FOR THE REGISTER WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA FRIENDS OF HENRY CLAY AND WM. A. GRAHAM!

It is high time you were earnestly engaged in preparing the public mind for the great battle of 1844. The election is several months off, but there is policy in taking time by the forelock. Recollect the means by which the Whigs expect to gain the ascendancy. The excitement of this year will be as great, but it will also be of a difcaste from that of 1840. It was then partially brought about by the follies and insults of onen's -the air resounded with "huzzas ignation. But we shall now hear shouts of HENRY Way. We shall behold a generous nation, awakened by a sense of gratitude, rising with one voice to elevate to its highest office, its GREAT BENEFACTOR—once more to save from ruin rite to our country.

But how can the mass of the people duly ap-preciate the unparalleled public services of the great American Statesman, or deeply feel the miserable condition of our Government, unless they have spread before them the necessary informa tion? Familiar as is the name of Henry Ciay here are yet some who do not know ALL his his ory. And hard as the times have been, there re many, very many, still deluded as to their real cause. Let us then, as Whigs, as "good men and true," do our duty. Let these who have the means, spare a little, (a very little will answer,) to obtain the information so much desired. Let us immediately organize Clubs and Associations, as the instruments for diffusing knowledge among the People. Let these Clubs be formed in all the Counties and in every section and neighborhood ef each County. Let them purchase by subscription a large number of the very valuable Political racts by "Junius" on a United States Bank, the Tariff, and on other important subjects. These ssays are able and cheap -not more than 15 or 20 dollars per thousand. Let them also obtain ophlet-lives of Clay, Whig Almanacs, &c. &c. Let them liberally patronize their Newspapers. Let them, by means of their sub-Committees, diste documents, papers, &c. over the whole ountry. Let the people read-let them discuss sures and investigate for themselves, and the result need not be feared. This will be an intellectual warfare—it will be fair, honorable and truly Republican. What say you, fellow Whigs! Make the effort, and all this will be easily accomplished! Why besitate longer? There is danger in delay! At the North, the East and e West, the People are up and doing. North na in far in advance of most of the States elections of this year, and much, very much ands upon her vote; and yet, in her preparaons for the contest, she is far in the rear. I be-

seech you, Whigs of North Carolina, arouse yourselves! Let us raise an enthusiasm, worthy of purselves, worthy of our noble leader, and worthy of the glorious cause in which we are engaged. But there is still another, and probably a strong er reason for urging the Whigs to a speedy oranization. I have heard that some of the friends, real or pretended, of our party in several of the Western Counties are likely to do serious injury to our cause, by stirring up party dissensions and ignoble strifes, about the elections of Sheriffs dembers of the Legislature, &c. My object is, to prevent a result su fatal to our prospects; and his can only be done by organizing at opce and serving strict party discipline, thus directing the attention of the people to the great issues at stake. It is a natural propensi'y of the human and, to suffer itself, when not elevated to some high and noble object, to be awayed and led astray by our passions and prejudices. Surely these offices, when properly filled, are worthy the attentian of any man. But really, the attainment of ther of them, merely to gratify one's own ambiinn, is, indeed, a matter of too small importance, npared with the great National interests at stake, to be sought for at the great sacrifice of those interests and the success of the Whig party!
There is no actual necessity for making the election of Sheriffs and other County Officers a party question-and in most cases it may be advisable not to do so. It is one purely local. But in the election of Members of the Legislature, it is impertant, highly important that Whigs, and none but Whige, should succeed-and all good Whige flould wave every other consideration to ensure the success of such, and secure the victory of our party. Recollect the result of the elections in 1812! Let every man do his duty in preventing a multiplicity of candidates. Let him go for those whe, all things considered, would get the largest ote, and who will do most to bring out our strength. This can generally be most certainly and satisctorily ascertained by County Conventions, or by the deliberations of Clay Clubs. At any rate, citizens, of my motives." let this be done. There is no time now to think of self-interest. It is a critical period in the history of-our Government. If in any County there will probably be a plurality of candidates, let each one for once only, show liberality and patriotism enough to submit his claims to, and abide by the wishes of a majority of his political friends. Is possible that, at a crisis like this, any Whig won intrude and ronce himself upon his party for i support ! I hope not

"There is nothing so becomes a man, As modest suilness, and bumility."

