THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER,
AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY WESTON R. GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"OUR'S ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARP'D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1844.

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The Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, March 19, 1844.

MR. CLAY'S VISIT.

For forty years, Mr. CLAY has been conspicuous in the political arena, and all the important measures which have been matured and adopted in the political economy of our Government, during that time, and which have contributed to the prosperity of our country, bear the impress of his powerful mind. All acknowledge his towering intellect. As a Patriot, none doubt his integrity As a friend to his country, he has the confidence of all.—For these, his important services and eminent virtues, the People of North Carolina mean to give him a hearty welcome. He comes not as a political gladiator, but as an American Citizen, illustrious, it is true, who has retired to the shades of his own Ashland, and who now, at the earnest invitation of devoted friends, and in the fulfilment of former promises, visits, for the first time, in his life, our good old State. Friends! North-Carolinians! will you not receive him with open arms?

GEN. HAMILTON'S LETTER.

We copy into this paper from the "Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer," a Letter written to a gentleman in that place, by Gen. HAMILTON, formerly of South Carolina. The "Enquirer" well remarks, that the General, having for some time re-retired from the busy scenes of party warfare, may justly be regarded as an impartial spectator of the great contest now raging throughout the country. Intimately acquainted with the present and past history of men and measures, and having no personal views to advance, or private ends to accomplish, he stands amidst the moving elements of political discord an impartial umpire, and a credible witness. Nothing can be more candid than this letter. Without in the least attempting to disparage the pretensions of others, he regards Mr. CLAY as eminently qualified, to guide, control and manage the affairs of this great and growing republic. Let those who seem fearful of Mr. CLAY, on the subject of the Tariff, read this letter. The writer was the very impersonation of anti-tariffism, the great leader of the nullification party in South Carolina. His opinions of Mr. C. are worth more than a thousand of those modern free trade men, who never discovered that resistance was a virtue, until they deemed such a pretence of importance to their political success.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

We have had handed to us for publication, a Correspondence between Gov. MOREHEAD and Dr. WILLIAM D. COOKE, on the subject of establishing in this State a private School for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; and also certain Resolutions, in relation thereto, adopted by the Presbyterian Synod of the State, at its session in this City, last November. They shall appear in our next. We learn that Dr. COOKE is in our State, and will, probably, visit this City in a few days. We find on looking at the last Census, that we have in North-Carolina 280 deaf Mutes!—a fact, which barely needs to be stated, to excite the attention of the wise and benevolent. We understand that Dr. COOKE is accompanied by one of his pupils, through whom his mode of instruction is illustrated in a very interesting manner.

STRAWS, &c.

To eke out the list of the Loco Foco Central Committee, they have not only put upon it some (one at least) who will, in no event, vote for Mr. VAN BUREN, but they have placed there also, the name of as thorough-going a Whig as breathes. If they are reduced to such a strait as this, in the commencement of the contest, how will they fare in the winding up!

☞ THOMAS WALLACE, Esq. of Petersburg, the Van Buren Elector for that District, has declined the post. Mr. Wallace was a friend of Mr. Calhoun.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Yesterday was fixed for the adjourned meeting of the Governor's Council, but up to the moment of putting this paper to Press, a quorum had not reached the City. The only members in attendance, thus far, are Messrs. CAMERON, FITTS and HOLMES.

P. S. Mr. WATT, of Rockingham, has just arrived.

CONNECTICUT.

An Election takes place in Connecticut on the first Monday in April, for State Officers, comprising Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller, and State Senators.—Both parties are in the field with popular nominations, and appear to be equally sanguine of success.

THE DISTRIBUTION LAW.

By reference to the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, it will be seen that a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, by Mr. DROMGOOLE, read the first and second time, ordered to be engrossed, read the third time and PASSED! repealing the Act to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the different States.

This could only be accomplished, as it *was* accomplished, under the constant and repeated application of the previous question, and thus all debate upon it was cut off, and the minority compelled to sit in silence, bound down and gagged.

Such an application of the GAG, (says the "Whig Standard,") was never before witnessed in any deliberative body in any civilized or savage nation. Certainly a greater outrage upon the privilege of debate and upon the rights of a minority, was never before committed in this country. The action of the majority was tyrannical, arbitrary, insulting, unheard of, and disgraceful. Every member of that majority showed that they were prepared for it, had been drilled to it, and knew the part they were to play in the game, not, excepting the Speaker, who played his part to a charm.

