him here, when his own partisans failed to aid him? Let his published and private avowals answer: "I go to Raleigh because I can make more money."

We leave him with his "friends and patrons of the Wilmington District," to form their own estimate of the nature of the interest he takes in their welfare. He has proved himself the trader of the CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON. The anonymous writer who penned the above, and impudently signs himself the "citizens of Wilmington," has attached more importance to his Federal Whig Junto, than was awarded in our remarks. The combination formed to dissolve the Union is of a higher grade and of a wider range than comes within the compass of the "nucleus," in which are few hearts, and fewer heads, capable of managing a plot of such mischievous magnitude. So the fanciful iteration of the author, upon which all the pungency of his delicate satire rested, is dissolved into "thin air."

In order to make the matter a "common quarrel," the author accuses us of a libel upon the community of Wilmington, when we only cautioned our fellow-citizens against a Federal Whig Junto or aristocratic faction in the District, the nucleus of which is in the town of Wilmington. The people of that place know that we never have nor never can, predicating our sentiments upon past events, speak or write of them otherwise than with affection and respect—but we do not admit that we have been warmed into life by the members of that community; having received from them no more than they bestow upon all industrious and useful citizens. The results of our business there, are attributable to our own untiring industry—this every man in New-Hanover knows who knows any thing about it. The little knot of fibing aristocrats who gave birth to the above libel, (if any thing so ridiculously false and absurd can be called a libel) will meet with a disappointment on this head, in the breast of every honest man in the community—nor is there a Whig in the town of Wilmington, when the heat of party excitement shall subside, that will not be ashamed of the article signed "citizens of Wilmington," and condemn its insolence, its vulgarity, and its misrepresentations.

Our political course has always been open and candid. On the 8th of May 1833, we took charge of the "People's Press," and in our introductory address is the following paragraph:—

Although formerly opposed to General Jackson, as President of the United States; I have for some time past, become convinced that his reelection was identified with the best interests of our country, if not with the integrity of the Union itself. I consequently became attached to that party which procured his election and which approves of his administration; for his election had become, with me, no longer a question of party, but of patriotism. Subsequent events have realized the anticipations I had formed, and a vast majority of those who opposed his election, now agree that this event was of the most fortunate nature. My desire now is, as far as I have the power, to give the administration of General Jackson every encouraging and commendatory aid; and if errors should be hereafter committed by the President, his conduct during the excitement, which is deserving of the highest applause from his countrymen, will soften the language of rebuke. Such will be the political character of The People's Press.

The reasons for pursuing a neutral course were given to the public, and were satisfactory to all parties at the time. If we had been influenced by making "two thousand a year," it is a little singular that this operated but five months—that being about the length of time a neutral paper was published by us.

"But it is time to be done with such a man, now and forever"—says the author of this splendid specimen of decency and elegance. We should like to know how much the author or authors geyer had to do with us; we should like to see an exhibit of the amount of the "sustaining" generosity—even as an equivalent for work and labor done—which is the only "sustaining" we have received from any. We shall lose no real friends—no real friend will be lost because we freely and fearlessly advocate the political doctrines we have espoused.

The author gives but half of our "published and private avowals" for coming to Raleigh. It was because a fairer prospect of business presented itself, and because we would have an opportunity of fully and freely expressing our political opinions—which, under the favor of Heaven, we shall do—nor exempt from remark the aristocratic junto of the Wilmington District, who would control its destinies, and through it the destinies of the State—the nucleus of which is found in the town of Wilmington.

There is one allusion which we do not understand. The author says—"he had discovered that his Fanny Wright principles would not pass current in this community." We saw accounts of Lectures given by a female of this name, in the New-York papers, several years ago, and so far as we could understand, the principles advocated by her were exactly opposite to any thing and every thing we have ever thought or expressed. We do not know that we ever read a line of her writings—the writer probably understands them.

It is amusing to see the ten or a dozen Federal Whig political aspirants, (who form the nucleus of the Federal Whig aristocracy of the Wilmington District) styled the "Citizens of Wilmington" by their refined and delicate spokesman. We dare say they do think they are the only "Citizens" of any consequence in Wilmington or the District.

Mr. MADISON.—Among the papers left by this venerated patriot, is a work, which will fill two large octavo volumes, entitled a Report of the Proceedings in the Federal Convention, taken at the time, with notes, and a compendious history of the events that led to the call of the Convention. The volume will appear simultaneously in this country and in England. Mr. Madison bequeathed \$13,000 in legacies, of which the Virginia University receives \$15,000 and the Colonization Society \$4,300; the rest of his estate is left to his wife, who is appointed sole executrix.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STANDARD.

THE POST OFFICE BILL, &c. Is it not a matter of perfect astonishment Mr. Editor, that any Southern member of Congress could and would deliberately vote to keep the Post Office of the United States open to the transmission of the inflammatory and murder inspiring appeals of the abolitionists? When Mr. Van Buren, who has been so much and so needlessly abused, came forward nobly as he generally does, and voted to put down, in an unlimited sense, the circulation of such vile and inflammatory trash, southern members of Congress,—voted for the power still to remain with the miserable wretches, who compose the abolition gang. What can it betoken, but party madness and foolishness in the extreme in those who doubtless think themselves wise. I have seen the names of those men in print, but I have forgotten them, be so good, Mr. Editor, as to print their names in Capitals, in the "Standard."

