COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER. " DEMOCRATIC" MEETING IN LENOIR.

NO. IV.

The 4th cause of hostility to Mr. Clay set forth in the "Democratic" proceedings in Lenoir is that "he disregards, and has repeatedly set at naught the obligation of the representative to obey the will of the constituency, which we hold to by the very essence of a representative Govment" That it is the duty of a representative to faithfully reflect the wishes of his constituents, however ascertained, unless it be an infraction of the Constitution, or a violation of the laws of the land, or involve the commission of an act of moral turpitude, admits neither of question or doubt. The right of instruction is one held dear by every true Republican; it naturally results from the sovereighty of the people, and is an inherent attribute of sovereign power. The representative is but the agent of the people, invested with their power, and clothed with authority from them, to perform such acts as will conform to the will of the majority of them, provided they require nothing of him that will conflict with his duty to the Constitution and laws of his country, or the obligations of morality. With these restrictions, and these only, the right of instruction will be fully admitted by every citizen of the Union. Such are the principles of the Whig party of the United States, and such are the principles of Mr. Clay in relation to this subject .-With what justice then, and with what truth, can he be charged with disregarding "the obligations of the representative to obey the will of the constituency"! Where can an abler champion of the rights of the people be found, than in the person of Mr. Clay ! Who has been so eloquent in defence of their rights, or who so manfully and zealously battled for them as he ! Who has been more faithful in their defence, more earnest and strenuous in support of them, or more constant, persevering, and resolute in enforcing them, than Mr. Clay ! Who, throughout the whole course of a long and eventful life, spent in the service of his country, and in the execution of some of its highest and most important trusts, has been more consistent in advocating them in strains of fervent eloquence and glowing patriotism, or more nobly illustrated them by his acts, as well as by his words, than Henry Clay ? I deny the charge; and as assertion is not proof, I demand the evidence, I challenge the proof that Mr. Clay " disregards the obligation of the representative to obey the will of the constituency."-

select agents whe would have carried those wishes into effect. Such undoubtedly would have been a 'Democratic' course of action, and would have been strictly consistent with 'Democratic' doc rine. But was such the course of these Democratic' gentlemen ! Did they obey or resign either ? Or did they 'set at naught the obligation of the representative to obey the will of the constituency ?' Let our 'Democratic' friends in Lenoir answer. They must well know-every reading man in the community must know, that the 'Democratic' Senators refused either to obey or to resign, not because they were called on to violate any of the requirements of the purest morality, or to do any violence to the Constitution or laws of the country ; but simply because they did not know, they said, by way of extenuating their rebellious contumacy, whether the recolutions were 'mandatory' or not! Not that they did not know the wishes and will of the constituency, but because they were not commanded to obey or resign. Have our ' Democratic' friends of Lenoir forgotten this incident in the history of Modern Democracy in this State ! Or can they either question its accuracy, or deny its truth ! Did they then haunch out their denunciations, or thunder forth their indignant philippics against this palpable violation of the doctrine of instruction ? Were they loud in invective, and eloquent in vindication and assertion of this sacred privilege -this inestimable right ! Alas no ! They were 'as mute as mice.' The vigilant sentinels slumbered at their posts ; the faithful watch-dogs had suddenly become dumb. Their warning voice was not heard to give the alarm. And why, why was this the case ? Why is it that they are now so denunciatory of Mr. Clay, and so lenient to their own stubborn and rebellious Senators ?---Alas! alas! for the infirmity of human nature, and the blinding influence of party zeal. I fear the solution of the question is to be found in the fact, that Mr. Clay is a Whig, and Messrs. Brown and Strange are-' Democrats.' But I have said enough to vindicate Mr. Clay from the unjust charge of disregarding the will of

wishes of the Legislature, or have resigned their

the constituency, or of setting at naught the obligation of the representative to obey it. I repeat it, that he is, and ever has been the able, faithful and eloquent champion of the right of instruction; and I demand the evidence that he is or ever has been opposed to it. Till full, clear, and explicit testimony of it is produced, I shall believe him innocent of it; and I call upon all to extend to Mr. Clay that justice which is extended to the greatest felon ever arraigned at the bar, not to receive mere assertion, unsupported by the slightest tittle of revidence, as proof; but to believe him innocent till he is proved guilty. In my next, I shall examine some of the other charges brought against Mr. Clay.

(From the Spirit of the Times.] sents; and have given them an opportunity to TROUT FISHING IN "THE OLD NORTH STATE.