P. S. Since the foregoing was in type, we are glad to see that this bill has been laid upon the table in the Senate, with no intention on the part of the mover to call it up again. Though, as the operation of the Distribution law is now suspended by the effect of a clause in the Tariff law, its repeal would be of no other effect, at present, but to throw scorn and contempt upon the right of the old States to their respective shares in the Public Lands.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH, of New York, present Chancellor of that State, has been appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, *vice* Judge THOMPSON, deceased. And

JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, at present a District Judge of the United States, has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, *vice* Mr. GILMER, deceased.

THE "MISLETOE CANDIDATE."

Mr. PEYTON, of Tennessee, made a Speech in Congress this winter on the subject of Gen. Jackson's fine in which he compares Mr. Van Buren to "a mistletoe, drawing its sustenance from an aged hickory." In Washington, the appellation or nick name, "mistletoe candidate," is now applied to him. Where are the hickory boys? Hurrah for the "Mistletoe bough."

A SINGULAR NOTICE.—Rather an amusing notice is posted on the door of the Representative Hall of the Mississippi Legislature; it reads thus: "Gentlemen are not admitted within the Bar of the House." The subject having been mentioned in the presence of a distinguished Democrat, he remarked that an observance of the notice "would exclude a quorum of the House."

This reminds us of the answer of a man who was found smoking on the promenade deck of a Steamboat. One of the officers of the boat came to him and asked if he had seen the sign—"Gentlemen are requested not to smoke abaft the wheels." "Oh yes," said the fellow, "*but I am no gen'leman.*"

THE "WHIG RIFLE."

This is the title of a new Paper just started in Indiana. Its name was suggested to the Editor by a well known and pertinent anecdote: During a Congressional canvass, in early life, Mr. CLAY met with an old hunter who had always been friendly towards him, but who then for the first time, and to his face, opposed his election on account of his course in connection with what was termed the "Compensation Bill," when the following conversation ensued between them:—"Have you," said Mr. C. to the hunter, "a good rifle, my friend?" "Yes," was the answer. "Did it never miss fire?" "Yes," he replied. "Did you throw it away?" "No," replied the hunter, with much emotion, "I did *not* throw it away. *I picked the flint, tried it again and brought down the game.*" And so, tho' baffled twice, by an honest but misled judgment, and once by the perfidy of treason, will the virtuous majority of the American people, if the clarion of truth be allowed to ring its notes in their ears, enter, nothing daunted by a former *miss-fire*, into the great struggle before us, and, as one man, they will 'pick the flint *and try it again.*"

COTTON.

The Cotton market, from latest accounts was rather dull. Buyers and sellers are anxiously awaiting foreign news, which is daily looked 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 Mercury*

FOR THE REGISTER.

AN ABSTRACT

Of the Report of the Agent of the American and North Carolina Bible Societies, for the year 1843.

The following County Bible Societies, Auxiliary to the North Carolina Bible Society, have been organized: viz. Carteret, Jones, Beaufort, Martin, Edgecomb, Lenoir, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Chatham.

Monies have been collected as follows:

In Granville County, at Tabernacle,		$49 25
" "	Oxford,	40 80
" "	Salem,	3 40
" "	Ebenezer,	4 86
" "	Rock Spring,	24 15
" "	Grassy Creek and Shiloh,	171 04
Collected by Rev. Mr. Willie,		20 00
Total,		$313 50
Of this amount, $130 was collected for Life memberships.		
In Carteret County, at Beaufort,		$81 00
" "	Macedonia,	30 00
Total,		$111 00
Of this amount, $60 was collected for Life memberships		
In Franklin County, at Louisburg,		$39 25
Of which, $25 was in part of a Life membership.		
In Craven County, at Newbern,		33 50
" Jones "	Lee's Chapel and Trenton,	17 85
" Washington Co. at	Plymouth,	16 25
" Chowan "	Edenton,	23 63
" Perquimans "	Hertford,	3 60
" Martin, "	Williamston,	20 50
" Edgecomb "	Tarboro'	76 25
" Lenoir, "	Kinston,	33 05
" Onslow "	Richlands & Jacksonville,	79 85
" Duplin, "	Grove,	12 00
" " "	Friendship,	3 10
" " "	Charity,	2 50
" Wayne "	Waynesboro',	50 40
" " "	Goldsboro',	1 75
" Warren, "	Shocco,	12 25
" " "	Shady Grove,	2 95
" Cumberland "		114 37
Of this amount, $39 67½ was collected for Life membership.		
In Wake County, at	Raleigh,	56 73
" " "	Grand Lodge,	50 00
" " "	Paid by a friend,	20 00
Jewellery by hands of Rev. J. E. Edwards,		10 00
In Chatham County,	Pittsboro,'	20 65
" Beaufort "	Washington,	48 15
" Johnston "	Smithfield,	80 15
Received from Iredell County,		1 00
Whole amount collected from Jan. 1843 to Jan. 1844,		$1.254 23