The Whig who would do so, goes for himsely and not for his friends and his country. Let al such call to mind the glorious and disinterested enthusiasm of 1840, and the thunderbolts of scorn and indignation then hurled against this vile dop of office. If, Mr. Editor, you concur with me in these

thoughts and suggestions, will you be so good as to give them (or such parts of them as you think proper) an intertion in your paper. And would it not be advisable for our Western Editors to arge upon their readers the necessity of coard ident enganization ! Let us recollect that it will take a considerable time to effect a thorough ipline, and to obtain and distribute the necesits, pamp'ilets, papers, &c. A WESTERN WHIG.

FOR THE RESISTER. Mr. Ectron: While others are entertaining you with interesting articles on Political and State b a chapter on Dourseym affairs :

DES THURSHER MEN'S HATTERS."

much ado about nothing," and kindling a scorch ing fire out of very little matter. The unhap reonage who is the subject of the slander. and knows this; yet all his efforts to trace it to some responsible source, are unavailing, as no man pretends to authenticale the report, but invariably ences with "They say." &c.

There are various kinds of busy-bodies, but all however, have the same object in view--a longing find out the secrets of their neighbors. There are those who, in their morning "pop visits," enter-tain their acquaintances with opinions upon Socie-ty in general—too often, however, illustrating their

remarks with citations of particular instances. There are street busy bodies, who, having gained possession of your "button hole," bore you with a recital of private matters, often forcing you to listen to a rehearsal of your neighbor's

But the chief class of busy bodies are composed of woe-begone decrepit old men and women who, unable any longer to mingle in the pleasures of the world, have doff'd their childish sports, and seem fit subjects for the Resper, Death. During the long winter evenings, these may be found seated cosily around a comfortable fire with their pipes and souff. They gain vigor and energy, and surprising conversational powers, when the ollies of the rising generation are spoken of-They criticise with severity their neighbor's actions, and abuse every modern improvement as an ungodly pleasure and as tending to the corrup-

We could speak too of old Maids, (particularly hateful to young men.) who, having lost their hopes of connubial bliss, become match-makers. These create sad havor with friendly alliances between the sexes-after producing a maiden coyness and a gentlemanly reserve, by their frequent whisperings of love, courtship, &c.

We could speak also of Matronly match-ma kers, who, ever fearful of their own of spring, devise matrimonial alliances for their neighbor's children. But these all form one grand association of busy bodies, who sit in judgment upon the world without, and form themselves into a kind of moral Court, (or rather Court for scandal,) the poor prisoner upon whom they sit in judgment having no counsel assigned him, nor even allowed to plead in his own defence.

We do not pretend to say that Raleigh is blessed with such an association. We are rather thankful that, tho' times have been hard, and business at a stand, our good people have found their own affairs a sufficient burden, and would by no means interfere with the business of their friends and neighbors. They never magnify and exaggerate a story in Raleigh! Oh no! They are passionately fond of the plain honest truth, and, as for scandal, they utterly abominate it ! 1

