If you deem the paper cent, worthy of a place in your paper, please publish. A READER.

Trom the N. Y. Tribune.]

FACTS ON THE TARIFF. The Merchants and Business Sen of Richmond. Virginia, who do not believe that the present Tariff is either beggating or taxing the Country, have made out a statement of the Wholesale Prices in that market of all the staple articles of import and consumption under the fore Tariff of 1841 and the high Tariff of 1843 respectively. The result must surprise and astound those (if any there be) who seriously believe a Protective

Tariff increases prices to the consumer. We must give the facts to our readers, but first stare hose connected with the Currency and Specie of

the country. ... 80009 TAG

It is known to all that Money was scarce and Interest comparatively high in 1841, while in 1848 cash was abundant in the Commercial Cities and interest down to 4 or 5 per cent, on the best paper. Of course, goods, by all Free Trade rules, ald have been far higher in the latter year on this account. And again: The official statements show that all the Gold and Silver which came into this Country in the two low Tariff years ending with September, 1841 and 42 (the new Tariff having been imposed in September of the latter year, but after the Country had been glutted with goods in anticipation of it) was \$9,075,649, et a little over Four and a Half Millions per year.... From Sept. 1842 to Sept. 1843, being the first year of the Protective Tariff, our imports of Specie reached the extraordinary amount of \$23,741,648 while the export for the same time was \$3,118. 398, leaving a clear gain of Specie during the first year of the Protective Turiff to an amount exceeding Twenty Millions of Dollars.

There is nothing like this in the history of our Country. In 1834 and in 1833 we imported threefourths as much, but we were borrowing money broad heavily, so that this amounted to nothing? while in 1843 we have not only made a net gain of Twenty Millions in Specie but we contracted no debte abroad. On the contrary, we have been buying up our Stocks owned in Europe, and have thus reduced the aggragate indebtedness of the This is the way the Tariff's imposerish ing the Country a now let us see how the People are taxed by it :

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the wholesale price of Goods in the various branches of trade in the City of Richmond carefully made up from octual sales in the year 1841, when the Tariff, under the Compromise Act, ranged at the very lowest rates of duty; and in 1843, the first year after the oppressive Tariff as Demagogues call it, passed by a Whig Congress, went into full operation, viz:

dain Boing all coblet Tob Duty. Tariff. Prices in 1841, In 1843. Sack Salt ranged from American Bar Iron, per ton 85 Tredegar Richmond Man-American Blistered Steel, Collins Best Axes, per Stalgt&d quality

Casting Hollow Ware, per lb 4 3 a 31 Flat Iron, per lb 10 a 14 Sythe Blades, per dozen Weeding & Hilling Hore,

ichmond made base of by by by by Knob Locks average full 331 pc less. 5 a 54 37a 4 full 20 p c less. Table Knives and Forks and Pocket do. Brades and Shovelet at 1 5 less Cross put and Mill saws

Loof Sugar, best Double Loof, per the Testal Bar Lood, par the enquer Wood Screws, the prohibited, by sluty; are at least, 30 per cent, lower, nd of a much superior uality to those former-

STATEMENT showing the relative prices of leading styles of Dry Goods Jan. 1, 1841, and Jan. 1, 1843. Domestie Goods. ton Chanabergs, per ya Jan. 1841. Jan. 1843. sbergs, per yard 8 a 10 cents, 64 a 71. Shirtings " 64 a 84 " 44 a 64 " 85 a 11 " 64 a 84 " il a 134 " 84 a 104 same ratio. Domestic Prints (staple styles) 124 to 180 —84 to 124 do. Cloths and Cassimeres and Sam-

4 4 fine brown Waltham Shirt on exacting add to ing, per yard in trons you to conta is a promote o any series who reld a against there there the

Mechanic 3-4 Brown Shirting Matoaca Dorchester Bedricks A A 7-8 Brown Cottons, Law-

Kentucky Jeans declined, from 1841 to 1843, from 25 to 33} per foot. Satincts declined

Flannels do.