In addition to the amount collected in the several Counties mentioned above, there was obtained on subscription $1,241 97½, which has not yet been paid.

The sum of $818 71 has been forwarded to the Treasurer of the American Bible Society. (See Reports.) The remainder, $435 52½ has been paid over to the North Carolina Bible Society.—1973 Bibles and hundreds of Testaments were sent out for distribution in this State, during the past year.

WM. J. LANGDON, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 1st, 1844.

☞ Papers in this State and the Richmond Christian Advocate, Watchman of the South and Southern Christian Advocate will please copy.

SPRING HARROWING WHEAT.—"I wish to sow clover where I have wheat; the land is low ground or alluvial. I want to know if it will hurt the wheat to harrow in the clover seed; (my neighbors say it will.) My harrow is hinged, with forty teeth. I think I have heard of harrowing wheat at the north in the spring, but have never seen it done here. C. CHAMBERS.

Moore Co. N. C., Jan. 1844."

Where wheat has been partially killed out, or where the surface seems to be packed and close by the snows of winter, harrowing has been resorted to in some instances with success; indeed we have never known wheat injured by this process. At the north, however, we do not spring harrow wheat for the purpose of covering clover seed, as when sown early in the spring, clover rarely fails of germination and growth. Our practice is to sow it on the last light snows, if possible, as the seeds can be distributed more equally this way than in any other we have tried. The moisture furnished by the snow, and the frosts that usually occur, prepare the seed for germination, and by their action on the surface, partially or fully cover the most of them, rendering the harrow unnecessary. We think our correspondent need apprehend no danger from its use; still as an experiment is easy, it may be better to test the result in that way. *Cultivator.*

☞ If it be true, that "coming events cast their shadows before," then is the shadow of Mr. VAN BUREN's defeat already overclouding us.

GOLD IN ORANGE.

We have been shown some specimens of gold ore, found on the land of Mrs. Stewart Dickson, on Back Creek in this county, which are extremely rich, and indicate that an immense store of wealth lies buried under the soil in that neighborhood. The specimens exhibited here are in the hands of Mr. Lynch, the jeweller in this place. One piece, weighing five pennyweights, is nearly all pure gold; and the lump, of which this formed a part, it is supposed, was worth from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars. It was ploughed up in the field, and its great weight, as well as its rich appearance, attracting attention, it was laid by for farther examination; and some days after was taken to the house, and broken to pieces. Our friend Mr. Lynch, considers the specimen which he has, as rich as any he ever saw; and we understand that Professor Mitchell, of the University, who has examined it, says that he has never seen richer.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, March 12.

SENATE.—Mr Buchanan addressed the Senate in support of the resolution for abrogating the 3d Article of the Convention with Great Britain of 1818—the Oregon question.

Noone was more anxious than he for the speedy and peaceful settlement of this question, but he believed the course proposed by his friends on that side of the Chamber would not effect this. Our people were now migrating to Oregon, but no law and no government went with them; they were left to follow the impulse of their passions, and should they, which was not unlikely, have collision with the Hudson Bay Company, then there would be an end to all peaceable settlement of this question.

Mr. Crittenden took the floor. An encounter of wit and argument followed between Messrs. Crittenden and Buchanan for an hour or more.—Rejoinders and sur-rejoinders, as the lawyers say, were made, and listened to with great interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Giddings moved the reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, ordering twenty thousand extra copies of Mr. M'Kay's tariff bill and report.