When they knew the excitement on this subject, when they knew how our blacks are perhaps aware of a sympathy at the north—they could thus vote, and southern men too!

If this is not a step of party madness, that needs rebuke, I never heard or expect to hear of one again. Will southern slaveholders or a southern people ever elect these men again? I understand Mr. Editor they are **Whigs**. X.

ROBESON Co., July 14, 1836.
To the Editor of the Standard:
Sir;—Permit me, through your paper, to ask the leaders of the White Meeting, held on the week of last Superior Court, in Lumberton, what could have been their object in placing the names of good and honest men upon their Committee of Vigilance, who are friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren? Was it for the purpose of deceiving the people abroad, or did they intend revolutionizing their country by forcing men into their ranks?
A VOTER.
Paganini has found a rival in a Norwegian fiddler, Ole Bull who has made his appearance at the King's Theatre in Lon-

don. He performed some pieces of his own composition, electrified his auditory, and drew tears from the eyes of the ladies. It is said that "for sentiment and what may be termed 'singing' on the instrument, power and fullness of tone, pathos and rapidity of execution, he surpasses Paganini. Ole Bull, therefore, it is surmised will make a fortune out of 'John Bull.'"
New-York Post.

The Salem (N. C.) Chronicle says that Cotton Factories are springing up to a considerable extent in North Carolina. There is one of 2000 spindles at Greensborough, one at Haw River, one at Mocksville, another at Cane Creek. If this laudable spirit continues, says the same paper, "Then farewell to all domestic Jars, All bullying nonsense done—An endless chain or rail road cars, Will bind us all in one."

MARRIED.
In Orange county, Indiana on the 16th ult. by A. Meacham, esq. Mr. William M. Lindley, to Miss Dorey Faucette daughter of Mr. George Faucette.

DIED.
In the Town of Nashville on the 10th, of Cholera Infantum CHARLES CARROLL, infant and only child, of Doct. Jos. A. Drake.
"His Smiling lip is cold and still,
"His voice is heard no more,
And all is dark and dreary now
Where all was joy before."

COMMUNICATED.
Died, At his summer residence on Shalotte, Brunswick county on the 6th instant, in the 62nd year of his age, JOHN JULIUS GAUSE, Esq. Obituary, artfully penned in the language of praise, for the purpose of blazoning virtues, which were never discovered previous to the death of the eulogized individual; or to palliate foibles and vices, which deserve reprobation, excite disgust and contempt; and injurious in their moral tendencies. There is, on the other hand, a propriety and an efficacious agency, in presenting to the public, a just representation of characters, who have ended a career of private virtue and public usefulness.

Mr. Gause, was known in public life, in his native county of Brunswick, for nearly 40 years. With abilities far above mediocrity, he filled various stations, with credit to himself and advantage to his fellow citizens. When he was a young man, he executed the duties of clerk of the court, with facility and despatch seldom equalled; with neatness and accuracy rarely attained by the longest practice; and with a probity, that malice never dared to assail; and he afterwards, served the State efficiently, at different periods, in the legislature. In these posts, he uniformly fulfilled his duty, with independent and uncompromising integrity, and an ardent zeal for the good of his country. Actively engaged in plans for the public benefit, as well when he was in, as when he was out of office, he invariably maintained his dignity, by the frank assertion of his opinions; by a deportment marked by its seriousness and its decorum; and by a punctilious observance of the proprieties of conversation, and the minutest decencies of social intercourse.

Unassuming in his manners, affable and intelligent in conversation, he commanded the respect of all; and particularly of those, who were eminent in the walks of life; at the same time exhibiting, to the old as well as to the young, an example and a pattern for imitation. In all the divisions and excitements of party, political and religious, he never lost the sanity of his manners, or the liberality of his sentiments. He had not in his temperament, any thing of the virulence of faction or the intolerance of bigotry, and his kindness and respect for his friends, of opinions opposite to his own, was never impaired or diminished. It may be added to his praise, that he respected character, without regard to wealth or to station.

As the head of a family, he was at once exemplary and amiable. He spared neither labor nor expense, in educating his children to virtue and usefulness. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for more than 30 years, and died in that communion, in humble resignation to the Divine will. In the whole tenor of his life, he furnished testimonies of the practical utility of religious principles; and impressed respect by the sincerity of his belief, and the consistency of his conduct. He understood and practised true dignity; and his benevolence unwarped by bigotry, diffused its influences over the whole surface of society. His pure and liberal spirit, cherished no sympathies with partial intolerance or with vulgar rancor.
Such a man is a loss at any time. He is a grievous loss in the present state of society. Yet even if death, we may derive to ourselves an advantage in contemplating his character—and in contrasting it, with that of the fraudulent aspirers after consequence, and the motley pretenders to private and public virtue, who are stimulated to action, by vulgar vanity and ignorant ambition.

