

" Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, " Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N.C.

Saturday, March 4, 1848. FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY

. MAIL FAILURES.

In consequence of a fall of Snow, we have been cut off for two or three days, from our usual Mail communication with the North. Owing to the same reason, the Cars did not leave for the North, yes-

NOMINATION OF MR. MANLY. So far as we have heard, in every direction, the nomination of Mr. Manty, for Governor, gives unalloyed satisfaction to the Whig party. Not one word has been said in opposition to the nominee, whilst, in every instance, where the proceedings of the Convention have been commented upon, he has been lauded and complimented. A letter from one of the most distinguished men of Eastern Carolina,

writes as follows:

"There is no one in the State, who will be more rejoiced than myself, to see Mr. MANEY Governor know him well. He is an excellent gentleman, of clear understanding and sound heart; and those who think his nomination will not be acceptable to the East, will find themselves mistaken."

We were in hopes to lay before our readers to-day, something reliable in relation to the Treaty, but nothing of that character has come to hand.

A NEW PERIODICAL.

We have just seen a Magnaine of Foreign Literature and Science—being chiefly eclectic—selected from the higher periodical publications of England, France and Germany, and published semi-monthly, at Boston, Mass, which strikes us as eminently, what the Press has in numerous instances represented it. a work of high order and an honor to American literature. It is issued in numbers of 48 pages each, imperial octavo, beautifully printed upon fine paper, making two large Volumes of 576 pp. each, per annum, and is furnished to Subscribers at the low price of Three dollars a year. It is, we think, without parallel for cheapness, and is the only work which gives us, in addition to the English, a view of periodical literature of the Continent of Europe. It has been pronounced by Reviewers of great literary reputation, whose opinions the public are accustomed to regard with respect, as "the very best Journal of the kind that has yet been attempted in our country." Designed to promote an elevated standard of public taste, we cordially commend it to patronage, believing that if its success is commensurate with its merits, it will be widely circulated, extensively read and do much to advance the moral and intellectual culture of the community.

MR. CLAY AT PHILADELPHIA.

The reception of Mr. CLAY at Philadelphia was most enthusiastic. Long before the arrival of the Cars from Baltimore, in which it was known that he was a passenger, a crowd of many thousands had assembled. On Mr CLAY's arrival, he was transferred to a barouche, and the procession moved on through the principal streets, to the residence of the Mayor, Mr. CLAY bowing from time to time, to the multitudes that filled the streets and windows, whose huzzas continued to rend the air as he passed. After reaching the residence of the Mayor, Mr. CLAY addressed a few words to the crowd from an upper window, and then retired for the evening. It is stated that he is to remain in Philadelphia for eight or ten days. The Inquirer says, that "this great demonstration was confined to no branch of the Whig party. Clay Whigs, Taylor Whigs, Scott Whigs, National Convention Whigs, all were there-all alike and anxious to do honor to gallant Harry of

BRING OUT THE "YALLER KIVERS." The campaign of 1848, says the " Reading Journal," promises to be even more exciting, spirited, brilliant, glorious, and successful, than the political tornado that swept over the country in 1840. The Whigs are ready and eager for the contest, and every where manifest a settled determination to move together in solid phalanx, for the nomince of the Whig National Convention. Bring out your "Yaller Kivers," boys, and prepare for action. The

The skies are bright, our hearts are light, In thousands we'll again unite: We'll sing our songs to old Whig tunes, For there's still music in these "Coons," Pull one and all-pull strong and steady,

signs of the times are anspicious-

A TAYLOR MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

A call has been issued for a general meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor in Baltimore, independent of party, to make such arrangements for organiting as will tend to rally all who may be in favor BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. of his election to the Presidency, being the first meeting will be one of the largest held in Baltimore for some time.