INVALUABLE TESTIMONY.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Adams from the Presidency, a committee of gentlemen of New Jersey transmitted to him a complimentary address which contained an expression of their respect, attachment, and undiminished confidence and also of their approval of the measures of his truly republican administration. In his reply to this address, and in allusion to Mr. Clay, the venerable Ex-President wrote as follows: "Upon him, (Mr. Clay,) the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both Houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivalled Speaker, and, at the same time, most efficient leader of debates in one of them; as an able and successful negotiator for your interests in war and peace. with foreign powers, and as a powerful candidate for the highest of your trusts-the Department of State itself was a station, which by its bestowal could confer neither profit nor honor upon him. but upon which he has shed unfading honor, by the manner in which he has discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and cerroption. Before you, my fellow-citizens, in the presence of my Country and Heaven, I pronounce that charge totally unfounded. This tribute of ustice is due from me to him, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity afforded me by your letter, of discharging the obligation. As to my moives of tendering to him the department of State when I did, let that man who questions them come forward. Let him look around among the statesmen and legislators of that day. Let him then select and name the man whom by his preemicent talents, by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all-embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and mestic, a President of the United States, intent only upon the henor and welfare of his country, ought to have preferred HENRY CLAY. Let him name the man, and then judge you my fellow-

RICH

At at a locofoco convention recently held Tippecanoe Co., Ia., a friend of Mr. Cass moved the following resolution: "Whereas, General Lewis Cass emigrated to the West from New Hampshire in early life with his knapsack on his back, and unsheathed his award in repelling the Indians from our Northwestern frontier, and in fighting against the British during the last war; Therefore resolved, that he ought to be supported by the democratic party for President of the United States." A brother lecofoco moved an amendment, by striking out the name of " Lewis Cass," and inserting that of " Martin Van Buren;" which motion, after an animated discussion, prevailed. Some one called for the reading of the resolution as amended: whoreupon, the Sucretary, in a loud voice, commenced reading-" Whereas General Martin Van Buren emigrated to the the ministry about 50. West from N. Hampshire in early life with the knapsack on his back, and unsheathed of the oldest grave, is a small stone thus inhis sword in repelling the Indians and fight. scribed :ing against the British!" By the time the Secretary had got thus far, the absurdity of the thing became so manifest, that the same locofoce who moved the amendment sprang to his feet, exclaiming "Tut, tot, tut, Mr. Chairman, that'll never do! I move to lay the affair on the table," and there it was laid accordingly .- Washington Standard.

THE NEWARE ARSON AND MURDERS, The

We copy into this paper, from the "Watch-man of the South," an interesting article touch-ing the early history of North Carolina. The style we recognize as that of a Clergy has travelled a good deal in this State, and frequently manifested his respect for our people and etitutions by publications of a similar cl [From the Watchman of the South]

SUGAR CREEK NORTH CAROLINA. Mr. Editor:-Should you ever pass on the u per stage route from South Carolina, through "North State," to the "Old Dominion," you t be taken through Charlotte, in Mecklenburg Co Concord, in Cabarrus county, Salisbury, in Row an county, Lexington, in Davie county, Greens boro, in Guilford, and through Danville, or Mil ten, as you may choose, after crossing the Dan, to direct your course to the James. You will pa along the line of the early settlements of that most fertile part of Carolina that lies above tide water. Less than one hundred years ago, the ettlements of white men were unknown. Here and there the hut of a trader, or temporary ad venturer might be seen; but no cheerful neigh

borhoods of men of principle and stability.
You will also pass along the line of operation of the British forces in the ravaging warfare and invasions during the American Revolutionary war, and may visit localities whose interest shall be undiminished while the history of the Revolution has its place in the reading of educated so-

The colonies on the seal oard of North America oust even surpass in romantic interest the settlements of the interior country. But of the interior settlements, none can surpass in varied exhibi tion of the heroic and the gentle virtues of our nature, that line of settlements formed by one race of persecuted people, of which this part of North Carolina is a section extending from the Potomac, the Northern boundary of Virginia, through South Carolina, on the Eastern base the Alleghanies.