Mr. Dromgoole moved the previous question, and the House, by yeas 65, noes 103, refused to reconsider the vote.

On motion of Mr. McKay, the House passed into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Dromgoole, of Va., in the Chair, and took up the bill to appropriate money for the expenses of the Military Academy.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Hale to abolish the Academy, and distribute the money designed for its support among the States, to be applied to the instruction of the volunteer militia.

Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., opposed the amendment with great zeal and ability. Mr. H. cited the opinions of military men in defence of the institution, and among them General Jackson was named, whose authority, upon such a subject, was deserving of weight. Napoleon and Wellington were educated in military schools, and no one would question that they and their countries had been benefitted by their scientific knowledge in arms.

Mr. Seymour, of Conn., followed in support of the amendment.

Several other members addressed the committee, and Mr. J. R. Ingersoll defended the institution at West Point with great earnestness.—Without any final action the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 13.

Mr. Buchanan presented three several memorials setting forth the extraordinary results in the revival of trade and business since the adoption of the present tariff, and praying that Congress will not alter it until contrary results are ascertained by experience.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate took up this bill, as amended, and passed it.

They then spent a short time in Executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the sections of the act of July, 1842, now in force, and providing for the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands. Mr. D. asked that the bill might be put upon its engrossment.

Mr. Vinton, remarking that this was a very important bill, moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Payne saw no occasion for its reference, now that the Committee of Ways and Means had reported upon it.

Mr. Barnard said the motion was most extraordinary; it was proposed to pass this bill without a word of explanation in its defence. He trusted the House would not pass the bill without considering it.

Mr. Hardin regarded this bill as of great importance, and thought that the House might, with as much propriety, hurry the tariff bill through in the same way; but if the majority had resolved, thus would it be.

Mr. McClerland made an argument against the distribution policy, and closed it by moving the previous question.

Mr. Hardin wished leave to reply, but the previous question was not withdrawn.

The question of seconding the demand for the previous question was taken by tellers, and there was a second, ayes 76, noes 68.

Mr. Carroll, of N. Y., moved to lay this bill on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays; the motion was lost—ayes 61, noes 119.

Upon ordering the main question the yeas and nays were called, and stood ayes 105, noes 70.

The next question was upon the engrossment of the bill, and this was ordered by 114 to 63.

The question then came up—Shall the bill pass?

Mr. Stewart said that but ten minutes had been given here, and the bill had not been discussed at all by the Committee of Ways and Means. He reminded the House of the connexion between this bill and the tariff bill reported a few days since. The present tariff would give the country a sufficient sum for the payment of the public debt, and for all the expenditures of the Government. According to the estimates of revenue received, for two months past from New York, if received in a corresponding ratio from other parts, the revenues of the year would be reduced one fourth if the new tariff bill passed. Mr. S. said that the tariff bill reported last week reduced the duties one fourth, and in some cases one half. It would break down every forge in his State, and destroy almost every manufactory in the country.

Mr. McKay hoped the gentleman would not discuss the tariff at this time; there would be abundant opportunity hereafter.

Mr. Stewart insisted that he was in order.—The bill before the House had reference to the resources of the country, and he was discussing its effect in this connexion.

The Speaker admitted that this was in order.

Mr. S. went on to discuss the effect of the bill before the House in connexion with the tariff bill reported last Friday. The industrial interests of the country would be ruined, irreparably ruined, while the country would be flooded with foreign importations. The tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means was just such a bill as would have been framed for us by the British Parliament—it was emphatically a BRITISH BILL.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was finally passed by 113 to 61.

The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. McKay, to receive reports from committees.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public moneys—in other words, the "Sub-Treasury bill."

Mr. Milton Brown moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays were called on this motion, and it was refused by 100 to 82.

The bill and report were then referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

MR. CLAY.