KENTUCKY WHIG CONVENTION. NOMINATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR. candidate fer Governor, and John O. Helm for prescribe appropriate ceremonies to be observed as Lieut Governor. The Convention appointed delegates to the Whig National Convention, with direc-tions to support the claims of Gen. Taylor for the The fixing a day to resign as Senator. The Legislature ring this day and re-morrow. adjourns on Monday .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

DE A curious instance of precipitate legislation is furnished in the proceedings of the Senate. On Monday of last week, Mr. Badoes moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill, reported by the Military Committee, for increasing the Medical Staff of the Army, had passed without opposition -On Tuesday, he proceeded to explain the bill. He said it had been reported by the Committee, and had passed the Senate, under an erroneous impression. Every member of the Committee was now of opinion that the bill ought not to pass. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

We are constantly told that Congress ought not to hesitate in passing whatever bills the Executive may think necessary to carry on the war. The assertion of the right to examine into the merits or necessity of an Executive recommendation, is resented by the official organ and its echoes as an act of moral treason. No deliberation is allowed-the ordinary forms of legislation are deemed inconvenient obstacles to the realization of the President's wishes, and for a Whig member to make a speech, even upon the details of a measure involving the expenditure of millions, is denounced as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. What a comment upon such legislation is presented by the proceedings of the Senate in this instance! We do not know what were the details of the bill, which was thus surreptitiously foisted through the Senate. The measure was recommended by the Secretary of War, and the bill tion." drawn up at the Department, and that functionary must stand rebuked by the action of the Senate .-We know not this "erroneous impression," spoken of by Mr. Banger, was produced intentionally, but, of course, it was produced by the parties wishing the passage of the bill. Some explanation ought to be made of the affair. At any rate, we hope it may serve as a lesson to Committees in both Houses of Congress, not to trust too implicitly to Executive ecommendations

VIRGINIA WHIG CONVENTION.

On Thursday, in the Virginia Whig Convention, the Committee to whom the subject of preparing an Address, &c. had been referred, reported the following Resolutions by Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, their

1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, founded upon the best evidence before it. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR is the choice of the Whigs of Virginia, for the Presidency of the United States, and we therefore recommend him as such to the National Convention, to be held on the 7th of June next, in the City of Philadelphia. 2. Resolved, nevertheless, That the Whigs of Va. pledge their cordial support of any Whig nominee

of that Convention.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH IN MEXICO. The Democratic papers are exceedingly fond of referring to a letter of Capt. NAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, written in Mexico, in which he describes Mr.

CLAY's Lexington Speech as being joyfully received by the Mexicans, and having a bad effect on their minds. His statements, too, are quoted as those of a Whig Officer, although it is known that he belongs to the Native American faction, and has no sort of fellowship with the Whig party. Whatever his evidence may be worth, it is fairly counterbalanced by the following extract of a letter of an honest member of the Volunteer Regiment from East Ten-

nessee, which we find in the Knoxville Register: "On Christmas day, I had the unspeakable pleasure of receiving and perusing two numbers of the "Register," the first that have come to hand since we left Memphis. One number was dated November 3d, the other December 1st. The latter contained Henry Clay's celebrated Lexington Speech. His language with regard to the war, was read in camp with much interest. And I have been told, that men of the Democratic party who swayed a considerable influence in politics at home, have a-dopted his views, and say that they themselves would the following notice of Mr. Adams: like to know what purposes the President wishes to accomplish by this seemingly unprofitable strife."

ABBOTT LAWRENCE AND GEN. TAYLOR

A great objection to the nomination of Gen. TAY-Loz. has been found in the belief that he would not be able to carry the New England States. We have always believed that there was no force in this objection-that it was in fact, totally void of foundaby the subjoined letter of the Hon. Assort LAW-RENCE to the Buena Vista Festival at Philadelphia:

Boston, Feb. 17th, 1848. in Philadelphia on the 22d inst. for the purpose of roe and Lafayette.
"celebrating the blended glories of Washington and Mr. Adams leave

I have been taught from my earliest childhood to ry proper opportunity to bring distinctly to the minds leaves also his youngest son, Charles F., who marof my children, and those around me, over whom I ried a daughter of Hon. Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, have influence, the principles and teachings of one and who has several children; and the widow of of the greatest benefactors of mankind, in the cause his eldest son, John (who is also the niece of Mrs. of human freedom, regulated by law.

I entertain and cherish the highest respect and regard for Gen. Taylor-I believe him to be brave and chivalrous in the best sense of the word-possessing ability and integrity—above all the petty arts of or-dinary political men, holding himself responsible, as an honorable man should do, for his public as well as private conduct; I believe, too, if he should be nominated by a Whig National Convention, as a candidate for President of the United States, that he will be elected by a large majority, and that he will administer the Government with wisdom and in accorestablished by our fathers.