Biankets de. 25 per cent. American and Bistish prints from 25 to 50 per cen Summer Pantaloons Stuffs and Vestings do. do. Broadeloths and Cassimeres from 20 to 25 per cen Irish Linens 20 per cent, lower in '43 than '41; and pay a duty of 25 per cent. In '41, this article was

It will be seen by reference to the very first artick named in the list (Salt) which has caused the Loco-Foco soap-pots to boil over at such a trememdous rate at the 100 per cent duty put upon the poet man, has been sold throughout the year 1843, at 20 to 25 per ct. less than the average of 1841 ander the low duty apon many other important articles, prices have been reduced to a much greater extent, and on no important article has the price been increased - this is the oppressive, unjust, unwise and unconstitutional Tax. which the Briguirer, and seel like prints make such a tremendous noise and cry about; let the people look into these things cooly and decide for themselves.

Of course, Cotton Goods will be higher in '44 than they were in '43, since raw Cotton has risen fully fifty per cent. and probably Woolens will be higher also, as there has been an advance of fifty per cent. on Wool. To complain of this and, as he was by no means a genius, he was advance in goods as an evidence of extortion by the Manufacturers, keeping out of sight the advance in Wool and Cotton, as the Plebeian and ally of a reserved and reflecting character, he other papers habitually do, is just as honest and sensible as to hang the bakers for not giving as large a loaf for sixpence when Flouris Ten Dol lars a barrel as they did when it was Five. Bu making due allowance for cost of materials, we contend that American People never obtained Manufactures cheaper, than they do under the present Tariff Tube Black !!

POLITICAL NEWS, MOVEMENTS, &c. The following is an extract of a Letter to the Editors from a Whig Member of the last Congress in the interior of the State of New York. dated March 4:

the paralysis is being dispelled; and that I have scarcely be believed that he still cherished his

VICTORY IN TROY .- The election of municipal officers for the city of Troy, held last week, resulted in a complete triumph for the Whigs, Gunhis majority was under two hundred.

WESTERN NEW YORK .- Advices from Erie Monroe, and Cattaraugus come in cheeringly, and serve to dissipate the slight fog which arose from Utica. The Rochester Democrat of Wednesday announces "Monroe as true as steel? Sixteen a revenge so much beyond the limit of all comout of twenty-three Supervisors! Gain of four mon resentments. since last year ! Whig majority on Mayor 886 !" The city of Buffalo is wholly redeemed, and resumes her rank among the Whig cities of the Union, having given a majority of 214 votes for the Whig cities for Mayor. the Whig candidate for Mayor.

ALBERT H. PORTER has been appointed by the Whigs of Niegara and Orleans counties, forming the thirty-fourth Congressional district, their Delegate to the Baltimere Convention ... | half

Whig candidate for Mayor of the city of New Anythe tills and butted be an 12 163 163 169 at 10 York, to be supported at the approaching election. The nomination was tendered by a unanimous vote to the Hon. ROBERT SMITH, but, he declining Mr. FRANKLIN was with entire unantmity agreed upon by the Convention and al ...

The Whigs of Boston had a glorious Clay Ball in Fanueil Hall on Monday Evening last. The Hall was fracifully decorated with banners, flags and transparencies, and at one end of the saloon was a full-length portrait of Henry Clay, over which hung an eagle, bearing in his beak a scroll, upon which appropriate mottoes were inscribed. A full-length portrait of Daniel Webster graced the other end of the saloon, and beneath each of the transparencies were written extracts of the here are all in my nay. Entreaty is smalle vain. Hall was fracifully decorated With banners, flags succeeds of HENRY CLAY, applicable to the subject of the painting. It was a scene of joyous revelry, worthy, in its beauty and the rich delight it afforded, of the good Whigs of Boston. HILL CARTER, Esq. of Charles City county Virginia, received the unautmous homination of the Whig Convention which assembled in Wil., presence of mind. "Well, well," said he, "that

WILLIAM L. Goesin has been nominated, and has accepted the nomination, as the Whig candi-

ate. reduced not less than 333.