The emigrants were from Ireland. One par anding at Charleston, and other ports of S. Car lina, found their way to the interior; the other and the larger part landing at Philadelphia, turne Southward, and traversing Virginia and the North State, met the Southern tide on the waters of the Congaree. These two streams from the same riginal fountain Scotland, through the North Ireland, meeting in this new soil, and interming ing their waters, nevertheless preserve the characteristic difference, the one of Philadelph and the other of Charleston. This race of Leople were peculiar: the Puritans and Roundheads of the South,-the Blue Stockings of all countries; men that settled in this wilderness on principle. and for principle's sake : that built churches from principle; and fought for liberty of person and conscience, as their acquisition, and the birthright

Let us visit a few of the localities. As you pass Northward, on the great road from Charlotte, of which more may be said as the place of the famous Convention, whose declaration appeared in the public prints last summer-in about three miles you pass a large brick church near the road on the right hand. This is the present place of worship of the oldest congregation, and the first numerous settlement between the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers. Previous to 1750, scarce white cettler was to be found in this Mesopotamia; and about the year 1756, so rapid was the emigra tion, that a Presbyterian Church and congreg tion were formed, which took a name from th creek near by Sugs or Soogs but now written Sugar. This brick church is the third house of

worship for the congregation. Let us visit the site of the first : it is about hall mile West from the great road. Here on this leasant rising ground, surrounded on all sides by the forest, a few steps from the East wall of this burying ground stood a log church, where CRAIGHEAD preached, and where were cengregated from Sabbath to Sabbath many choice spirits. who having in this wildernes, far from their native land, worshipped the God of their fathers, now sleep in that yard. The house is passed away; the preacher is gone; the generation that took possession of this land is passed away; its deeds remain. Their children too are passing; scarce a single man or woman of the first generation are in the land of the living; and with them is passing, fast passing to oblivion, the knowledge of things and deeds which posterity would fain dig from the rubbish of antiquity—but shall dig for in vain; as the generation are passing without a history, and almost without an epitaph.

Let us go into this gathering place of the emigrants, where they lie side by side in their sleen. to be accused on the resurrection morning. These little breaches you see in this time-defying wall, were made by gold diggers, when that excitement first spread over this land, upon the discovery that the emigrants had lived and died, and were buried here, ignorant that there was, or would be, in this their place of worship and sepulture, any deposit more dear to posterity than the ashes of their adventurous ancestors. We will enter by the gateway at the Northwest corner, through which the emigrants carried their dead. Now let us read some of the few and scanty memorials reared by affection, to mock the tomb of friends amid the multitudes that are crowded in this venerated spot without a stone to tell who rests beneath your feet. This first one is to the memory of Mrs. JEMENA ALEXANDER SHARPE; "born Jan. 9th 1727; died Sept. 1st. 1797: a widdow 38 years." One of the earliest emigrants, she used to say that our her settlement between this place and Hopewell Church, her mearest neighbor, Southward and Eastward, was at the distance of 15 miles: Northwardly about 8 miles. The coming in of nearer neighbors was a matter of rejoicing to this bold woman, who had need of all the strong help the strong dectrines of her Church and creed, to hold up her heart in her lonely condition.

Now let us go on to the Southwest corner here read the inscription; JANE WALLIS who died July 31st 1792 in the 80 year of her age .-This was the mother of the first settled preacher at Providence, some 15 miles South, the able defender of the truth of christianity against the infidelity that went over this country like a deluge at the close of the Revolutionary War. His grave is among the people of his charge. This stone near the middle of the yard is to the memory of DAVID ROBINSON, who died Oct 12th, 1808, aged 82—an emigrant, and the father of the late Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, B. D., who departed this life Dec. 15th, 1743, after serving the congregation of Poplar Tent about 40 years, having labored in

Here Lys the Body of ROBERT MC KEE who deceased October the 19th 1775 Aged 73 years.

The letters K and C, of McKee are joined in one, the lower turn of the K forms the C.

Come now to the Southeast corner; here is a grave without an inscription to tell whose ashes are eleeping here, or even a stone. This is the grave of Rev. Alexander Charges on the first Minister of the congregation, and the first in this Carolina settlement. Fleeing from Virginia durations of the congregation of the Carolina settlement. The letters K and C, of McKee are joined

a fulfilment of the mute prophecy. After the years; his successor, Dr. Morrison, new of Lincoln, after a few years' service, being called to the Presidency of Davidson College; his great son, J. M. M. Caldwell, took charge of the congregation, and now ministers to the people.

