PRICES CURRENT.

		107	20000	120	
- March 19		March 29.		March 26	April 8
	gall.	cis. cte.		CIS. CIS.	CLS CLS.
Brandy, Cogniac,	84			150 175	130 200
Peach		37 40	1 43	40 45	36 60
	1ь.	-	50 55	75 80	60 75
Bacon,	10.	83	51 6	5 6	6
Becswax,		16 20	32 33	32 35	3. Ver
Butter,			15 20	-15 16	-
Coffee,		18 20	16 21	18 20	18 22
Corn,	bush.			35 40	35 40
Cotton,	16.	14 15	* 1 CONT. CONT.	161 17	15 201
Candles, mould,		10 12		15 16	1 -
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	90 92	65 75	_
Flour,	bbl.	450 600		600 700	450 700
Gin, Holland,	gali.	80 90	90 125	100 125	90 125
Country,		36 40	43 45	40 50	-
Iron,	ton	8500 9000		_	9000 10500
Lard,	16.	8 8	7 8	7 8	-
Line,	Casa	150 200	250 300	_	150 175
Moiasses,	gall.	25	28 30	25 30	33 35
Powder, Amer	keg	l . –	500 800	-	600 650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	85 90	80 100	90 100	125 150
West India,		65 70	70 80	75 85	75 100
New England,		374 40	421 45	40 42	37 45
Rice	CWI.	325 337	350 400	350 375	_
Shot,		_	1100 1200	-	950 1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50 55	75 80	65 75	75
Turk's Island,		50	65 75	60	_
Sugar. Brown,	cwt.	850 900	8 10 1050	900 1250	900 1300
Loaf,	16.	_	17 19	18 20	15 23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowde		_	150 175	_	150 200
Hyson,	1	_	120 120		_
Young Hyson,		_	_	_	110 125
Tobacco,	cwt	400 450	400 450	_	300 1000
Tallow	16.	9 10	6 7	12 13	_
Wheat,	bush.		80 - 85	,	80 87
Whiskey,	gall.	33	321 58	35 40	25 *311
Wine, adeira,	gati.	_	250 400		250 400
Teneritle		_	125 150	169 -175	_
Sherry,	1	_		200 225	_
Port		_	200 325	_	_
Mala		_	80	_	_
	1		1 3 1	17 (1	
45					

#### HILLSBOROUGH, N.C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS BEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper dicontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded -- And no paper wid be decontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the pub

Risher.
Whoever will procure seven subscribers
wholl receive the and guara nee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Adv r sements not exce ding sixteen lines will be inserted three umes for one dollar. and eventy-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and mass of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon pusiness relative to the naper must be post-paid.

TE subscribers have just received, and ar now opening, a large assortment of D ) Gods, Hardware and Cottery, together with a complete assortment of Groceries.

Ladies' Morocco, Seal skin and Kid Shors.

Leghorn and Straw Flats, of the

most recent fashions; all of which were seleased from the New-York and Philadelphia markets, and will be sold low for cash. They also expect additional supplies daily.

Cain & Moore.

FAYETTEVILLE.

### Robert Juffray & Co. present Des Grants.

E now receiving their spring supplies om England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country nershants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal or dit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market. March 25.

David B Crane & Co.

criving their pling importa-

utlery, Maril e usualty k-pt ffer a stonea liberal condit. 67 4×

for sale. of 16th of rity drage in

#### AT | ENTION!

To the Officers, A oncommissioned Officers, and Musicians.

esq. of the first Saturday May next, at eleven o'clock in the morning. the law directs for drds, muster, as martial and all martial; and all deanqueness former must are also ordered to attend and give their ex-

Howel T. Hicks.

Adjutant of the 2d Orange Regiment.

## ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the First or Hilleto rough Regiment of Orange County Militias You are hereby notified and commanded to attend at the usual parade ground in tinisborough, at 10 o'clock on Friday the 29th day of April next, equipped as the liv directs, for drill, and also for a regimental court mart al. And the commanding officers of companies are ordered to attend, with all under their respective command on Saturday, the day next following, at the place and hour afor said, properly equipped for regi-mental exercise. The captains or command-ers of companies are moreover specially or-

dered to make returns of their respective

companies. All of which there interested are

required to take due notice. Jos. A. Woods, Col. Communicant.