The effect of the Tariff on Calicoes or Prints is probably as great on one may other article. During the year 1840, large quantities of British Prints were imported, that cost from 330 to 380, per yard, and in 1812 Prints of as good quality were produced in this country as low as 150, per yard, which entirely excluded British Prints from our markets.

The Tariff has not only had the tendency to reduce Domestic Goods, but it may and has reduced Foreign Goods. For example: Irish Linens, were imported in 1841 duty free—in 1843 they paid a duty 25 per cent, and with the duty added are at least 20 per cent lower than in 1841.

A Sign in the vacancy caused in the representation of Mr. Gilmer.

At a noble gathering of the people at the Waterley Hotel, in the city of Mobile, on the 28th ultimo, the Hen. Charles Fenton Merces, formerly for a long, period, a member of Congress from Virginia, being temporarily in the city, addressed the meeting by invitation. His speech was able, instructive, and exceedingly interesting, and was received with great applause.

A Sign in the Far West—The St. Louis merly for a long period a member of Congress from Virginia, being temporarily in the city, addressed the meeting by invitation. His speech was able, instructive, and exceedingly interesting,

twenty-two county meetings which have been held Prices in 1841. In 1843 within the last month for objects connected with the year's political companies des various meet-ings for the formation of Clay Clubs, &c. Truly, this does look like work, and a determination to This does took like work, and a decivity and barry No. 2 same and set of the regeneration of same No. 2 same and set of the set of t

ANECDOTE OF THE FLOGGING TIMES. The master of the grammar-school of a burgh in the central district of Scotland, about seventy years ago, was a worthy Trojan of the name of Hacket, a complete specimen of the thrashing pedagogues of the last age. Modern ears would scarcely credit the traditional stories which were told of this man's severity, or believe that such merciless punishment could have been allowed to take place in a country so far civilized as ours

then was. Heavy and repeated applications of a striped thong called the taws, to the open hands of delinquents, were matters of familiar occurrence. But Hacket would also, twenty times aday, lay victims across the end of a table, and thrash as long as he could hold with the one hand and lay on with the other. Horsing was one of his highest indulgences of luxuries, and he had an ingenious mode of torture peculiar to himself, by causing the boy to stride between two distant boards while he endeavoured to excite the thinking faculties, by bringing a force to bear from be-hind. Thomas Lord Erskine, and his brother Henry, were brought up at this school, and remembered Hacket's severity through life, comyou were a dull or bright boy, for if the former, you were thrashed for your own proper demerits and if you were bright, you had a monitorial charge assigned to you over the rest, and suffered for all the short-comings of your inferiors. We wonder at all this now; but the wonder is very superfluous. The whole system was based on a prevalent notion that severity to children was salutary and beneficial, nay, indispensable, and that, if you at all loved your son or your pupil, it was your first and most solemn duty towards him to give him a sound strappation on all possible occasions. Flogging was simply one of the bigo-

tries of our grandfathers. Amongst Hacket's pupils was a boy who had come from a distance, and was boarded with a family in the town. His name for the present is Anderson. This youth, placed far from his friends felt the futhless severity of Hacket very bitterly. both well strapped himself, and probably the cause of much strapping in others. Natursaid little of his sufferings to any of his companlons; but the stripes sunk into his very soul, and, secretly writhing under a sense of the injustice and indignity with which he was treated, he conceived the most deadly sentiments of revenge against his master. To get these wreaked out in present circumstances was impossible; but he determined to take the first opportunity that occurred, and in the mean time to nurse his wrath, so that time should not interfere in favour of a tyrant, who seemed to him to deserve the utmost vengeance that could be inflicted.