"Push her off, Tem. Stop! Have you put everything in ?"

Dere is de basket wide "Yes, Massa Hard. de vittals-de gourd wid de earth worrum-de roaches-and de pocket pistol wid de gin-and de pole and de line, and ebry ting." "Well, then, shove her off. Let her float down;

only keep her head straight.

What a lovely morning. All nature seem as calm and serene as that peaceful quiet lake, embowered amongst gigantic cypress-trees and green waving water willows, towards which we are | eat with greater relish the costly viands scientifislowly gliding. The sweet "south-west" just agitates the smallest, tiniest leaf, and scarcely adds a ripple to the glassy surface of the shady stream. Every thing is still, save the feathered songsters of the grove, who are pouring forth their matin notes in thrilling, gushing sweetness. There, too, is that gallant. pugnacious little warrior, the Patridge, who in summer and in winter, seed time and harvest," is never happy away from his mate : now seated on some old stump in the field, or on the highest pannel of the fence, shouting out in defiance or in love .-. "Bob-white!" "Bob-white !" Hark ! there too is the Postboy's horn winding merrily, and there too is the sound of his horse's feet on the bridge, as he trots more gaily along, cheered by the shrill " Ta-rawhich tells the old fellow what he knows la-ra,' full well, that his route is nearly over. Yonder, seated on the highest limb of that old dead pine, is the buzzard, expanding his wange, and but waiting for the cheering sun to dry the dew-drops of the night that have fallen upon them, ere he takes his flight in search of garbage. There, on the railing of the bridge, is the king-fisher with his rattling cry, and top-knot slightly raised, looking down eagerly and intently into the river ready to pounce down upon some frolicsome little fish as he emerges from the "bonnets" that fringe the banks. Below, wading with their long legs through the shoal water, are the blue and white heron, ever and anon darting forth with rapidity their enormous necks, and swallowing with greedy avidity the minnows and little frogs that come within their reach. There, too, on a snag in the stream, is the Indian hen, with her head and neck drawn in closely to her body, looking, when at rest, the most melancholy of winged fowls. And there is the wild duck, with her brood swimming gaily about. She waits to catch but one glauce of us, and then with her cry of alarm, burries with her startled young to some dark and secure retreat. There, too, across swims a gallant stag; he seems in haste ; he revelled (he thinks) too late in that pea-field on the opposite bank. And there, tied to the bank by a grape-vine, is a "Big Ton Timber Raft," and on the "Landing," scores of "Barrels of Tar," just waiting a "good fresh"