Let us return to the Church by the road side.

and enter the grave yard that lies at the Sout by the gate in the North Wall. This first stone that meets your eye marks a grave directly beneath the location of the pulpit of the second building occupied by his congregation. The preacher occupies this grave, and the congregation sleep around him. The house and the preacher, and the builders, have passed away. Even the children that assembled here in Revolutionary times are grown old, only here and there one of them remains to tell the history of the War, and the traditions of the settlemen

Along this road the American forces retreated before the British army, when they entered Charlotte from South Carolina, and took possession of the "Hornet's Nest," and turned the College into hospital. A little distance up this road, the gallant GRAHAM, the father of one of the candidates for the Governor's Chair, fell wounded, and was left by the enemy for dead. The widow's daughter, by whose means his rescue and recevery were in a measure accomplished, still lives—herself the patriarchess and chronicle of the congregation. 30 how rapidly does time change us from youth to the wrinkles of age! But what events have been crowded into her protracted, yet

As the victorious British forces marched along the Catawba, plundering the staunch Whige, an making tories of the irresolute, many families the Scotch Irish origin, fled from their homes, and took shelter in North Carolina, again soon to seek another shelter elsewhere. Among these families was a pious widow, from the Wagham set tlement in South Carolina, by the name of Jackson with her little son Andrew. She found an asylum in this congregation, about six miles East of this Church, in the house of a widow, (or one who was soon a widow.) by the name of Wilson. Andrew aided the widow's some in tending their corn, and performing other operations; after exercising himself with sticks in the manquive s of the drill exercise, and wishing that he was bigger, and telling what he could do were he larger, with the red coats. One of the sons of the widow Wilson in after years became the Pastor of Rocky River congregation, in Cabarrus county and the memory of his labors is lodged deep in he hearts of numerous students in literature, and hearers of Gospel. The son of widow Jackson. in the battle of New Orleans, more than fulfilled the aspirations of his boyhood in driving the red

Men have often wondered, why he, in his mos thoughtless days, always treated a faithful Minister of the Gospei so respectfully; and why, after encouraging his wife in a religious life, he him-self should is his age become a member of the Presbylerian Church. The cause is found laid deep in the heart long ago, by the instructions of a mother and the ministration of God's house.

This grave beneath the pulpit of the second Church, contains the remains of the second stated Preacher-his chosen place of sepulture. His pitaph drawn up by his friend Wilson, of Rocky

to the memory of the late BEY. SAMUEL C. CALDWELL who departed this life Oct 3d 1826 in the 59th year of his age and the 35th of his pastoral office of Sugar Creek Congregation His long and barmonious continuance in that relation is his best Eulogium.

Licensed when he was but 19 years of age Dr. Hall took him under his special care with his well known fatherly kindness, and persuaded him to accept the invitation to become his grandfath. er's successor in the ministry. He preached the Gospel 40 years.

Come now to the middle of the yard, to the grave of one whose name will always be cherished; the Chairman of that famous Mecklenburg Convention. The epitaph is short and simple but more full than any history or record, or menorandum vet given to the public.

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER. died April 23, 1786 Aged 68 years Let me die the death of the Righteous-and let my last end be like his

A Tennessee paper states, that at a meeting the Whigs at Jonesborough in that state, Col. In A. Aiken, heretofore a Democrat came boldle forward and declared himself for Henry Clay In the course of his speech he said that he was a member of the Legislature of Tennessee at he time the resolutions were adopted, charging Henry Clay with bargain, intrigue, and corrupand that he voted for thom. He had lived to see that he was then in error, had done that great and good man injustice-and as an hones: man he took back that vote. If he were now in the Legislature, he would vote to sepeal that vote of the Legislature."