Anderson, like so many other Scottish youth was draughted off at an early age to India, where he served for twenty five years, during which he never once was able to revisit his native shores. Having now attained a competency, and settled his affairs, he returned to Scotland. in order to fires are reviving in this northern clime; that spend there the remainder of his life. It will great confidence in the belief that the ides of scheme of vengeance against Hacket; but the November heat will show that HENRY CLAY is place is that he did so, and this indeed is what the first choice of the people of the Empire gives any value to the anecdote we are relating it is curious only as a genuine instance of a feeling persevered in much beyond the term usually assigned to human feelings. He came home he purchased a short but effective whip he journeyed to the town, where he had been DON CORNING, the present Mayor, being re-elected educated, and, establishing himself in the into, by nearly four hundred majority, when last year sent a polite message to Hacket (who was still in the vigour of life, though retired from active duty.) inviting him to dine that afternoon with a gentleman who had once been his pupil. All seemed now in train for a retributary visitation upon the epiderm of the old gentleman; and the reader may be trembling for the consequences of

Old Hacket dressed himself that day in his beet-ruffles at the wrists, and silver buckles in no doubt. felt a difficulty in expressing his gratitude for the unspeakable benefits of a sound flageflatory education. He was ushered into room where he saw a table prepared for dinner. A gentleman presently entered, and, to his sur-Morris Franklin has been nominated as the prise, turned and deliberately locked the door. putting the key into his pocket. Then, taking down a whip from the mantel piece, this gentle man came sternly up to the venerable school master and asked if he had any recollection of him. MNo. said the teacher Then sit? I shall in. sure that you remember me forever after. Do you recollect a boy at your school twenty five years ago, of the name of Walter Anderson ?"-"I dare say I do." "Then, sir, I am that Walter Anderson. I have now come to punish you here are all in my pay. Entreaty is equally vain. for nothing on earth could induce me to let you

Hacket, it may well be believed, was in a dreadful panic, for he saw that he was in the hands of a man not to be trifled with. He was, however. shrewd in human nature, and possessed plenty of hamsburg on Tuesday last, as the Whig candi- is a bad business; but I suppose it is true that date for Congress in the district lately represented was rather severe long ago with my boys, and so just submit. I see, however, that preparations have been made for dinner, and as I believe you to be a gentleman. I cannot suppose that you in vited me here to that meal without intending to give it me. Now, if it is the same thing to you in Congress from Virginia by the resignation of I should much prefer having dinner first, and the licking afterwards. Come shall it not be so !"

The man of vengeance was taken by surprise, and assented, though inwardly resolving that nothing should in the long-run, baulk him of his purpose. They sat down, and the dinner and wine proved excellent. Hacket began to talk of old times, and of other boys who had been fellow pupils with his host; also of many sports and frolice. in which Adderson amongst others had indulged. He told what he had learned of the subsequent The prices of Silks have varied less during that time than upon other Goods, yet there was a considerable difference. In 1841 Sewing Silk, see paid a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1843 they pay a duty of 32 per cent, and in 1844 the in 1844 they in 1844 the in 1844 they in 1844 the in 1844 they in 1844 they in 1844 they in 1844 they in 1844 the fortunes of many of these youths and gradually Hacket got home that night in perfect safety. for Mr. Anderson insisted upon escorting him to

his own door. GIVE IT TO EN The N. Y. Evening Post after mentioning the interference of the police to break upa prize fight in that reighborhood, says for him every where an affectionate regard the Give IT TO EM The N. V. Evening Post "It is not said whether the parties belligerent For saic at this Office.

WASHINGTON, Marchet, 1844.