I regret that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation on the present interesting occasion, and pray you, dear sirs, to believe that I remain ve- and a gentleman of Kennucky-who came hither ry faithfully your obliged and obedient servant, ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

THE LATE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

from the War and Navy Departments, directing at ment were sufficient, and all curiosity as to the each Military post and Naval station, that the National Flag shall be displayed at half-mast, and salutes fired. The following is the annunciation of the

It has pleased Divine Providence to call hence a movement in that city in reference to the next Presis no more. At the advanced age of more than four the proud flag of the great Whig party, during the next gubernatorial campaign. Among the next gubernatorial campaign. Among the ing to both the great parties, and it is thought the in the House of Representatives, by the hand of long list of able, talented, and chivalrous Whige disease, on the 21st, and expired in the Capitol a to be found in the Old North State, not one, we few minutes after seven o'clock on the evening of are sure, could have been found more able to dethe 23d of February, 1848.

He had for more than half a century filled the most important public stations, and among them that of President of the United States. The two Houses Louisville, Feb. 25.—The Kentucky Whig Con-vention have nominated Mr. Crittenden as the Whig and most distinguished member—will doubtless

The nations mourns his loss; and as a farther Presidency. The Taylor Convention has made the testimony of respect for his memory I direct that same nominations. Mr. Crittenden accepts the all the Executive offices at Washington be placed nomination, but the Whigs in Congress oppose his in mourning, and that all business be suspended du-

JAMES K. POLK.

POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

The following reflections on the death of Mr. ADAMS, from the "New York Mirror," a paper, as is well known, devoted to the support of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, are well worthy of notice:

"Tyenty years ago, John Quincy Adams occu-pied the Presidential chair, and now that the whole nation unites in praises of his past life, we cannot but remember that with one exception, he was the most unpopular man who had filled that exalted office; and to his own honor and to the disgrace of our people, it is now universally conceded that the cause of his unpopularity as a President, was his stern uncompromising integrity. His administration was the most economical and wisest that the nation has known. When again shall we see such a-man as John Quincy Adams in the Presidential chair, with such a man as Henry Clay at the head of his cabinet. It is not a little remarkable that while Mr. Adams lies dead in the Capitol, at Washington, lauded for his virtues by the men who once maligned him; the chief ornament of his cabinet, who shared with him political defeat, is received with triumphal honors and every mark of distinction, among the very people whose calumnies and political hatred embittered his life for a season, and deprived the nation of his services as its chief, magstrate. Justice is slow and not very sure. Buchman and Benton, the two great opponents of Mr. Clay, and the most unscrupulous of all who opposed his advancement, are in full possession of the political power which they coveted while Mr. Clay though occupying a place in the regard of the people which the most fortunate of his enemies might envy, is about to retire to the quiet retreat of Ashland, without having gained the object of his political ambi-

MR. CRITTENDEN ON THE WAR.

Mr. CRITTENDEN expresses very clearly and forcibly, the views entertained by multitudes of intelligent citizens on the subject of the war, and the right of free discussion upon matters in relation to it .-We quote from a debate in the Senate:

relation to this war. I think I told you, at the comthose who approved of this war-not at all. But I withhold your aid, counsel with yourself, what sort said that the war, by the act of Congress, had become of an excuse you will be able to render for such nega national war It was war according to law; and lect and apathy-and tremble, lest like the man who I had supposed that the great principle of republican | was found destitute of the wedding-garment, you be government consists in the combination of the found without excuse, and speechless! strength and power of the whole community in executing the laws passed by the majority of that comany law that imposed duties or taxes, or regulated the conduct of citizens of the United States.

With respect to any of those laws, the liberty of citizen of the Republic agrees to conform himself to. and be governed by the majority, however repugnant an end to this war. It is with respect to that law as it is in the case

the obedience of every man, no matter whether it be according to his wishes or not. It claims his obedihim free to endeavor, in the exercise of all his constitutional rights, to have the law repealed, no matter whether it relates to peace or war; and the right is equally perfect in regard to the one as the other. Circumstances may modify-the exigencies of the country may control-the exercise of this right; but his constitutional right, as a man and a citizen, is to discuss the law fully. He ought to do so, because he is bound to obey implicitly. That is my

Mr. Adams .- The Salem (Mass.) Register, gives

The habits of Mr. Adams were pure, simple, and unostentatious, even to awkwardness. He always rose before day, and when in health, made his own fire. He used great exercise and was peculiarly fond of bathing and swimming. No one ever was more industrious, or sacrificed less of his time. He and you cannot doubt. Come over, then, to the help was one of the most prolific writers of the age.