CHEROKEE LANDS.
ON the twenty-fourth day of October next, at the town of Franklin, in the county of Macon, State of North-Carolina, a public sale will commence and be kept open for the space of one week, and no longer, for the purpose of selling all the lands which have been surveyed and remain unsold, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, previous to 1820. The sale will be conducted by a commissioner appointed for that purpose.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
July 21. July 18th 1836. 90—3m.
The Star, and Register; Western Carolina and Fayetteville Journal, will insert the above 3 months, and send their accounts to the Executive Office.

Copper, Tin and SHEET IRON WORK.



THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to execute all kinds of Work in the above line.—STILLS made to order, or repaired at the shortest notice.
FRANCIS H. REEDER.
Raleigh, July 21, 1836. 90—3t.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
THE above reward will be given for the detection of the individual who entered the Governor's Office, during the day of the 14th Oct., and defaced the Maps and Books of the
Raleigh N. C. 16th July 1836. 90 3t.

RUN AWAY.
FROM the subscriber, on the 15th of July, my negro man named

DAVIE.
He is about six feet high; between 35 and 40 years of age; light complexion; a negro; one of his hands has been burnt, leaving a scar; and his little finger is bent out; one of his upper front teeth is out; tolerably quick spoken, with a somewhat lively look. I will give Twenty Dollars for his confinement in any Jail, and Twenty Five for his delivery to me at my house, near Rolesville, Wake County.
He may have a free pass, and attempt to make his way to Tennessee.

WILEY MITCHELL.
Wake co. July 21, 1836. 90—1f. 3. p.

TO FARMERS AND PHYSICIANS. FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land of 450 acres, and appurtenances. The land is in good condition; part to clear, which is very good, situated within 16 miles of
RALEIGH and SMITHFIELD, and within one mile of **NEUSE RIVER.**
The dwelling house has seven rooms; the stock is recently selected. Does a purchaser seek a healthy and pleasant situation; good well and excellent spring water; productive soil; a neighborhood of economical and industrious habits; To whom an appropriate investigation of these and other advantages. In the event of my leaving, I would be pleased to see a regular bred Physician located in this section; one that can be commended to a confiding people, would do well to confer with the subscriber.
THOMAS J. VAIDEN, M. D.
Johnston Co. N. C. July 21, 1836. 90—3t.
The Register, will please insert the above 3 times.

FARMER'S VIEW FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is anxious to move to the West, and offers for sale his Tract of Land whereon he now resides, lying on Deep River, in Chatham County, twelve miles above Haywood, one and a half below Evans' Bridge, and a half below the Gulf, and twelve south of Pittsborough; containing Twelve Hundred and Sixty-eight acres; more than one half lays in the Bend of the River, Six Hundred acres of which are cleared, and may be called first and second low grounds. There is a great deal of very good Land to clear, a good site for a Cotton Factory, and a Merchant Mill on the River. One half of this site is owned by Peter Evans, Esq. This Tract is less subject to be injured by high water than any tract on the River. It is very level for this section of country, and very productive for Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c. &c. It is sufficient to say Twenty-five or Thirty hands can be worked to very great advantage, and the farm made richer every year. The plantation is in good repair, well watered, the situation high and healthy; on it is a large Frame Dwelling House, four rooms below and three above, with six fire places, and a large Frame Barn, fifty-two feet by twenty-four; in it is a large Wheat Thrasher and a Cotton Gin, a Cotton Screw; and necessary out-houses. For the information of persons in the lower part of the State, I refer them to Peter Evans, Esq. of Edgecombe; he owns the land immediately above me, on the opposite side of the River. I offer to sell part or all, so to suit the purchaser. I advise those who wish to get a Bargain and a good Farm to apply and shortly. The subscriber can be found on the plantation at any time.
THOMAS FARISH.
July, 1836. 89—1f.

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received while in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: Provided, That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and the infantry of the regular army, and no more. Provided also, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose service during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow, and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act heretofore amended.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest, in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect; each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file; before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.
SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of

evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe: Approved, July 4th, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Pension Office, July 9, 1836.
In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof of the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer or soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her on the list for it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, she shall pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day, (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service, and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods, and the rank and name of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or country, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service; whether he was drafted; was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such further particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as to the relation under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the 3d section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing regulations direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by recorded documentary evidence, such as a copy of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimant's declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditional evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy, or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimant, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATION.
In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT of _____ ss.
I, _____ of _____ personally appeared _____ a resident of _____ in the county of _____ and State, Territory, or District of _____ aged _____ years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of _____ who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in paragraph No. _____ of these regulations.]
She further declares that she was married to the said _____ on the _____ day of _____ in the year _____ hundred and _____ that her husband, the aforesaid _____ died on the _____ day of _____ and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.
Sworn to and subscribed, on the day and year above written, and before _____
July 11 1836. 90 2t.