In the House to day Mr. CLINGMAN, from North Carolina, made a very spirited and able reply to the political harangue of Mr. Buncan, delivered yesterday. Mr. C. is one of the youngest mem-bers of the House, is a sterling Whig, and a good speaker. The subject before the House was the bill providing for holding the elections of President and Vice President on the same day in all the States. Mr. C. at the outset of his remarks said that he intended to reply to the arguments of the gentleman from Ohio, rather than to discase the merits of the bill. That gentleman had himself avowed that he designed to make a speech for Buncombe, and as he, Mr. C. came from Buncombe county, he felt it incombent on him to reply to this Buncombe speech. He then proceeded to review the arguments of Mr. D. and complete. ly refuted all his principal positions. Among other things he alluded to the efforts which that gentleman had made, to screen Mr. Van Buren from the charge of having expended more of the public money whilst in the Presidency, than any of his predecessors, or than Mr. Tyler, himsel plaining particularly that it was all one whether He specified the amounts, and also explained in regard to the extraordinary items of expenditure which Mr. Van Buren's friends contended that be had to provide for, and made it appear conclusively that no defence of Mr. Van Buren can relieve him of the odium of having conducted one of the most extravagant administrations we have ever had. He then examined the principles of the party, whose advocates were continually charging upon their opponents the want of established and fixed principles. He first alluded to the Tariff question, and contended that the Locoforo party had no settled principles on that subject. They went for a tariff or against a tariff just as it suited their interests. Air. Van Buren himself had voted for the highest tariff the country ever had, and yet in some elections he is held up as an anti-tariff man. The principles of the Whig party on this subject, on the other hand, were avow ed and known .- They were in favor of a Tariff that would yield an amount of revenue, sufficient to meet the wants of the Government, economi cally administered. They were also in favor of discriminating in the imposition of duties with the view to foster, to a reasonable extent, American labor and American manufactures. Mr Van Buren's doctrines were not clearly known. notwithstanding he had written repeatedly on this subject. For instance, his Indiana letter was cited as authority to shew that he was a Tariff man, and his Virginia letter to shew that he was an anti-Tariff man.—That party exhibited the same inconsistency on the subject of Abolitionism. In Ohio Mr. Van Buren was supported by the Abolitionists, on the ground of his favoring their. principles, whilst in the South he was supported by Slave-holders. The Van Buren party in this House, one day vote down the 21st rule, whereas the next day they vote for it, and make it one of the rules of the House. The member from Ohio, Mr. Duncan, himself made a speech against the 21st rule, and yet voted afterward to retain

> He then alluded to the Calhoun men, who, he said, were forced to abandon many of their principles, in order to sustain Mr. Van Buren. They did occasionally become somewhat ruffled, at the unceremonious manner in which they were treated, and the unreasonable extent to which their loyalty to the Van Buren party was sometimes taxed, but the Northern Democrats always man. aged to plaster them over and to pacify them Mr. Duncan had alluded to what he called the prescriptive spirit of the Whig party; this came with a bad grace, Mr. C. said, from that gentleman and from the Loco Foco party. It was with that very party that the practice of making re-movals from office had originated. The proscriptive system had been introduced by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and had not been bounds, and in the present day it had even been carried to the extent of removing cake sellers in the Capitol. To prate about prescription, then,

> but ill became the gentleman from Ohio." He then paid an eloquent and merited tribute to Mr. Clay's character and high qualities. He briefly referred to some of the incidents of his history, and said he was a man who had fearless, y done his duty to his country and in every o ther relation, without regard to consequences He even suffered obloquy to rest upon him, rather than fail to do what was exacted of hun as public officer and a good citizen. He was man who never failed a friend nor shunned a foc Mr. C. said that the gentleman from Ohio, and the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. PAYNE) had spoken about the abuse of the franking privilege, and the circulation of Clay songs. Now, I would inform the House and those very conscientious gentleman, that very recently fifty thousand copies of a tract in relation to Mr. Clay's duels, written, I think he said, by Amos Kendall, had been folded and sent off from the Capitols Were these legitimate documents upon which to exercise the franking privilege? And who was that franked and sent them off! Why the very men who make so great an outery against the Whig members for only doing the very same thing they are guilty of themselves. He next came to the charge of Federalism, which had been made by the gentleman from Ohie, against the Whig party. In regard to this charge he said he thought the Loco Foco party were much more obnoxious to it, than the Whig party. He said one charac-teristic of the old federal party was, that they were desirous of giving strength to the Federal Government, and of extending the power of the Executive Department. Now he maintained that some of the most prominent principles of the Lo-co Foco party tended to this very point. For instance, the veto power, which was so strenuously contended for by them; this was most essential ly a federal feature in the political creed of our opponents. Besides, the old Democratic party supported economy in the public expenditures, which was not the case with the modern demo-