to be wafted to " Georgetown market." It is yet early. The voice of the overseen calling up the hands to work, is not yet heard. Neither falls on my ear the musical, but homely sound of " Co-suk,-co-suck,-co-wench," from the dusky milk-maid. The limpid stream, too, shadows forth clearly the trees and flowers on its Timor. A command of about sixty marines, sevverdant banks. And, as we sail along, the wave enty sailors, and some islanders, with altogether of our cypress "dug boat" but slightly agitating only eighty bayovets, was given to Lieut. Gevers, the water-lily, which, lazily reposing on the surface, just raises its modest head to be admired by us for a moment, and by us perhaps to be no more seen forever. Let him who is at war with the world, and in whose bosom its strifes and its discords have raised a storm of evil passions ready to break out and end in misery and perhaps death. but step with us into our frail bark, glide gently down with us, see nature as we now see it, hear it as we now hear it, and if he be not a demon in spirit, he shall in a few moments land upon the flowery banks a wiser and a better man, at peace and in charity with all the world. We reached the beauteous lake, and fixed our tackle. Fastening our boat to the projecting limb of an old cypress, we commenced our sport. Tom, hook me on that yellow roach. Not there -there, just behind that back fin-just there, ony a little nearer to the tail. That will do. Tom. ook there ; see those air-bubbles ; there's a big ellow about." Easily and lightly I throw in the tempting bait. He plays well. I place my rod across my lap, while I bait my perch line. I look up and discover that my "roach" runs towards with his boats to the fleet. shore, a certain indication of the proximity of some fish of prey. Gently I lay down my perch I ne, and take up my trout rod. "Pop" goes my cork, and out of sight in an instant, carrying with t the whole line, and slightly bending the end of the md. I give a little scientific twitch to hook him: I feel of him-he won't stand it. Off he goes, so suddenly and furiously that he bends my rod nearly double before I can give him line, and slightly cracks it. "Hold it straight out, Mass Hard : gib em all de pole. Dat trout all sorts ob a feller. Let em run.' "Tom, do you think the line will hold him !" "Dat line hang any nigger in dis county. I wish dat nigger dat hit me in de eye last Sattady night, dat blong to old Mass Daniel, had em roun em neck, I lay I no cry; ha, ha, ha,-whew !" Around and around plays the fish, fairly beating the water with the line, and making it whiz again. I bear upon him again. He darts away. His strength seems undiminished. I pull him and many small guns were taken. now gently towards the surface, keeping the line just tight. He rises, and as he gains the top, to ascertain whether pirates harbored there. No whirls and strikes the line with his tail so violentsooner had these boats appeared in the bay, than ly that the pole jars in my hand I see that one more such stroke, and he's off; so I give him they were fired upon by the inhabitants ; a genline, and down to the bottom he goes. Now for eral fire then ensued, and a landing was effected a moment he is still, now he dashes full up the with great difficulty. The pirates fled, leaving twenty-three of their vessels hauled on shore ; lake, now down, and now up again. I bear on him-one short pull more, and he gives up. A forty cannon were taken, their dwellings and the few short and light struggles, and I "land" in the boat to my great delight, and that of my humtated. Forty persons were delivered from slavery, who, with six of the pirate vessels afloat, were ble companion, a fine eight pound trout that would excite an appetite under the very ribs of death. taken to Macassar. Tom turns quickly, and I look in the direction of his line, the whole of which he has placed unhad to deplore seven men killed and twenty-six der his leg while watching my exploit. Away wounded) were considered so important in their goes his cork. Tom (like ' William the trimblethat at Macassar a day of thanksgiving was set. oe,' which children play,) is a good fisherman. but somehow, forgetting his usual caution, gives apart. the line a tremendous jerk, when out of the water comes a monstrous terrapin, of the vellow sort, and "souse" back he falls, taking with him Tom's hook. Tom, shaking his head, growls out, ' dam dat Tarpin ; I loss my hook, and him blue hook, too-I aint hab em but two week. I wish Massa Kurnel Watson hab de law pass, when de Norf Kalina Sembly pass dat toder law bout . Pamlica' de law no let people take outer de State de turkle and de tarpin and de cooter, dam if I know-ha,

ed the loud malediction of Tom, (for Tom is a li cenced fellow) and a secret curse from myself At length the sun, for it was now very warm, drove us to the shere, where, under the spread-ing branches of a knarled and knotty oak, we took pull at the 'Pocket pistol,' and eat our snack with a hearty relish.

Rise early in the morning-take the quiet soothing sail that we did down sweet Lumber riv Izaak Walton" with the same success that we did, land under a cool and refreshing shade, lay down your fishing-jacket, spread upon it the lunch neatly stowed in your basket by the hands of friendship or love, and then tell me did you ever

DESPERATE CONFLICT WITH PIRATES. In the latest papers from Holland is found the following account of an expedition sent by the Netherland Government to the East Indies against the pirates which infest the waters east of Java and among the Molucca and Celebes Islands: The expedition consisted of one steam-frighte, (the Hecia.) one brig, and three schooners, commanded by Capt. Coertsen. In the spring of last of forty-one upon the land. year these vessels left Sourabaya, and being joined by two vessels of war (Prows) belonging to the Sultan of Sumanap, sailed to the island Kangelane to receive the crew and passengers of a Dutch vessel lately wrecked on that coast. The Hecla, approaching alone, took three persons on board, with a large sum of money saved from the than \$30,000 in money, having been taken by the natives, they were commanded to restore it, and on their refusing to do so, an attack was made upon them, their dwellings burned, and many of them taken prisoners, and afterwards sent to the Sultan of Sumanap. The cargo and money, it was ascertained, had been thrown into the sea, upon the first approach of the expedition.

Lieut. C. F. Gevers, first officer of the Hecla, was then sent, with a party of sailors and marines. in small boats, to a neighboring island, which, after an obstinate resistance, he succeeded in taking, at the point of the bayonet.

The expedition then sailed to Banjeowangie. where they met with five vessels strongly armed. each with more than thirty men, having the appearance of pirates; but after examining their pathe Dutch, were compelled to suffer them to pass. From thence they visited some small islands contiguous, known haunts of the pirates, but which were found uninhabited, though exhibiting signs of having been recently occupied.