MR. CLAY has reached Mobile, and is now fairly on his way to meet the friendly greeting of the Old North State. And a friendly and a joyful greeting it will be! notwithstanding the Locofoco presses have been swinging their watering pots of late most determinedly and vehemently, with the idle hope of quenching the enthusiasm which has spread itself through every portion of the State. Let them play away! they have the credit at least of attacking noble game, though their efforts be feeble, and their disappointment sure; for as well had they attempt

To stay a torrent with a wisp of straw,
To drown out Etna with a barber's bowl,
To make a diamond of a nigger's *taw*,
Or from a demagogue extract a soul—

as to check with their idle and waspish clishmaclaver, the generous feelings which are warming up the people of the State to extend the hand, the heart stirring cheer of welcome to the man, whose first feeling has ever been, "the welfare of his country."—*Oxford Mercury.*

FATHER MATTHEW.—The following is an extract from a Speech delivered by FATHER MATTHEW, at a Temperance meeting in Cork, Ireland:

'If out of our Bridewells, lunatic asylums, prisons; if from the gibbet or the grave—nay, even from hell itself, the voices of the victims of drunkenness could be heard, what an appalling and fearful picture would they exhibit! They would trace again, as did the mysterious hand upon the walls of Belshazzar the king, the dreadful doom of the drunkard, and cause our hearts to die within us, and our spirits to faint away. It is therefore for this reason that I call upon all to assist us in this great and glorious work. If all co-operated with us in our cause, we should promote the happiness of thousands who are now perishing through neglect and indifference. I call then upon all who love their species, to assist us in the completion of this glorious work. It is true, you are not commanded by any precept, human or divine, to abstain—but if the great universal springs of human action, hope and fear, have not entirely lost their influence, you will obey the call, and assist us in renewing on earth the glorious era of Christian charity and love, making it a habitation in which each man might sit down in peace, with temperance, like a golden chain, binding all together in the bonds of social harmony, Christian charity, and brotherly love.'

☞ The following extract from a Speech made by Gen. Harrison at a dinner given him at Georgetown, D. C., a few weeks before his inauguration, shows the light in which he regarded Mr. Clay. The health of HENRY CLAY having been proposed, General HARRISON rose and spoke as follows:

"I take great pleasure in responding to the sentiment which has just been received with so much enthusiasm by the company, for I am proud to be able to state that the distinguished individual alluded to is my firm personal and POLITICAL friend. My own inclination, as well as a duty which I owed to the country, prompted me to tender to him the first post in my Cabinet, but in his own good judgment, and no earthly man was blessed with a better judgment, he had declined it, and I felt willing to yield to his wishes, both from the knowledge that my Administration would receive cordial support from him as a Senator of the United States, and from the experience which had taught me that HENRY CLAY *was always right*, let him differ with whom he may. I consider his judgment superior to that of any man living, for during my political life I have never differed with him on any important subject, that I did not afterwards become convinced that *he was right and I was wrong.*"

MARRIED,

In Warrenton, by Rev. Mr. McRae, Mr. John V. Cawthorn, to Miss Mary H. daughter of Dr. P. C. Pope.

In Fayetteville, Mr. Neill Johnson, to Mrs. Benetta Pointer.

In Cumberland, Mr. Jacob Williams, to Miss Lucinda Stone. Also, Mr. Joel Williams, to Miss Casey Williams.

In Montgomery county, Mr. George M. Bruton, to Miss Martha Christian.

Died,

In this City, on the 12th inst. Mrs Emeline Northington, consort of Samuel E. Northington, in her 27th year—leaving two infant sons and a disconsolate husband.

In Rutherford, on the night of the 4th inst. Dr. Otis P. Mills, about the age of 30. He died at the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph McD. Carson, where he was on a visit, and where he had the misfortune, only a few days previous, to lose his eldest daughter.

In Mecklenburg county, Dr. Samuel S. Harris, aged 48. Also, on the 24th ult., of Influenza, Mr. Isaac C. Potts, aged 26.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED.

Just received a third supply of Fresh FLOWER and GARDEN SEED. For sale cheap at
STITH & PESCUD'S,
Drug Store.
March 16 23

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.
SPRING, 1844.

FRESH DRY GOODS.

EDWIN JAMES & CO.,

ARE now opening their full supply of Spring and Summer Staple and Rich Fancy Dry Goods, much varied and very extensive, many of which have been purchased with CASH; their Domestic Goods have been secured much below present Manufacturers' prices; and many French, English, Irish, Scotch, and German Goods, *BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION*, owing to the importations being extremely large—they are prepared to offer such inducements to Merchants, and all persons wanting Goods by the package or piece, as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

In addition to the above, they have on hand, a FULL SUPPLY of the most superior Anchor brand Bolting Cloths—No. 1 to 10 inclusive; 400 lbs. Cotton Seine Twine; 350 lbs. best English Seine do.—Herring and Sturgeon; 200 lbs. Red Turkey Cotton; Marshall's patent Seine Thread—put up in 2 oz. hanks; 2 bales 4-4 Burlaps—for baling cotton goods.