His journal, which he kept from early life, and which embodies all his conversations with distinguished men of his own and other countries, is, no loubt, the most valuable document in being, and a tion-and we are confirmed in this view of the case, richer, legacy to his children than the ample fortune he leaves. This fortune is not the result of a niggardly economy, (for Mr. Adams always spent more than his official income.) but of two successful speculations, and a great rise in value of his patrimonial My dear Sirs : I beg to offer my acknowledge- estates. Mr. Adams leaves also copies of every letments and thanks for the invitation you have honor- ter he ever wrote, and among his voluntinous proed me, to be present at a public dinner, to be given ductions are most able culogies on Madison, Mon-

Mr. Adams leaves a widow to whom he was married in London, in 1797. She was the daughter of Col. Joshua Johnson, then consul at London, and renerate the name and character of Gen. Washing- the niece of Gov. Johnson, of Maryland, a Judge of on, and as the time of his immortal achievements the Supreme Court of the United States, and a signrecedes, I find my desire stronger to seize upon eve- er of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Adams Adams) with one or two children. He owned and occupied the mansion of his father, in Quincy.

> AFFAIR OF HUNOR.-The N. O. Picayune of the 20th inst., announces, as follows, the adjust ment of a personal difficulty which had excited very painful interest in New Orleans. The parties are understood to have been the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, and Mr. Irving of Kentucky. ADJUSTED .- We do not remember, to have

witnessed the same degree of datisfaction manidance with the Constitution, so wisely and happily fested by the public at the settlement of any difficulty of a personal character, as was exhibited yesterday when it was understood that the quarrel between a distinguished memder of the bar to avenge what he considered unfounded aspersions against the character of his father-had been satisfactorily arranged. The public seemed to be satisfied, from the character of the parties We observe in the Washington papers, Orders engaged in the affair, that the grounds of adjust. and took the following notes: precise terms of the settlement were buried beneath a universal feelings of delight at the assuwere entirely content with the result.

> With unfeigned satisfaction we place this worthy name at our mast head, as the bearer of

FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY.

fend their principles, or more deserving of the honors of the office. We hail the nomination as a happy one, while we are sure it will meet with a hearty response from our fellow citizens. Randolph Herald.

CURIOUS FACT .- A correspondent of one of the Cincinnati papers states that the Buena Vista battle-field is still covered with bones, coats pants shoes, knap sacks, &c. And what is more singular of all is, that a few Mexicans, who were | Convention, for the next Governor; a selection lest unburied, are still on the battle-field entire. Neather putrefaction has the wolves prey upon them, but they are dried up like mummies.

FOR THE REGISTER. THE DUTY OF TEMPERANCE MEN. No man who professes to deplore the ravages which Intemperance has made, and is making in our fair land, should feel himself justified, in the present relapse of the good cause of Temperance, particularly the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, by in North Carolina, in withholding his influence and the City Council, in the Hall of Independence. After aid from that philanthropic and noble body, now rising into notice in our State, known as the "Sons OF TEMPERANCE," and who are endeavoring to resuscitate and revive the great work in our midst.-It must be a melancholy reflection to the humane,

bristian mind, that all around him are being sown the seeds of death and everlasting destruction, and that so many are falling into the dark, dreary and hopeless pit of the Drunkard's Grave! whence not one cheering ray issues-but every echo from its vast and fast filling caverns, bespeak gloom unutterable, and ruin irretrievable. We speak to the benevolent, philanthropic, Christian man, and to such we desire to say a few words. And in doing so, we would not assume the character of a Menter-but unto all such we would say

Come and let us reason together." We all deeply bemonn that vice should reign triumphant over virtue-that the besom of Intemperance should stalk abroad in our land, with no organized force to meet and combat with it, and against its hellish purposes. Our hearts groan within us, at the melancholy but disastrously true conviction, that previous organizations for this purpose have, to a much greater than had first been acquainted with him, had ever found less extent, died away and sunk into non-existence. The question then arises-why is this? Are there no more drunkards to be reclaimed? Are the youth of our land, safe from the "all-pervading destroyer"? Are there no moderate drinkers, who are rapidly filling the but recent footprints of deceased inebriates? Such questions as these should arise in our minds; and when we see and read the dark pages of crime, misery, degradation, pauperism and deathaye, death eternal, which Alcohol's history presents | to Mr. Adams. -we should put the interrogatory to ourselves-Have I no interest in this matter? Will God, my Conscience, my Country excuse me, if I sit supinely and unconcerned, and do not raise a helping hand to redeem a being made in the image of my Creator, from the woes and besotting degradation which In-I am a little apprehensive that the Senator from temperance entails upon its victims? We beseech Mississippi may have understood me as going a little you calmly to reflect upon these things—consider farther than I designed to be understood as going, in your heavy responsibility to Him who "beateth with many stripes, that servant who "knew his duty, but mencement of my remarks, that I was not one of did it not! And if you can, after such reflections,