Labourers Wanted On the cap Plar River, be ween Fayet evine and Wilmington.

I' is my interior to recommence the works for he improve tent of he Cape-Far River between Facetteville and Wil-Mington, as each as the season will admit.

Any number of labourers who choose to

apply will find immediate employment. Owners of Segroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the fros sions are whole some and aburdant, and every attention will be paid to their

cleanliness and heat h. Hamilton Fulton, March, 9. 66-6w State Enginer.

THOMAS DAY.

# CABINET-MAKER,

Refugers bis thanks to his triends and the public for the patronage he has rewed, and wishes to inform them that he intends continuing his business at his old stand, and is well prepared to manufacture all kinds

Mahogany, Walnut, and Stained

Farmture. He has on hand a small stock of Mahogany Furn ture, made of the best St. Domingo mangton, hogany, in the newest fashion, and executed in the most faithful manner;-and also some SOn, Walnut and Stained Furniture, and high and post B. dsteads, turner according to the t paterns; all which i will sell at reduced and on the most accommodating terms.

> xander Harrison & Co. on Queen Street, OR SALP

Bridles. arriage and Gig un, Wagon Geer. OT SHOES.

cle their line, fo cash, or on a I will receive in paym in

From the National Journal. MR CLAY'S ADDRESS.

To the people of the congressional district com-posed of the counties of Fayette, Woodford, and Clarke, in Kentucky

The relations of your representa ive and of your neighbor in which I have so long stood, and in which I have expertenced so many strong proofs of your confidence, at achment and friendship. naving just been, the one terminated. and the other suspended, I avail my. self of the occasion on taking. I hope temporary leave of you, to express my unteligned gratitude for all your lavors, and to assure you that I shall cherish a fond and unceasing recollection of them. The extraordinary circumstances in which, during the late session of congress, I have been placed, and the unmerited animadversions which I have brought upon myself, for an honest and faithful discharge of my public duty, form an additional motive to: this appeal to your candor and justice. It, in the office which I have just left, I have abused your confid ace and betrayed your interests, I cauno deserve your support in that on the futies of which I have now entered. On the contrary, should it appear that I have been assailed with ou just cause, and that misguided z al and interested passions have singlet me out as a victim, I cannot doubt that I shall commue to find in the entightened tra bonal of the public, that cheering countenance and impartial judgment, with out which a public servant cannot possibly discharge with advantage the trust confided to him.

I is known to you, that my name had been pr semed by the respectable states of One, K ntucky, Louisiana, and Missects, for the office of president, to the con ideration of the American public, and that it had attracted some attention in it e quarters of the union. When earry 1 November last, I took my departure from the district to repair to ties cay, the issue of the presidential election before the people was unknown. Evenis, however, had then so for transpired as to render it nightly pro sable to there would be a should be exforded roughte house o representa v. s. It became, therefore, my duty to consider, and to make epan opinion on the respective pretensions of the three gentleman that might be returned, and at that early pried I stated to Dr. Drake, ne of the professors in the medical school of Transylvania university, and to John J. Crittenden, esq. of Franktori, my lete mination to support Mr. Adains in preference to Gen. Jackson. I wrote to Charles Hammond, Esq. of Cincinnati, about the same time, mentioned certain objections to the election of Mr. Crawford, (among which was that of his continued il: hearth,) that appeare to me almost insuperable.

During my journey hither, and up to near Christmas, it remained uncertain whether M. Crawford or I would be returned to the house of representatives. Up foncar Christmas, all our information made it highly probable that the vote of Louisiana would be given to me, and that I should consequently be returned, to the exclusion of a Crawford. And wallst that probability was strong, I communicated to Mr. Senator Johnston, from Louisiana, my resolution not to allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the neuse, it I were returned, to constitute an obstacle, for one moment, to an election in the house of representatives.