Mr. J. B. Perrault, late Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, tried in that city for embezzling \$20,729, belonging to the Citizens' Bank, has been acquitted. The taking of the money was admitted by the prisoner's counsel, but was contended, first, that the money was not the property of the Bank, as stated in the indictment: that although Perrault received it, it had never been in the possession of the bank, second, that the limit of time which the law allowed for prosecuting had expired some of the transactions charged in the indictment having taken place two or three years ago; and, thirdly, that a nolle prosequi had been already entered in the case, which was a bar to all subsequent criminal proceedings. he jury were absent only ten minutes.

ROBBERY OF A BANK CARRIER.—The Phila-delphia Gazette says, that the runner of the Far-mers' and Menhanics' Bank, while making his way to the Bank, through the crowd in Chesnut street, during the procession (Com. Porter's fuaeral) on Saturday, was robbed of \$4,500.

INDIANA WHIS CONVENTION.-This body met. at Indianapolis, on Tuesday before last. It was a noble gathering of patriots. It consisted of at least a thousand delegates, being full five times as large as the Locofoco State Convention held a few days previously at the same place. Gov. Alexandria Gazet'e.

Ma. VAN BUREN JOUR THE WEST. Frankfort (Ky.) ves us the following rich report of n which Mr. Van Buren acted a pro-

though a secondary part i

The correspondent of the Bardstown
Gazette, in connexion with some remarks
on the proceedings of a Lucufoco meeting
fately held in Marion county, paints a pretty picture of Mr. Jesse Abel, who, our readers will recollect, has been several times the Representative of Marion in the Kentucky Legislature, and, if he was not the Atlas of his party, it was not for went of size and breadth of shoulders. Fancy a man 6 ft. 6 in. in height, " and broad accordin, and you have an idea of the mon who slood before the little Ex-President at Lebanon, as described in the incidents recited below .-The manners of the man are handsomely hit off. We would give more than " a pin to see the show" repeated, in which Messrs.

give you as occount of Van Buren's recep- detained for some time waiting the meeting tion in this place some while since. He was on his return home from the South, with his Secretary, Panlding, and stopped here all night. The word flew through the "independent Democracy," and from far and near they gathered in like pigeons to the harvest. There sat the little man with whiskers, in all the dignity of his nature.-Enter JESSE ABEL .- It is hot weather : all are in a sweat-and Jesse pulls out a cotton handkerchief as big as a table cloth, and commences wiping, first on one side and then the other. Just as he is in the act of wiping his throat and under his arms, he stretches out his hands to the ex-President. · How do you do, Mr. Van Buren, I am

glad to see you. I am well, but wearied, said Mr. Van

Here a pause ensued, in which Jesse went through the same wiping operation. When did you see Col. Dick Parson

'Col. who?' said Mr. Van Buren. Why Col. Dick Johnson. The last time saw him I slept with him." 'Good God !' said Mr. Van Buren.

· I did that,' replied Jesse-and again be went through his operation of wiping. 'How old are you. Mr. Van Buren.' he a gain resumed. Van Buren told bim. 'Ah!' said he, 'I did not think

were so old; and how much do you weigh Van Baren told him, and again there was mocracy having come in some time was spent in further introductions, when Jesse Abel

Mr. Van Buren, you are a considerable of a show about here. 'Ah !' said the great man.

'Yes,' said Jesse, but you don't look much like your pictures." Ob! said Van Buren.

Hereupon Jesse looked around, and discovered that the room was quite crowded. "I wish,' said Jesse, 'that we had a bigger room to show you in, Mr. Van Buren. Just at that moment, and whilst Jesse was

ing, Paulding whimered over to Van Bu-'Get up and let's leave this d-d crowd. the'll smother a body. Van Buren rose from his seat, bowed to

going through his operation of again wip-

the sovereigns and retired. I pledge you my word this a true and correct account of Mr. Van Buren's reception here, and I know there are many who can testify to its truth. Jesse often boasts that he has talked to a President.

MR. CLAY IN LOUSIANA.

THIRDEAUX, Lafourche Interior, January 13th, 1844.