But, says one, I do not like secret Societies, and especially in the cause of Temperance, where every munity; that I am as much bound to respect the law thing should be as open and undisguised as the light passed in reference to this war, as I am in respect to of day. Why swerve from the old beaten track, and resort to a plan untried and uncertain? To such we would say-Come and unite yourself with us, and we will show you that our plan of organization, discussion, under the Constitution, and according to embracing as it does a pecuniary beneficiary design, every principle of republican government, is free cannot be carried on without secrecy to some extent and unlimited 'It is upon that condition that every "All our laws require is to the lasting good" of every member, and our secrets are only designed to to his own opinions may be the decisions of the ma- worthy." We have no secret views upon the great to inform the Senate of the result of the proceedjority. This freedom of discussion is the ground on subject of Temperance-our primary and chief ob- ings of the Court Martial in the case of Lt. Col. ous of testing whether a blister could be raised, she which each and every individual may infer, on en- ject is, to save our "fellow-man from errors path." Fremont. and cheerfully agree to obey whatever law the ma- as ready to extend kind offices as we would be to rejority passes, whilst discussion is left free; or, in the ceive them"-to watch over a brother in his afflicwords of Mr. Jefferson, that error may be tolerated tions, to minister to his wants, and grant him a regwhilst reason is left free to combat it. That is the ular weekly allowance, to support himself and famiprinciple of Republican Government. I do not hold ly while deprived of the ability to attend to his pel oppose the war because I discuss, and examine, and | culiar calling, and in ease of the death of a Brother, reason, in order to prove to you that the law ought to see that he is decently interred. Surely there to be repealed, or changed, or modified, so as to put can be no treason in this-nothing that any kindhearted man could object to. To enable a brother to receive these attentions when from home, a seof every other law. Every constitutional law claims cret password is imparted to him, by which he can make known his connection with the fraternity, wherever he may be. Is there any thing heretical ence. But it leaves him free to discuss it. It leaves in this? Certainly not. Then give us your aidwe want all true Washingtonians to unite with us, and let us again meet in battle array this fell destroyer of the peace, happiness and lives of our fath-

ers, sons and fellow-citizens. )
Nor are we now acting upon a plan untried and uncertain. The experience of six or seven years has demonstrated that it has effected a far greater amount of permanent good, than any of the efforts wise. previously made to bring about the same ends. The near two hundred thousand voices which arise from thunder, that there is a redeeming virtue in our Pledge; and the cheerful and happy faces of thousands of once dejected and sorrow-stricken wives, and the gleeful voices and comfortable appearance of but recently half-starved and naked childen, attest its renovating and vivifying influence. But with whom are we reasoning? Living monuments of these facts, present themselves to your view dailyof the weak against the mighty. We invite every Temperance man to join us in subduing this arch-

There is in this City, yet unenlisted in this great cause, material for the establishment of one of the most respectable and influential Divisions in the United States; and we hope soon to see such an one in existence in our midst.

AN OLD WASHINGTONIAN.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Feb. 23, 1848. Mr. EDITOR :- Some ten years ago, I suffered much from tooth-ache in a lower jaw-tooth, and applied to a Physician to extract it. He put on the screws, but when he attempted to draw it, instead of the tooth coming out, the joint of the jaw-bone was slipped, when he desisted, leaving the tooth unmoved. Since then, on two occasions, inflammation followed, taking cold in the tooth, so that I had to have a large incision on the outside of the jaw, to let matter be discharged that had formed from it.