During the month of December, and the greater part of January, strong protessions of high consideration, and of unbounded admiration of me, were made to my friends, in the greatest profusion, by some of the active triends of all the returned candidates. Every body prolessed to regret, after I was excluded from the house, that I had not been returned to it. I see med to be the favourite of every body. Describing my situation to a distant friend, I said to him, " I am enjoying, whist alive, the posthumous honors which are usually awarded to the v nerated dead." A person not acquainted with human nature would have been surprised, in listening to these praises, that the object of them had not been elected by general acclamation. None made more or warmer manifestations of these sentiments of esteem and admiration, than some of the friends of Gen. Ja kson. None was so reserved as hose of Mr. Adams, under an opinion, as I have learnt since the election, which they early imbibed, that the western vote would be only influenced by its own sense of public duty; and that if its judgment pointed to any other than Mr. Adams, nothing which they could do would secure it to him. These professions and manifestations were taken by me for what they were worth. I knew that the sunbeams would quickly disappear, after my opinion

would be succeded by a storm, although I did not foresee exactly how it would burst upon my poor head. I found my self transformed from a candidate be fore the people, into an elector for the people. I deliberately examined the duties incident to this new attieude, and weighed all the facts before me, upon which my judgment was to be formed or reviewed. If the eagerness of any of the heated partizans of the respective candidates suggested a tardiness in the declaration of my intention, I believed that the new relation in which I was placed to the subject, imposed on me an obligation to pay some respect to delleacy and decorum.

Meanwhite that very reserve supplied aliment to newspaper criticism. The cities could not comprehend how a man, standing as I stood towards the other gentlemen, should be restrained by a sense of propriety, from instantly fighting under the banners of one of them, against others. Letters were issued from the manufactory at Wash ington, to come back, after performing long journeys, for Washington con sumption. These letters imputed to " Mr. Clay and his friends a mysterious air, a portentous silence," &c. From dark and distant hims the progress was easy to open and butter denunciation. Anonymous letters, full of menace and abuse, were almost daily poured in on me. Personal threats were communicated to me, through friendly organs, and I was kindly apprised of all the glories of village effigies which awaited me. A sys tematic attack was simultaneously commenced upon me from Boston to Charleston, with an object, present and future, which it was impossible to mistake. No man but myself could know the nature, extent, and variety of means, which were employed to awe and influence me. I bore them, I trust, as your representative ought to have borne them, and as became me. Then followed the letter, afterwards adopted as his own by Mr. K emer, to the Columpian Observer .- With its charater and contents you are well a quanter. When I saw that letter, affege to be written by member of the very house over which I was presiding, who was belonging to a particular atton, oy name, a member, with whom I month be daily exchanging, at least on my partitriendly salutations, and who was posiby receiving from me constantly acts of courtesy and kindness, I test that I could no longer remain silent. A crisis appeared to me to have arised in my public life. I ssued my rare. I ought not to have put in it the last paragraph, because although it does not necessarily imply the resort to a personal combat. it ad hits of that construction; nor will I conceal that such a possible issue was within my contemplation. I owe it to the community to say, that heretofore I may have done, or by mevnable circumstances might be forced to do, no man in it holds a deeper abhorance than I do, that pernicious practice Condemned as it must be by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing of religion, of every thinking man it is an affair of feeling about which we cannot, slinough we should, reason. Its true corrective will be found when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in

my card, " Another card," under Mr. Kremer's name, was published in the Intelligencer. The night b torc, as I was voluntarity informed, Mr. Eaton, a senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of Gen. Jackson (who boarded in the end of this try opposite to that in which Mr Kremer took up his abode, a distance of about two miles and a hall) was closeted for some time with him. Mr. Kreiner is entitled to great credit for having overcome all the dis advantages, incident to his early life and the want of education, and forced his way to the honorable station of a member of the house of representatives, Ardent in his attachment to the cause which he had espoused, Gen. Jackson is his idol, and of his blind zeal others have availed themselves, and have made him their dope and their instrument. I do not pretend to know the object of Mr. Eston's visit to him. I state the fact, as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is composed with some care and no little art, and he is made to avow in it, though somewhat equivocally, that he is the author of the letter to the Co. lumbian Observer. To Mr. Crowninshield, a member fr m Massachusetts, formerly secretary of the navy, he declared that he was not the author of that let. ter. In his card he draws a clear line of separation between my friends and me, acquitting them, and undertaking to make good his charges, in that letter. only so far as I was concerned. Th purpose of this discrimination is obvious. At hat time the election was u. decided, and it was therefore as imporshould be ascertained, and that they I tant to abstain from imputations against

its unqualified proscription.