In the straits of Macassar they visited the bay of Boni, the island of Saleyer, and further south Tannak Diampea, where they were informed that on the western coast of that island there were the merchant vessels coming from Macassar and

bay of Boni, was visited in boats by Lieut. Gevers,

These different expeditions (by which the Dutch

ANXIETIES OF THE SAILOR'S LIFE BT THE REV. MR. ABBOTT OF MANTUCE ST. A man, was speaking a few days ago of the motion with which he was overwhelmed, whe he bade adieu to his family on his last voyage. The ship in which he was to sail was at Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard The packet was at the wharf which was to convey han from Nantucket er, pursue the sport immortalized by "gentle to the ship. He went down in the morning and saw all his private sea stores stowed away in the saw all his private sea stores stowed away in the play," we insist on an equitable division of the little sloop and then returned to his house to take emblems. 'The 'Coon is, most unquestionable leave of his wife and children. His wife was sitting at the fireside struggling in vain to restrain her tears. She had an infant a few months old cally prepared by a disciple of UDE or BEDE? or in her arms, and with her foot was rocking the ever felt more thankful for the good gifts of Pro- cradle in which lay another little daughter about vidence, and that he had cast your lot in the 'Old' three years of age, with her cheeks flushed with -the "good old North State ?" God bless her ! a burning fever. No pen can describe the anguish of such a parting. It is almost like the bitterness of death. The departing father imprints a kiss upon the cheek of his child. Four years will pass away ere he will again take his child in his arms. Leaving his wife sobbing in his wings like a gasconnading braggart : crow anguish, he closes the door of his house behind. him. Four years must elapse before he can cruss that threshold again. One sea captain

A lady said to 'me a few evenings ago, I have Weasel-he's a sneaking little fellow, fond been married eleven years; and counting all the days my husband has been at home since our marriage, it amounts to but three hundred and sixty days. He is now absent, having been gone fifteen months; and two years more must unwreck. The remainder of the cargo, with more doubtedly elapse ere his wife can see his face again. And when he shall return it will be merely to visit his family for a few months, when he will again hid them adieu for another four vears' absence.

upon this island has passed but seven years out

I asked the lady, the other day, how many letters she wrote to her husband during his last voyage. "One hundred," was the answer. "And how many did he receive ?" "Siz." The invariable rule is to write by every ship that leaves this port, or New Bedford, or any other port, that may be heard of, for the Pacific ocean. And yet the chances are very small, that any two ships will meet on that boundless expanse. It sometimes happens that a ship returns, when those on board have not heard one word from their famipers and finding them sailing under a friendly flag, lies during the whole period of their absence .--Imagine, then, the feelings of a husband and a father, who returns to the harbor of Nantucket. other mines in the same region of extraordin after a separation of forty-eight months, during which time he has heard no tidings whatever from his home. He sees the boat pushed off from the wharves, which is to bring him the tidings of weal or wo. He stands pale and trembling, pacing the deck, overwhelmed with emotions which five large pirate vessels which intended to attack he in vain endeavors to conceal. A friend in the boat greets him with a smile, and says, "Captain, your family are all well." Or, perhaps, he says, "Captain, I have heavy news for you, your wife

THE CUT DIRECT .- We like a good thing, a though, our "own withers may not go unwrung," and we therefore give place to the following free our brother of the "East Alabamian," who is ver extensively and favorably known as the Chicken Man.—Augusta Chronicle.

PARTY EMBLEMS.-Some Democratic paper discoursing lately about party emblems, gives the Whigs the 'COON, and takes for the Loc foco party in general, the COCK. This is . altogether right, and as we are in favor of " Whig property, and though he does stroll o'night occasionly what of that ! he loves the 'star and affects the 'srapes' upon his tail. A true R. publican, he is found, we believe, only on the North American Continent. He is a gallantia low into the bargain, and whips a puppy at each paw, easily ! And homely though his coat h tis worth money in the market. Give us it Coon by all means ! But the Lindonwold for must letigo the Cock-he's none of theirs-he the exclusive property of their State Rights all. The Cock is vain of his military clothes: for defiance to the world ; and often runs at the pine Who shall say then that the Nullifying Bran are not entitled to quarter him upon their coat As for the Van Burenites, they must contathemselves with the WEASEL long ago present to them by Mr. Calboun. Let them take i creeping through cracks, and none, therefor may dispute their title to him 'He's the ve animal too, that they want at this particular jun ture- he's so good at throttling Cocks, that w are certain they'll find him useful.