On arriving here, I find Dr. Wm. F. Bason, Dentist, who possesses the Chloroform, and at once decided to try the experiment. The inhalation of the Chloroform was delightful to my feelings, such as one realizes when quietly falling ino a sweet sleep. I was conscious when Dr. Bason took the Chloroform from my nose, and when he applied the instrument to my tooth, and was expecting to feel the pain when the tooth came out, but could feel none, nor did I feel any, after I recovered from the effects of

the Chleroform. I can confidently recommend to the public, and to my friends especially, to apply to Dr. Bason, every convenient opportunity, to administer the Chloroform, when they need to be relieved from this most dreadful affliction, the Tooth-ache, and most painful operation of extracting it, for they will find him in every sense a gentleman, and a most skilful Dentist. Truly yours, A. J. BATTLE.

Dr. S. J. WHEELER, of this place, was present

" 1st application of the Chloroform. The patient in 20 seconds remarked, "I see beautiful things." "How delightful." The circulation acceleratedrance that the parties the inselves and their friends | pulse became more tense. In 30 seconds, appearance of insensibility increased, and he remarked-" Doctor, I have the most implicit confidence in your skill and judgment." General agitation of the nervous system-muscular twitching, rapidly succeeded by a lengthening of the respiration, and an upturning of the eyeballs, strongly resembling a person dying. In about 90 seconds, to the remark "He is gone"—
patient replied, "No," and soon said that a second
application would be needed.

2d application produced perfect composure in 30 seconds. Dr. Bason requested the patient to open his mouth, which was instantly done. The light, (which had previously been excluded) was admitted to fall on the face, but produced no effect. Tooth extracted—not the slightest appearance of pain— The patient was resuscitated by dashing water on the face and temples-did not feel the least pain for several hours afterwards."

From a private source we learn, that CHARLES MANLY, Esq. of Raleigh, is the nominee of the which will meet with the hearty approval of the particulars next week .- New Bernian.

MR. CLAY AT PHILADELPHIA. HIS EULOGY ON MR. ADAMS.

We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin, that Mr. Chay was officially received and welcomed to being formally introduced to each member of these bodies he in a brief conversational manner and almost inaudible voice, addressed Mr. MEREDITE, President of the Select Council, in substance as follows:

He commenced by returning his acknowledgements to the City Council, as the Representatives of the people of Philadelphia, for the liberal, hospitable and enthusiastic reception that had been extended to him on the occasion of his visit to their City; he expressed the happiness it afforded him to meet them and his fellow-citizens of Philadelphis in a manuer so unostentatious; and said that this would have been the happiest day in his life, were it not for the loss the country, the age and humanity had sustained in the death of Mr. Adams—the loss of one of the purest patriots and best men that the age

He spoke of the sensation of grief that pervaded the nation, and in which he fully participated A great light had gone out. He had been closely consected with him, both in public and private life, for a long period of years, and that from the time he him, at all times, and under all circumstances, the pure and elevated patriot-the tried and faithful friend-and the wise and good man.

At the close of the last war-a troubled period and one of great importance, Mr. Adams had ren- blowing above the water, caught hold of the tail dered great services. The loss was heavy to all. but to no one so heavy as him. His heart was too full instinct of the animal would carry him safe athis moment to make a set speech, yet he could not shore. The old mare took a bee line for the entirely permit the occasion to pass without referring shore, but the frightened colt swam lustily down

Passing from this melancholy theme, Mr. Clay spoke of the kindness, which for a period of forty one years, during which time he had, at intervals, visited Philadelphia, he had received from her citizens—that had long, eventful and checkered career. under every circumstance, however trying, he had always found them his true friends.

Mr. C. concluded by again tendering his gratitude for the cordial reception that had been extended to that can't swim, this am't exactly the time for im-saying that to his latest moment he should ev- swapping horses. er cherish this as the happiest visit of his life. Mr. Meredith, on behalf of the councils, briefly eplied. Mr. M. simply said that as the organ of the government of Philadelphia, he gave him welcome. That no more suitable occasion could have been selected for an eulogy upon Mr. Adams, such

stood-the Hall of independence! Mr. Clay afterwards exchanged salutations with the citizens of Philadelphia for about two hours, during which time his hand was shaken by thousands. not only of his own political friends, but young and old, rich and poor, of all parties.

as he had pronounced, than the spot on which he

In the Senate, Monday, Feb. 28, Mr. Benton protect our funds from "the unprincipled and un- submitted a Resolution, requesting the President | ued them in large doses, and in two weeks she was

> Personal explanations were made by Messrs. Yulee and Foote; which, getting to be rather

> On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate agreed to go into Executive Session. When the doors opened, the Senate adjourned.