The foregoing are but a few of the argumenta contained in Mr. C.'s very excellent speech, but from them you can form some idea of the appropriateness and conclusiveness of his reply to Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. C. was listened to with great at-tention and will gain reputation by his effort. A recent arrival from Europe brings intelli-

gence of the death of the good and greatly esteemed General Bertrand He died at Chateau. this distinguished veteran among us in vigorous health, that, aged as we knew him to be, the news that he was no more occasioned us a moof the palace, &c., early distinguished himself in the engineer corps, and in 1904 had given such evidence of his ability, that from that time he served near the person of Napoleon, particularly at the battle of Austerlitz, where he was the Emperor's aid-de-camp. He and his family shared the last residence of the ex-Emperor, in his exile, and his fidelity to his fallen chief is one of mildness and benignity of his manners adding were members of Congress, but the presump. warm personal esteem to the respect inspired by tion, from recent events, is that they were." his public character. National Intelligencer.

THE OREGON QUESTION. In the course of the Speech of Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, in the Senate, on the Orego question, he said.

He had heard, during the present deba England called our ancient enviry." He re gretted to listen to such language : it wught never to he resorted to in a legislative hody. As a nation, we knew by no enemy but a present enemy. The past belonged to history. That couldet between nother and daughter, which had once covered fields with blood, was past, and he frusted it had left on not more than twenty-five cents on the One Hundry both sides a feeling of relationship rather | Dollars worth of property, and One Dollar on each taxable Poll, for the purpose of hiring a Guard or p England an "ancient enemy," because she was before the world a present friend. We had had, and still had, mighty contests with England, but not those of war they were contests which called for the exertion of all our moral and physical energy, but not for the shedding of human blood. They were contests for trade, for commerce, for the protection of labor: for the advance of civil face tection of labor; for the advance of civil free- for and against the present mode of guarding to dom, and religious liberty. In struggles City. Whereupon, for the purpose of ascertains. like these we had our part to play, and he trusted we should play it like men. We contended further for markets for our industry: in Brazil, in China and the islands o the Pacific. Our commercial navy was found in all the waters of the globe-our commerce spread its white wings over every sea, con-tending, but contending fairly, honorably, bly, passed at the Session of 1842-'43" and peacefully, with the rival commerce of England. And should we call that commerce home? Should the haughty blast of the war trumpet ccho over the dcep, to warn all our vessels into port? For what? A contest for a few acres of barren soil that we did not want? for a degree of latitude beyoud the Rocky Mountains? for the honor and profit of fighting the Camanche Indians; or the Flatfoot Indians! He trusted not .-He was not ready to take one sten towards such a consummation provided always; that the national honor could be preserved with-

Let gentlemen reflect on the attitude in which the two nations would stand before the world; the two freest nations on earth. united in upholding the principles of freedom united in spreading Christianity, civilization, the arts and sciences throughout the world -nations whose principles of liberty had penetrated wherever the oppressed were found, and were ever at work to assuage hul man oppression, and shed light through the surrounding darkness of despotism. Our national course was not athwart that of Engsubstantially at the same great and noble ends, and why should we be brought into unnecessary and unprofitable collision !-That firm-set little isle-

"Frail vessel, filled with precious things, Surrounded by a sea of glass".

sent forth those principles of truth which were destined to revolutionize the world. She had sent her sons into every clime. Seventeen millions of that stock were now on these shores, with room and sustenance for a hundred million more: let these two cognate branches of the Anglo-Saxon race proceed side by side in the harmonious but honorable strife of glory, and they would bless the residue of the earth; but bring them into dead. known before they came into power. It was ly conflict, and the hopes of the expectant they who had carried it beyond all reasonable nations must be postponed, if not lost for-

GOLD-GOLD-GOLD!