ROWAN GOLD MINES

We have in this county the richest gold min that has ever yet been discovered in the Unit States. It is a small vein from four to twel inches wide : many bushels of the materiel take from it have overgone \$200 to the bushel at some as high as \$500. We see it stated in t Mecklenburg Jeffersopian that 11,876 dwt. gold had been taken from it by 7 hands about month since. This is probably the amount take to the Mint at Charlotte ; but we think it ver certain that the whole amount was greatly more than that. As might be expected on so small vein, the water soon became unmanageable, an they began again at the surface and struck a ve parallel to the first, and nearly as rich as that. These veins, as also all those in that regi are believed to increase in richness and s as they descend. There are six or en richness and different in many particulars fro the other vein-mines in North Carolina. think it one of the best signes of the tin that this discovery has not revived a gold few such as prevailed on the discovery of Capit mine, in Mecklenburg, and Courad's Hill, Davidson, to say nothing of the deposite mines Brindleton and Bracket town, in Burke count That these mines must finally go into the hand of capitalists is most certain; for the men that no have charge of them cannot command the mean (even in their mended circumstances) to foll them below water. But men of capital will have an opportunity of calmly and deliberately estim ting the merits of these mines and of going in the business upon more solid calculations th have heretofore accompanied such enterprises. We have little doubt but mining will be cond: ted upon much better principles for the futu than heretofore, and that it will result in perm nent advantage to the country

the obligation of the representative to obey the will of the constituency." That Mr. Clay has, in one or two instances departed from the instructions of a portion of his constituents, is not denied. But will any one point to a solitary instance of such departure, in which he was not most triumphantly sustained by the people of his State ! Have they not received him with open arms, caressed him, showered upon him in rich profusion, the highest honor in their power to bestow, and in the kindest and most emphatic man. ner, said to him in grateful approval of his acts,

The proofs, the proofs-bring forward the proofs,

and establish the charge. This thing could not

have been done in a corner, if done at all ; and I

again demand the evidence of it. But they fur-

ther assert, that " he has repeatedly set at naught

" Well done, good and faithful servant !" And why was it that their caresses and approval were thus lavishly bestowed on him? Can any one believe-dare any one assert that a people thus grateful and generous, could have believed even for a moment, that the man whom they thus delighted to honor, disregarded wilfully " the obligation of the representative to obey the will of the constituency ?" Would this very constituency, whom he is now accused of disregarding and injuring by his contumacious opposition to their will, have thus received him on his return among them, or have continued him in their service, or have loaded him with honors of which any might well have been proud, if they had believed him this political reprobate which our 'Democratic' friends of Lenoir would make him !-I appeal to every candid and enlightened man, if his 'constituency' have not in the most solenin and emphatic manner, entirely and fully absolved him from this charge ; and if their conduct to him, their unvarying kindness, their high and grateful appreciation of his services, and their steady and unlimited confidence in him for a period of 30 consecutive years, evinced by conferring on him the highest and most important trusts during that time, and their present enthusiastic devotion to him, do not furnish a most triumphant refutation of this charge, and acquit him of it in the eyes of every impartial and unprejudiced man in the Union ! Most surely it does. Such has been the award of the People of Kentucky, and such assuredly will be the verdict of the people of the good "old North State,' and of the United States, notwithstanding the efforts of our * Democratic friends in Lenoir, to make them think differently. But with what consistency, or with what grace can our 'Democratic' brethren of North Carolina talk of the doctrine of Instruction? There is an old adage which says : 'Those who live in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones ; and I think it might teach those gentlemen a lesson of caution, if not of wisdom in the present case. Surely they, if any one, should feel sore on the subject of Instruction. I do not wish to recriminate, but I cannot forbear from referring to one of the many instances of 'Democratic' contempt for, and resistance to the exercise of this Brown and Strange, when in the Senate of the United States from this State, a few years ago. Have our 'Democratic' friends so soon forgotten this piece of history ? . It will be remembered that I stated, in the commencement of this number, that the representative was bound to reflect the wishes of his constituents, (however ascertained,) unless he was required to commit