> In the House of Representatives, Mr. C. J. which passed the House.

Mr. Ashmun offered a Resolution, which was

adopted, to have printed 20,000 copies of Rev. Mr. Gurley's funeral discourse over the remains of Ex-President Adams, as well as the several Eulogies delivered in the House of Representaives on the enunciation of Mr. Adams' death. Mr. Putnam offered a Resolution, the object

of which was to apply the principle of the Wil mot proviso to any Mexican territory which the United States may acquire by treaty or other- ly or internally situated.

Mr. Brodhead moved to lay the Resolution on the table. The Yeas and Nays being demanded every part of happy America, proclaim in tones of on the motion, they were taken, and the result was, Yeas 105, Navs 92.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Hunt in the Chair, and took up the appropriation bill to supply a de- John E. Beston, Esq.

ficiency in the revenue. Mr. Schenck spoke at length in opposition to the bill, and concluded by offering an amendment to it. A debate sprung up, in which the participants were Messrs. Mullen, McKay, C. Inger. March 1 fiend of hell, or at least scotching it in its ruinous soll. Sawyer and Giddings. In the course of some remarks of Mr. Giddings, he took occasion to oppose the pretensions of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency of the United States Mr. A. Stewart replied to Mr. G, and much cross-firing and merriment ensued. The debate on the Approoriation Bill was continued farther by Messrs. Henley, Duer and Rose. After Mr. R. concluded his remarks, on motion, the Committee rose, and the House soon after adjourned.

BRILLIANT WHITE WASH.

As the delightful season is now at hand when it is equally pleasant and profitable to embellish and beautify our grounds, fences, and out buildings, we have thought we might be doing an acceptable service, to some of our putrons at least, in publishing the following receipt for making a White Wash which, we know, if prepared strictly according to the receipt, will prove to be every thing that is said

"Much is said of the brilliant stucco whitewash

on the east of the President's house at Washington. The following is a receipt for making it, with some additional improvements learned by experiment .-Take half bushel of nice. un-slacked lime, slack it with boiling water covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquor through a fine seive or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, ground to thin paste and stirred and boiled hot; half a pound powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clean glue, has been previously dis-solved by first soaking it well, and then hange g it over a slow fire in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied.—

Brushes more or less small may be used.

Brushes more or less small may be used. Brushes more or less small may be used, according approved securities. to the neatness of the job required. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make a reddish or pink, more or less deep according to quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed up with Spanish brown before it is stirred into the mixture makes it a lilac color. Lamp black and Spanish brown mixed together produces a reddish stone celor. Lamp-black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Yellow wash, but chrome goes farther, makes a color generally es-teemed prettier In all these cases the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quanti-ty of the coloring matter used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry. I have been told that green mass not be that he will continue business at the did stand, where mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color and there may be found a general assortment of Groco-the color has an effect upon the whitewash, which makes it crack and peal. When walls have been which he will endeavor to sell as cheen as any othbadly smoked and you wish to have them a floan of person in this City. As he does not design to do white, it is well to appear a later of the color and the color in the city. white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a credit business, he will sell principally for cash, a a bag into the water you use before it is stirred into the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five cost. the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five Whige throughout the State We will give the gallons should be wanted, the same proportion should be observed."

A Captain Ferdinand has, it is stated in the Paris papers, invented a machine to determine the depth of the sea at any given place, and to measure with mathematical precision the direction and velocity of the currents in the middle of the ocean, and at any required depth. By the means of this machine, the science of geology will be considerably advanced, as it will facilitate the examination of the bed of the. ocean. He has given it the name of Hydrostat .-Under the name of an aerial round, Capt. Ferdinand has invented a balloon, which can be sent into the highest regions of the air; and allow of an observation of the solar clouds, whose existence was unknown until the total eclipse in 1843. This discovery led

the way to that of the Hydrostat. The Hydrostat descends to the bottom of the ocean, and can be easily raised or lowered; it indicates the exact depth to which it has been and can be sent to any specified distance. By means of galvanism it can be made to tell the soundings in the darkest and most stormy night, with as much precision as in a dead calm by daylight, and can even tell them some distance in advance of the vessel.-Boston Atlas.