A gold mine has been discovered in the County of Orange, on the farm of a Mrs. Dixon, about 14 miles from Hillsborough and 5 from Ruffin's Mills near the waters of Haw River. The specimen of the ore which we saw, was beyond all comparison the richest we have ever met with, and we believe the richest ever yet found, where gravel and earth were to any extent mixed with the gold. The family on whose land this specimen was ploughed up, is in moderate circumstances, and at the time of the discovery, profoundly ignorant of the value of their prize, as was evinced by their disposing of the principal mass of ore, estimated at some hundreds for \$2,00 - Oxford Mercuty.

'Father what does the printer live on ?' Why child ?' . 'You said you had not paid him for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every

New Falland Winter GOODS.

OR SALE, at the Commission Store of the Subscriber, Payetteville Street, opposite the Post Office, and next door to the New Market House, Prices LOW, for Cash. Among the articles just received, will be found

Flannels, white, red, yellow and Salisbury. Also French Ginghams - new style for Winter. Black Alpacca. Mouslin de Laines. Merinoes-French and English Calicoes—a great variety.

Lisle Edging—a beautiful variety.

Silk, raw Silk and Cotten Stockings, &c. W Also, an assortment of Groceries, de. &c. HALL OHW JOHN TAWESTE Merch & RECENT ANTANCE . AF down

> WATCHES, WATCHES ANDJEWELRY



.... The largest and most splendid assortment of Watches

France, and Mwitzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and it much less prices, at Retail; pleased I. Would it not be well to order direct from than any other house in America. Gold Watches, the seller himself, in place of depending upon an agent agent, particularly if that agent is to select for you elvy exchanged or bought. All Watches watranted to keep good time of the money returned. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and watranted and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and watrant.

If you leave him to himself he is without excuse.

If you leave him to himself he is without excuse.

If you leave him to himself he is without excuse.

If you leave him to himself he is without excuse. Chaine, Keys, and sterling Silver Speens, for sale very low. turiets.)

G. C. ALLEN, Imperier of Watcher and Jewelry, wholevelle and retail; 30 Walt Street, New York, (up stairs) February 10/1844 marts

Attention Guards. ! Parade at the Capitol Square on Satur-day next, at 23 o clock, armed and equipped, the Winter Uniform. (OCKADE midden entrante es. A Private meeting and drill the preceding evening at I oclock at the City Halt.

Punctual afterdance is required.

Raleigh, March 12, 1844, 8, do I declared.

OR NO GUARD. Session of 1842-'43, passed an Act, "authority of Intendent of Police, and the Commissioners of

the Intendent of Police, and the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, to levy a special or Guard Tark said City"—of which Act, the following is the ma material chause, vit:

"Be it therefore enacted, by the General data bly of the State of North Carolina, and it is how by enacted by the mathematical of the same, That is intendent of Police, and the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, shall have power to levy a Tark them. trol for said City, to be levied and collected as othe taxes are now levied and collected: And the Guar so employed, shall have all the powers and author belonging to the City Watch or Guard, as hereton

Under the provisions of this Act, a hired Gual was employed during the year 1843, and is still on tinued At the regular meeting of the Commission ers of the City, held on Tuesday, the 5th of W. several Petitions were presented to the Board, be in a satisfactory manner, the sense of the citizens of Raleigh on this question, the following Resolution was proposed and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Intendant be requested

cause a Poll to be opened at the Court House the perpose of ascertaining the sense of the citiz of Raleigh, as to the propriety of hiring a Guard for

Pursuant to the above Resolution. I hereby give Public Notice, that a Poll will be opened at the Coun House, in this City, on Saturday, the 23d of March instant, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense the Citizens on the above point. The Poll will be opened at 10 o'clock, and close at sun-down. The who are in facer of employing a hired Guard, to present year, and of levying a Poll and Property Tu for that purpose, will vote with a printed or with Ticket "Hired Guard"—those of a contrary opinion No hired Guard."