March 12. 23—2t

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WOLFF & JUSTISS,
Rollinsbrook Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WOULD call the attention of Country Merchants, who intend purchasing their Goods this season in Petersburg or Richmond, to an examination of their Stock, which will be found large and well assorted, having been selected with great care from the best Manufactories at the North, embracing every quality and style of Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf and Wool

HATS.

They think it unnecessary to enumerate farther, but will say, that they believe their assortment to be as good, and their prices shall be as low as any other establishment of the kind in the State.

March 15, 1844 32—1m

☞ Standard will copy for one month and forward the account to W. & J.

TO MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN HAGARTY is preparing for the Press a complete, comprehensive system of Cotton-spinning, from No. 5 to 400, under the four following heads, viz:

1st. Mill Gearing, &c.

Revolution of Shafts, per minute.
Revolution of Beater at Blowing Machine, per minute.
Revolution of Main Cylinder of Carding Engine per minute.
Revolution of Counter Shaft, per minute.

2d. Mixing Cottons.

Observations.

3d. Machinery.

Observations and rules for Working, Speeds, &c
Willow and particulars
Blowing Machine "
Lap Machine "
Carding Engine and Observations.
Speeds, intermediate, and total Draughts.
Particulars of a Carding Engine.
Drawing Frame, Speeds, intermediate and total Draughts.
Particulars of Drawing Frame.
Slubbing Frame.
Roving Frame, Observations on Fine and Coarse.
Throttles, and Observations on Goer's Patent Throstle.
Hand Mule
Hand Mule and Self Acting, contrasted.
Bank, or proportion of bank, in each and every operation, from the Spinning to the Lap Machine.
Loss in working Cotton.
Table of Multipliers, for ascertaining the loss in any given length or weight.
Wheels required to produce any given Draught, &c.
Rules and examples for changing light to heavy Gearing, or heavy to light.
Picks, per inch, for any given fabric.
Table of Reeds, &c.
Particulars of a Power-Loom, with observations on the English Patent Sizing Machine.

4th. Remarks on Cotton Spinning.

JOHN HAGARTY has been raised to the business from a very early age, and has for many years superintended some of the principal Factories in Europe, and has visited all the Cotton Factories and Machine Shops at the North.

The work will be the production of practical experience, observation, conversation for mutual information, and good calculation.

Greenville, S. C. March 12, 1844. 24—3t

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th of April, I shall offer for sale at Forestville, on a credit of six months, one or more NEGROES belonging to the Estate of Dr. James Ridley, dec'd. The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security.

C. L. HINTON, *Administrator.*
March 15th, 1844. 23-ts

STITH & PESCUD,

Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c. &c.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING from the Northern Cities, their Spring supply of Goods, making their stock equal, if not superior to any ever offered in this State, and on such terms as to enable them to furnish Physicians, Country Merchants and others, with any article in their line, at Petersburg or Richmond prices, after adding a small per centage for freight and forwarding from Petersburg.

Below we enumerate a few of our articles to which we invite the attention of Physicians, Country Merchants, the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity:

Castor Oil in bbls. or bottles,
Calomel, London and American,
Camphor, Turkey Opium,
Quinine Sulpt. French and American,
Acetate and Sulphate Morphine,
Carpenters ex't. Bark,
Piperine, Strychnine, Elaterium,
Quick Silver, Prus. Potass,
Potassium, Gum Arabic Opt.
Rhubarb, E. I. and Turkey,
Acids of every variety,
Extracts of all kinds,
Linseed Oil by gallon or bbl.
Tanners Oil do do
Sperm Oil do do
Sweet Oil do do
Salad Oil for table use (very fine)
Chemical Oil or Camphine,
Log Wood, Red Wood,
Indigo, Madder, Alum,
Blue Stone, Copperas,
Glue, Sand Paper,
White Lead in 25 and 50 lb. kegs, &c. &c.

March 16, 1844. 23