A Lawyer in England transported 3 years ago for forgery, has been found to be innocent, and sent for. When convicted he had a practice worth fifteen thousand dollars a year,

SWAPPING HORSES !- An Indianian was frav. elling down the Ohio river in a steamer, with a inare and a two year old colt, when, by a suddent careen of the boat, all three were tilted into the river; This Hoosier, as he arose puffing and of the colt, not having a doubt that the natural

the current, with its owner still hanging fast. · Let go the colt and hang on to the mare, shouted his friends.

" Phree, booh !" exclaimed the man, spouting 'Phree, booh;' exclaimed the man, spouting the water from his mouth, and shaking his head like a Newfoundland dog; 'it's all very well your telling me to let go the colt, but to a man

SUCCESS OF BRANDRETH PILLS. A lady to whom I can refer, was given up to die;

her physicians assured her friends that nothing could be done for her, that she was dying. What was the condition of this person? She had been under our best physicians for some months; her affliction was cancer on the right breast and consumption. A blister was wished to be raised ; one was applied to the neck; it made no impression whatever. Other parts of the body were tried, and with no better success; there was not sufficient vitality in the system to raise a blister. She was suffering terrible agony, and she was determined, as her doctors gave her no hopes, to try what Brandreth's Pills would do for her. She took eighteen the first day; she continso much better that she could walk about. Desirhad one put on her leg, designing to draw down the putrid humors: the blister raised finely. doctors owned that it was astonishing to him to see the blister, as it was to see her at all, living, and so much recovered. What those Pills could be made of, and purge as they had done, and not kill, but absolutely sustain the vital powers, was more than he could comprehend. Here in New York, in the centre of our city, the greatest thing has been done in Ingersoll introduced a bill granting to the widow | the way of absolute life saving, unknown in ancient of Ex-President Adams the franking privilege, or modern times, till Brandreth's Pills were known. Two months ago and this person was dying-absolutely dying of consumption and cancer, and now her consumption is entirely cured, and her cancer is in a fair way to be so. Is this medicine a quack medicine? Can this be equalled by any other medicine in the world in the good it effects? I answer no! and ten times ten thousand can be referred to personally to sustain my assertion.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by cleansing the blood from all impurity, gives power to every organ to perform its functions healthily; no matter whether external-

The above Pills are on sale by WILL PECK, Raleigh, N. C. Price 25 cents per box.

MA : RIBIES

In Wayne County, on Thursday, the 24th ulf. by the Rev. P. W. Archer, Mr. Bythan B. Allen, of Johnston County, to Mis Susan, eldest daughter of

Cotton Yarms; a good assortment, to hand. Cotton Cloths also, by the bale or piece. WILL PECK &., SON.

WANTED TO HIBE, STEADY active boy, or man, for the ensuing year. Apply to the Editor of the Register.

Kaleigh, March 3, 1848. 

ANTED at the Railroad Depot, between 50 and 60,000 Shingles.

TO CONTRACTORS. HOPOSALS are invited for repairing the walls of the Rail Road Shop, injured by the late Fire. Also for furnishing a quantity of Lumber material.

· In a short time, a number of hands may find employment at the Depot. Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Office. ?

March 1, 1848.

WERPERSON. AKEN up by William P. Holloway, living 18 miles north-west of Ruleigh, a Sorrel Horse, about 5 years of age; with a star in his face, two hind feet white a lattle above the fet-lock; about 5 feet, 2 inches high. Appraised at Forty Dollars, by Moses King and Kimbrel R. Weatherly

WILLIS SCOTT, Ranger.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND. N the 30th of March next, at the late residence of Thomas Rogers, deceased, in the immediate neighborhood of Jeffreys & Roads, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder the Tract of Land. lying on Neuse River, in this County, it being the real estate of Thomas Rogers, deceased, confaining five hundred acres, more of less. This is one of the most desirable Plantations in the County, having on it a comfortable dwelling with necessary outhouses It contains a large body of low grounds, immediate-

GEO. W. THOMPSON, Adm'r. Feh. 23, 1848.

LECTURE OF LECTURE

HAVE this day sold the centents of my Store, in the City of Raleigh, situated on Harget street, to J. R. UTLEY. 1 hereby request all persons, who are judebted to me, to come forward immediately, and close their accounts, either by cash or note, ur no longer indulgence can be given.

My accounts, in case of my absence, will be left with Jour R. Urser, whom I have authorised to

make settlements, give receipts, &c. QUINTON UTLEY. Raleigh, March 1

THE BUSINESS CONTINUED.

March 1, 1848. Standard and Star twice.