By order of the Board of Commissioners. WESTON R. GALES Intendant of Police.

Raleigh, March 9, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber now offers for sale, delivered Baltimore, and at prices corresponding with the hardness of the times, Lawrs H. Maus's portable Car Iron THRESHING MACHINES, for threshing Wheat, Rye, Oats, and small seed, and cracking Corn in the ear for the purpose of preparing it for foo

The improvement which makes these Machine superior to any now in use in the Southern and ern Northern country is because of the body of the cylinder being cast in one or two pieces, with the heads 4 red or points all cast together, being a solid mass—then by giving to it additional weight, and obvisting the danger of the spikes flying out, as sometimes happen with the wooden cylender, which greatly and the lives of the operatives.

their performance, for the reason of their having been successfully tried for three years past, and as yet to objection has been made known to the Agent.

.. Being the only Agent in North Carolina, to dis section of country, I feel it to be incumbent on me to give notice through the columns of some of the pub-lic organs, that the farmers and others may supply themselves (if they are so disposed) with said Mr

They can be transported on one wagon, but more after arriving at the place where the work is to be executed and set in operation in less time than fifteen minutes. With four good horses and eight hands, these Machines will thresh of good Wheat four hundred bushels per diem.

I now propose to sell the four horse power for \$130, and the two horse power, built after the same construction and upon the same principle, for \$95, ont, delivered as above stated. I will, if requested by the purchaser, order at his or their rick, from Baltimore, said Machines complete and ready for work, (say the levers and braces that propel the horse power,) to any point on the Rail Road that he or they may direct Orders for Machines will be forwarded to my address as soon as the purchaser makes up his mind to o Baltimore in time for the buyor to get them home n due season, communications on this subject will PANIEL A. MONTGOMERY, P. M.,

Albright's, N. C. N. B. -I will take occasion to state that there Machines have been cast in Chatham county, in this State, and that suit is about to be brought for damages, sgainst all those making, wending, or using the same, without first procuring a right for said Patent. . A. M. County. There are 1000 ucres con-

NORTH CAROLINA IN BANKRUPT CY. Notice to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and ce-ifficate as Bankrupts, at Newbern, on Monday, the 22d day of April next, to-wit: WAKE COUNTY.

Henry Frankling Farmer: . Larragere Burton Gill, value at buit graves. William H. Mend, late Merchant,

JOHNSTON COUNTY. Jesso W: Simpkins, Parmer, w. s. now John Ferrill, Farmer. ob gram to PERSON COUNTY.

Thomas J. Evans, Farmer. CHATHAM COUNTY.

William Davie, Parmer, 18 de june H. POTTER DITISNO

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF THE PROPERTY IN

Probably the largest in any one Establish

in the City, is to be found at the Subscriberia, as he is constantly receiving all describeria of Gold land scriptions of Gold land scriptions of Gold land strip the newest styles, from the manufacturers in Bogland, the responsibility of selecting for you, and to grant you the privilege of returning in case you are not began an other as a sortenest and at much less prices, at the responsibility of selecting for you, and to grant you the privilege of returning in case you are not began a sortenest and at much less prices, at the selection of the

Book seller and dealer in Piano Portes. Petersburg, Va.

March 2 L DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE -The Undersigned having qualshed at the February Term of Chather County Court, as Administrator upon the Estate of Burrant Hastander dec d. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to having claims due therefrom, will persons indebted having claims due therefrom, will present them with in the time presented by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

NATH'L. CLEGG, Adm'r.

Ent 10 di 844 santosas bong A-OVII 16-60 MALIW TOB PRINTING

ee-Neatly exceented at this Office.

February 24, 1844.

Nov. 26 1843.