Mr. Clay arrived in this town early on Wednesday morning last on board the steamer Missouri mail. A great number of persons had as-sembled in town from all parts of Lafourche, Assumption and Terrebonne, although the weather was dreadful, the rain being incessant, and the roads almost impassable. On landing he proceeded to the residence of the Hon. G. S. Guion and about 11 o'clock went to Mr. Marchain'. where he was waited upon by the committee ap-point to escort him, headed by the Hon. judge McAttister, who welcomed him to Lafourche an eloquent address. A public dinner was given by Mr. Marchais, after which Mr. Clay proceed ed to the hospitable mansion of Mr. Ellis, of Terrebone. A general invitation was given by Mr. Ellis to Mr. Clay at his house on Thursday. A sumptuous dinner was prepared, and, although the weather was intolerable, a large number of gentlemen attended to have the honor of seeing and shaking hands with the illustrious guest. The next day a public dinner was given to Mr Clay by the Hon. Judge Guion; and a splendid ball and supper in the evening by Mr. Marchais, at his house, to give the ladies an opportunity of being introduced to Mr. Clay. It was the largest assembly we have seen in Lafourche. How the ladies managed to get through the mud, is a mystery to us. mystery to us. But no difficulty seemed great enough to stop them from seeing Mr. Clay. He was received by all parties with every mark of respect and esteem. Party feeling was forgotten in the decime of all to do honor to their illustrious visitor, the most distinguished statesman of the which prevailed was admirably expressed by gentleman, who differs in politics with Mr. Clay, at the dinner at Judge Guion's in the following toast :- HENRY CLAY-the idol of one party and the admiration of the other !- Patriot. DISMALSWAMP CANAL

We learn from the annual report of the Bo Company is in a most favorable condition. A the new works of the Company have been completed in a most substantial manner, and the Company have been completed in a most substantial manner, and the Company have been company to the Company have been company to the company to th pieted in a most substantial manner, and the Com-pany say they answer the most sanguine expec-tations formed of their usefulness. The pany say they answer the most sanguine expec-tations formed of their usefulness. The income of the company has enabled it to reduce its debts to an amount which will be paid off by the ac-cruing tolls by the first of April next, leaving at their disposal a large claim against the U. States, [which will probably amount to \$30,000] the a-mount of which has not been accurately ascer-tained. The statements rendered by the Com-pany of the extent and character of the articles transported through it, show the great imposprotracted trial of Thomas March, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Phebe Cheddick and her two childrens are to be found a the murder of Mrs. Phebe Cheddick and her two childrens are to be found a the murder of Mrs. Phebe Cheddick and her two childrens are to be found a the murder of Mrs. Phebe Cheddick and her two childrens are to be found a the murder of Mrs. Phebe Cheddick and her two childrens are to be found a the murder of Mrs. Phebe Cheddick and her two childrens are to be found a the murder of Mrs. Phebe Cheddick and her two childrens in this the murder of Mrs. Phebe Cheddick and her two childrens in the same place. Cov. It is a large as the Locofoco State Convention held a settlement. The gross income of the was settled here about the year 1750, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and was buried here in 1776, after a life of great and character of the articles as large as the Locofoco State Convention held as large as the Locofoco State Conventi

EPAIRS OF TEXAS. last paper, when speaking of the new from Taxes, it was stated that the President of that Republic had refused to recall Charles H

Raymond, Esq., hearer of despatches to the Go. vernment of the United States; the resolutions of the Senate to that effect to the contrary not. withstanding. In explanation of this refusal, it seems that, on the day Mr. Raymond left Wash ington (in Toxas) for this city, the Senate passed a resolution requesting the President to recall him and delay his departure until the despatches which he was supposed to be bearing to Mr. Van Zandt, Charge d'Affairs of Texas near this Gov. ernment, and which were believed to be of a very important and exciting character, should be laid before and acted upon by that body. To this request the President promptly refused to accede, at the same time denying the Senate's right thus to interfere with his special prerogatives, and in reply stated that-

van Buren and Abel were such conspicuous objects.