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ortugal is to be baptized Donna Maria ther. How the deuce do issued his proclamation about him. He has now stitution and laws of his country. Well it will you months, and have made know any thing little progress. A Commissioner from France Anna Fernanda Leopoldina Michaela Raabout that Tarrapin Act ?" been heard from by a letter from him at St. Louis be remembered, that while Messre. Brown and "When I in town, I hear dat young lawyer dat has just arrived, demanding the payment of the taela Gabriella Carlote Antonia Julia Victo-He states that he left Lexington in a state of Strange were in the United States Senate from debt due from this country to France, or to give run agin dat oder gentleman, dey call 'old Roan' ria Prazedes Ganzaga de Braganzae Bourmental derangement, produced by intemperance, security in fulfilment of payment. They have this State, that a Whig Legislature assembled talkin bout it. De way he made old Roan 'squat' expresses great contrition for his conduct, and debon Saxe Cobourg Gotha." again increased the import duty to its former rates at Raleigh. The Whige, not wishing to make in de Court-house dere want slow. He smart "Onpompanoosac & Michilimackinack !" under President BoyER, and all import duties. the right of instruction too common, and therefor true." if all this dos'nt kill that baby, it must have to be paid in Spanish money after the first day of by impair its moral force, by the too frequent "Tom, what's your politics !" January, 1844. The opposition of the blacks apan awful constitution. exercise of it, passed a series of Legislative re-"Why, lookee, Master, I's a man what fishes pears in some measure to continue against the wid all de gentlemen dat comes down here fishcoloss, expressive of the sense of the majority of mulattoes, but it is not in their power again to proing; sometime wid Whig, sometime mid dimmithe Legislature on some of the political subjects duce a revolution, having few, if any, among them A few days since, a Jonathan from the crat. I sorter fabor Massa Cumsey Johnson. But of the day, which resolutions were ordered to be, country who had taken lodgings in the Ascapable of being leaders," I nullify-I state right-I tween em all; I know fraud is effected by means of the lately discov. laugh, outright --- Charlestown Free Press. and were transmitted to the representatives and tor House, was rather surprised when he which side my bread butter. I no fool, if I is a ered process of galvanizing, by which copper is Senators in Congress. The representative, be- came to the dinner table, to see nothing on it. nigger-ha, ha, ha. I no trow away money for politics." ing bound to reflect the wishes of his constitu- " What will you have ?" asked the waiter. ents, no matter how ascertained, one would have Jonathan stared at him. "I dun know."-We pursued our sport with pretty good luck ; supposed that Messrs. Brown and Strange would 'Would you like a bill of fare sir ?' Thank immediately have conformed to the expressed yr, I dont care if I do take a small piece." how throwing out a cat, now a perch, now losing more than 4 by 8 feet. Twent bit off by a plaguey 'tarpin,' for which he receiv- of lard per day are consumed. more than 4 by 8 feet. Twenty five pounds the seller a warrant that the article is of solid gold than usual to complete his job.

Dec. 21st, 1843.

AN INTERESTING REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENT. A gentleman, who copied the following from

the Parish register in Edenton, has kindly furnished it to us for publication :

Extract from Register of SL Paul's Parish, Edenton, N. C.

JUNE 19th, 1776.

We the subscribers, professing our allegiance to the King, and acknowledging the constitutional executive power of Government, do solemnly profess, testify, and declare, that we do absolutely believe that neither the Parliament of Great Britain, nor any member or constituent branch thereof, has a right to impose taxes upon these Colonies, or to regulate the internal policy there. of, and that all attempts by fraud or force to establish and exercise such claims and powers are violations of the peace and security of the people, and ought to be resisted to the utmost, and that the people of this Province, singly and collectively, are bound by the acts and resolutions of the Continental and Provincial Congresses; because in both they are freely represented by persons chosen by themselves. And we do solemnly and sincerely promise and engage, under the sanction of virtue, honor, and the sacred law of Liberty and our country, to maintain and support all and every, the acts, resolutions, and regulations of the said Continental and Provincial Congresses to the utmost of our power and ability.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the 19th day of June, 1776

RICHARD HOSKINS,	THOS. BONNER,
DAVID RICE,	WM. BOYD,
AARON HILL,	THOS. BENBURY,
PELATIAH WALTON,	JACOB HUNTER,
WM. KENTON,	JOHN BEASLEY,
WM. ROBERTS,	WM. BENNETT.