A tew days after the publication of

my friends, as it was politic to fix hem upon me. It they could be made to bulieve that I had been perfidious, in the transport of their indignation, they might have been carried to the support of Gen. Jackson. I received the National Intelligencer, containing Mr. Kremer's card, at breakfast, (the usual time of its distribution,) on the morning of its publication. As soon as I read the eard, I took my resolution. The terms of it clearly implied that it had not entered into his conception to have a personal affair with me; and I should have justiy exposed myself to universal rid cule, if I had sought one with hom. determined to ley one matter before the house, and respectfully to levice an investigation of my conduct. I accordingly made a communication to the house, on the same day, the motives for which I assigned. Mr. Kremer was in his place, and when I sat down, researd stated that he was prepared and willing to substantiate his charges agains me. This was his voluntary declaration, unprompted by his aiders and abettors, who had no opportunity of previous consultation with nim on that point. Here was an issue publicly and solemly joined, in which, the accused invoked an i quiry into serious charge, against him, and the accuser professed an ability and a willingness to establish them. A debate ensued on the next day, which occupied the greatest part of it, during which Mr. K mer declared to Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, a friend of mine, and to Mr. Little of Maryland, a friend of Gen. Jackson, as they have certified, " that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor, in ois intended vote for Mr Adams as president, or that he had transerred, or sould tranfer the votes or interest of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was among the last men to the metion to make such a charge against Mr. Clays and that his letter was never intended to convey the i 'ea given to it." Mr. Digges, a highly respectable inhabitant of this city, has certified the same declarations of Mr. K emer.

A message was also conveyed to me during the discussions, through a m mber of the house, to ascertain if I would be satisfie with an explanation which was put on paper and shown to me, and which it was stated Mr. Kenter was willing in his place to mak . I replied the the matter was in the possession of the buse. I was afterwards told that Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, got hold of that paper, but it in hypopus, and that he advised Mr. h. on step without the approbation of his friends, Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved an dournment of the house, on information hich he received of the probability of Mr. 2.'s making a satisfactory atonement, on n xt day, for the injury which he had done me, which I have no doubt he would have made if he had been lelf to the impulse of his native honesty. The house decided to refer my communication to a committee, and adjourned until next day to appoint it by ballor. In the mean time M. Kremer had taken, I presume, or rather there has been forced upon him, the advice of his frends, and I heard no more of the apology A committee was appointed of seven gentlemen, of whom n tone was my political friend, but who were among the most eminent members of the body. I ice ived no summons or notification from the committee from its first organization to its final disolution, out M. K. was called upon by it to bring forward his proofs. For one moment be pleased to stop here and contemplate his posture, his relation to the house and to me, and the high obligations onder which he had voluntarily placed himself. He was a member of one of the most august assemblies on earth, of which he was bound to defend the purity, or expose the corruption, by every consideration which ought to influence a patrior bosom. A most responsible and highly important constitutional duty was to be performed by that assembly. H. had chosen in an anonymous letter, to bring against its presiding officer, charges, in respect to that duty, of the most flagitious character. These charges comprehend delegations from several highly respect bie states. If true, that presiding officer merit d not merely to be dragged from the chair, but to be expelled the house. He challenges an investigation into his conduct, and Mr. Kremer boidly excepts the challenge, and promises to sustain his accusation, The committee appointed by the house itself, with the common consent of both parties, calls upon Mr. Kremer to exeute his pleage, publicly given in his proper place, and also previously given in the public prints. Here is the theane of the aileged arrangements; this the vicinage in which the trial ought to take place. Every thing was here fresh in the recollection of the witnesses, if here were any. Here all the proofs were o centrated.

M. Ke ner was stimulated by every motive which could impel to action;