"Whilst I am speaking of the unbought democracy of this country, I am uninder to the Hon, Congress, that he might return with such intelligence as might be of advantage to this Government. It had been known for many days that his departure would take place soon afterth. meeting of Congress; and certainly there was nothing in the manner of his departure to create or increase surprise or 'excitement.' The Executive has been unaple to discover any thing in all this to 'excite' wonder, or suggest the neces. sity of his recall."

> ABREST & ESCAPE OF CANDLER BROWN .- Can. dler Brown, who swindled Mr. William Lloyd. some weeks since, by passing upon him a large amount of counterfeit money, was arrested in Tennessee and brought in custody as far as Ab. beville, in this State, where he contrived to make

We are happy to learn that Mr. Lloyd has re. covered nearly the whole amount out of which he was swindled by Brown .- Charleston Patriot.

SS.GOO WANTED.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Raleigh are desirons of ebtaining a loss of \$3,000 on the following terms: 12 65 21 78 \$1,000 to be paid on the Lat day of Oct's. 1944.

1:000 lst & 1:000 The interest will be paid, (on that part of the loan pavable in 1845 & 46) half yearly -on the lat dete of April and October; and the whole debt, interest

and principal, witl be made payable at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, in the City of Raleigh. The annual revenue of the City is about \$2,500which will enable the Commissioners to defray all or

indebtedness, purchase and suitably fit up a Town Clock for the City, and pay off the debt incurred, (if a loss can be effected to the amount wanted,) puntmaily and promptly.

Bonds under the Seal of the Corporation will be

Bide are invited to be made to the Subscriber, for the whole or any part of said loan, in sums of no less than \$100; and as the Surety is believed to be ample and undoubted, it is hoped that no difficulty

will be met with in obtaining a loan to the amount JAMES-LITCHFORD.

REE ETNA INSURANCE COMPA-

damage by fire, at premiums to suit the times.

This is one of the oldest and best feaurence Conpunies in the United States, and pays its losses prompt Applications for Insurance in Raleigh, or its

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. PETERSBURG, VA.

IVE their personal attention to the Receiving ling Country produce, &c., &c. Wz. H. Cuew. ? Off Office on Bank Street, JAB. D. SCOTT.

C. C. NELSON. FASHIONABLE TAILOR. One door South of Dr. N. L. STITE's Drug Stone FAYETTEVILLE STREET. RALEIGH. N. C.

His charges will be regulated by the times.-Dec. 6, 1843. County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Session

John Ward, Executor of Elizabeth Perrell, deceased, John Adams and Issue Adams. Caveat of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth

The last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Ferrell Adams caveat said Will; whereupon the Court de rects an issue to be made up, to try whether the said paper writing duth contain the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth Ferrell, deceased; and it appearing further, that Phillip Adams and Judith White, brother and sister of the said Elizabeth Ferrell, deceased, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made by the Clerk of this Court, that saver issement be made by the Clerk of this Court, in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, for the said Phillip Adams and Judith White to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Ressions to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of Pebruary, A.D. 1844, and above capes, if any they have, why the said

will is not the last will and testament of the said Es-zabrih Ferrell, decrased.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of said Coup. at Office, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1843. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C. C. C.

CATATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WAYNE O'County -Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses November Term 1843, 123

O. .. Kerina Ayeock, Hoirs of Simon Aycook, doc'd. Petition for Desser.

It appearing to the autisfaction of the Court, the James Newsom and Patsey his wife, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, notifying them to six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, notifying them to appear at the next Court of Piess and Quarter Seesidns, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Waynesbore, on the third Monday in February next, then and these to plead, answer, or demur to mid petition, otherwise it will be taken are confessed and set for hearing exparts.

Witness, Jud. A. Green, Clerk of said Court at office, the 3d Monday in Rovember, A. D. 1843.

INO. A. GREEN, Clerk

JNO. A. GREEN, Clerk