GEORGE III-

It is said the King, after the close of the American Revolutionary war, ordered a thanksgiving to be kept through his United Kingdom. A noble Sectch divine, in the presence of his majesty, inquired, " for what are we to give thanks, that your majesty has lost thirteen of his best provinces?" The King answered "No!" "Is in then (the divine added) that your majesty has lost 100,000 lives of your subjects in the contest ?" " No no !" said the King. " Is it then, that we have expended and lost a bundred millions of money, and for the deno worse !

phis Eagle on reading the following:

- an act of moral turpitude, or to violate the Con-

died two years and a half ago. who left the fleet, and with his men, in six boats,

A young man left this Island last summer, leaving in his quiet home a young and beautiful about half past eight in the morning, after 12 wife, and infant child. That wife and child are now both in the grave. But the husband knows not, and probably will not know of it, for months to come. He, perhaps, falls asleep, every night, of each other. The pirate vessels were lying with thinking of the ones he left at his fire side, little their stern seawards, their large cannon in battemagining that they are both, both cold in death. ry on shore, and by the side of this one were five On a bright summer afternoon, the telegraph other batteries of small guns. When the Dutch were at about half a cannon shot distance, the fiannounces that a Cape Horn ship has appeared in ring, with round and grape shot, continued uninthe horizon; and immediately the stars and stripes terruptedly on the part of the pirates. They had of our national panner are unfurled from our flag also a troop of riflemen hid in small bushes. But, staff, sending a wave of emotion through the town. notwithstanding their superior force, Lieut. Ge-Many families are hoping that it is the ship in vers attacked them with the bayonet and was soon which their friends are to return, and all are homaster of their fortifications, the pirates flying in ping for tidings from the absent. Soon the name all directions. One battery after another was taken, after continued and the most severe fighting; of the ship is announced; and then there is an at length Lieut. Schevink pulled down the pirate eager contention with the boys to be the first bearflag. The dwellings on shore were burned, and er of the joyful tidings to the wife of the captainthe pirate vessels captured, with twenty-four canfor which service a silver dollar is the establishnons. In the evening Lieut. Gevers returned ed and invariable fee. And who can describe the feelings which must agitate the bosom of the wife ! Two days afterwards the Hecla (having left Perhaps she has had no tidings of the ship for more the other vessels) discovered a pirate fleet of seventeen sail, each with two banks of oars, having sixty to eighty rowers besides twenty-five to thirthan a year. Trembling with excitement, she dresses herself to meet her husband. 'Is he aty fighting men. The Hecla pursued them, and, live' she says to herself. ' or am I a widow, and having come up with them, a desperate fight enthe poor children orphans ?" She walks about the sued, which lasted for two hours and a half. One of the largest of these pirate veasels, (mounted

room, unable to compose herself sufficiently to sit down, eagerly looking out of the window and down with thirteen guns, two of which were six-poundthe street. She sees a man with hurried steps, ers,) after being dismasted, fought with extraorturn the corner, and a little boy having hold of dinary bravery. Lieut. Gevers, sabre in hand, his hand. Yes, it is he; and her little son has boarded this vessel, but was repulsed by the spears of the pirates and forced to fire into it. Forty dead gone down to the boat, and found his father. Or, bodies were afterwards found upon the vessel, perhaps, instead of this, she sees two of her with thirty-eight slaves, women and children ; neighbors returning slowly and sadly, and difour pirates (trying to save themselves by swimrecting their steps to her door. The blood flows ming) were picked up and made prisoners. A second vessel of this piratical fleet was sunk, the back upon her heart. They rap at the door. It rest saved themselves, favored by the approachis the knell of her husband's death ; and she falls ing darkness and a strong wind. Sixteen cannon senseless to the floor, as they tell her that her husband has long been entombed in the fathom-Some days later, the island of Kalaton, in the less ocean.

This is not fiction. These are not extreme cases which the imagination creates. They are facts of continual occurrence-facts which awaken emotions to which no pen can do justice. A few weeks ago a ship returned to this island. bringing news of another ship, that she was nearly filled with oil; that all on board were well; vessels were burned, and the whole island devas- and that she might be expected in a neighboring port in such a month. The wife of the captain resided in Nantucket, and early in the month, with a heart throbbing with affection and hope, she went to greet her husband on his return. At length the ship appeared, dropped her anchor in results, and conducted with so much gallantry, the harbor, and the friends of the lady went to the ship to escort the husband to his wife, from whom he had so long been separated. Soon they

destined house of bereavement and anguish.

s the exclamation of the editor of the Mem-"This country remains in a very unsettled state. The delegation appointed to form a new ha, ha. Well, dat hook loss." Constitution and elect a President have been in He was supposed to be murdered, and the Mayor "The infant daughter of the Queen of "Why, Tom, never mind the book, here's ano-

Salisbury Watchman CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Correspondent of the "Old North State published at Elizabeth City, thus describes City :

RALEIGH, DEC. 22, 1843 Here am I, in the " City of the Daks." Raleigh ertainly a delightful place. Here the wealth and ents of North Carolina assemble to hold their sage liberations, in one of the most splendid and magnicent edifices that I ever beneld. Here, too, can seen many of the great mer of the State in daily in course with private individuals, and in their dome sphere of life, where all great men shine, but not w that intensity, as when before an excited audience. with that halo of light which encircles the primary at its setting. In travelling through several of United States, I have met with no place simila his. It seems as if a company of gentlemen had lected a plot of ground, and had built thereon, su ciently near each other to be neighborly, but not a enough to incommode either party.

To designate the great men separately, would h task indeed-for there are many great, intellect and learned ; but there are some that curcumstar have brought more prominently before the public, of them I shall speak in my letters indiscriminat The first is Judge Badger, formerly Secretary of Navy. I saw him yesterday in the street-he is a n of fine form, and has a very intellectual face. was pointed out to me, but it was scarcely necessa almost knew him by intuition. This is the man v had independence enough to carry into execution order which had been previo..sly recorded by a form Secretary of the Navy The scene which occur after the enforcement of this order, was most laugh ble. I was at Norfolk, on its reception, and the Mi dies, (or biscutt-nibblers as Marryatt calls them,) w rejoiced in their splendid sonp-locks, whiskers a mustachios, appeared on the following morning shaven and shorn," with their modest "Badgers' y. It is a loxury to look upon a man who has armness to lay aside the honor and emoluments of high office, and to sacrifice his interests to his patrio eelings and his duty to his country.

The stranger visiting Raleigh should by all mea top at Larbrough's Hotel. It is delightfully situal near the Capitol-the atrangements are very extension and the accommodations good ; an Omnibus is from this establishment to the Rail Road daily bring up the passengers, free of expense. I have casionally tasted Venison, but here we have the fir saddles served up daily, together with, superior ha and vegetables, and what is still more surange, find oysters and fish fresh from the waters of Virgin No adequate idea can be formed of the superior st in which this house is kept, except by becoming Yours, NORFOLK

The above accounts are up to the 1st of July. feat and tarnishing of your majesty's arms ?" sadly returned with the tidings that her husband THE MORMONS .- The Mormons have recent 1843, when the expedition intended to set forth "No such a thing !" said the King, pleaheld a meeting at Nauvoo, at which they result had been seized with the coast fever, upon the again on another cruise, and to extend its operasacred right. I refer to the case of Messrs. ed that " Joe Smith is not guilty of any charg antly. "What then is the object of the island of Madagascar, and when about a week tions east of Java. thanksgiving ?" " Oh, give thanks that it is made against him by the State of Missouri." out, on his return home, he died, and was com-The city authorities have passed an ordinance FROM HAYTI. mitted to his ocean burial. A few days after I A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing recting imprisonment for life of any person w called upon the widow and little daughter in their shall come within the corporate limits of Nauv from Aux Caves under date of the 6th ultimo, Ompompanoosac and Michilimackinack! tarpin, dat no turtle should bite at the hook. Why | says: with a legal process for the arrest of Joe Smil THE LOST FOUND, AND CAUSE OF LOSING AND for any offence committed by him in Missouri peared mysteriously from Lexington. Kentucky. has also declared that he considers it his duty, Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion militia of Illinois, to enforce said ordinance. A Goon Joke-Among the best jokes of day, might be classed the effort of the Richmon clares himself a votary for life to the principle of Enquirer to prove that Mr. Clay is the greate dissimulator and trimmer of the age, and that) "ALL IN NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."-A wri- Van Buren's chief traits are frankness, candor ter in the N. Y. Tribune states, that probably boldness ! We never hear a suggestion of seven-eights of all the ornaments worn in that sort made in the presence of the gravest Van B city are of copper, though paid for as gold. The ren man, that it does not produce an involuntation A large steam bagging factory at Ciacin- made to assume the appearance of the finest A tailor in this town has counted the stitche nati is lighted by gase manufactured in the gold, with scarcely 100th part of the gold for- in a dress coat, and informs us that he put *stablishment out of lard. The works are merly worked up. The only remedy suggested, inenty-three thousand ! He says he shall not could very simple, and do not occupy a space of and that is but a doubful one, is to require of stitches again, because it took him a day longe Edenton Sentinel.

set out for the small bay in which were the pirate vessels preparing to go to sea. He reached there hours of difficult rowing through narrow and shallow creeks, where he was immediately attacked. At eleven, the respective forces were in pressuce