

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, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1844.

VOLUME XLV NUMBER 28.

The Register.

Published Weekly, at Three Dollars per annum

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, April 2, 1844.

*Our Correspondents must bear patiently with us. The favors so accumulate, that we cannot keep pace with them.

MR. CLAY'S MOVEMENTS.

MR. CLAY is at Columbia, S. C. to-day. (Tuesday.) He is to be at Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 10th and in this City, on Friday, the 13th inst.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.

We hope this admirable speech will not only be copied by the Whig Press generally, but that Candidates for the Legislature, and others, will well digest its wholesome truths. It exposes in a masterly manner, the hypocritical professions of Loco Focoism.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

This is the week of our Superior Court, his Honor, Judge PEARSON, presiding.

HARDY CARROLL.

We learn that this hardened offender has removed his trial to Franklin County, the Superior Court of which sits next week.

The whole of our bills for Newspaper subscription and Advertising, due in the City of Raleigh and County of Wake, have been placed in the hands of Mr. A. S. LORRER for collection, and we hope our friends will be prepared when he calls.

Will the Register tell the people of North Carolina why Mr. Clay's celebrated speech against a United States Bank was not given in Mr. Mallory's "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay?" Is the old game of making no important revelations for the public eye to be revived? We pause for a reply.

We copy the foregoing interrogatories from the last "Standard," and, like the Yankee, choose to answer them by asking others. Will the "Standard" tell the people of North Carolina, that Mr. CLAY's celebrated speech against a United States Bank does occupy a conspicuous portion in Mr. Mallory's "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay?" Is the old game of telling falsehoods, and sticking to them through thick and thin, to be revived?

ELECTIONS.

The Election took place in Connecticut yesterday, and an important one it is, there being certainly one United States Senator to be chosen by the Legislature; and it is thought that the affection of Mr. Niles will be so manifest and permanent, as to render it proper to choose one in his place also. On the same day, an election took place in Maine, for two members of Congress, one in the Fifth, and one in the Fourth District. Mr. Robeson (W.) was really chosen, it is said, about a month ago, but was counted out. In Pennsylvania, there is one vacancy, caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Frick.

RATIFICATION CONVENTION.

The Baltimore Young Whigs have addressed a most spirited appeal to their brethren throughout the United States, to "come up" to the National Convention of Ratification to assemble in the Monumental City on the 24th day of May next. We venture to say it will be responded to by thousands, and tens of thousands, and it may be hundreds of thousands of the chivalrous and patriotic young men of our vast country. From present appearances it will be difficult to estimate the number who will "be there," but we incline to the opinion that all the great political gatherings that have heretofore assembled in various parts of the Union, will dwindle into insignificance, compared with the mighty legion that will assemble at Baltimore to do "justice to Harry of the West," and advance the glorious principles for which he has so long and so faithfully battled.

SALT! SALT!!

The Loco-foco Free Traders, in their Papers and Speeches, are continually harping about the "increased duty on Salt" in the Whig Tariff, when the fact is, it is less than it ever was before. The duty on Salt in the present Tariff is reduced below what it ever was before! Under the Tariff of 1816 it was 20 cents a bushel.

1824	"	20	"
1828	"	10	"
1832	"	10	"
1842	"	8	"

VERY AFFECTING.—Mr. Clark, of the Knickerbocker, serves up the following tit-bit among the many good things of the "Editor's Table."

"Since the direction given by an afflicted widow to some humane persons who had found the body of her husband in a mill-race full of eels. 'Take the eels to the house, and set him again!' we have seen nothing more affecting than an anecdote of a widower at St. Louis, who on seeing the remains of his late wife lowered into the grave, exclaimed with tears in his eye, 'Well, I've lost sheep, I've lost cows, but I never had anything to cut me up like this!'"

THE LOCO FOCO COUNCIL OF STATE, AND THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE.

We referred hastily to this subject a few papers since, and now superadd a few reflections.

It may not be known to our distant readers, or at least may not be remembered by them, that the Council of State in North Carolina is appointed by the General Assembly, and that the accidental Loco Foco majority in that body, at the last session, selected seven bitter partisans to compose the Council. Of these, four composed the recent meeting to which the Governor submitted the name of Mr. BAKER as Judge of the Supreme Court. There is not a man of them, or indeed of the whole party in North Carolina, who doubts that gentleman's entire fitness for the station; and their vote of rejection was dictated by a littleness of party malignity, of which, in this State, we have had few examples, and considering the judicial character of the office, was so significantly marked by the unforgiving hate of Loco Focoism towards those who oppose with zeal their party men or party measures. Their confirmation of Judge NASU furnishes no ground of abating this censure.

They know that Gov. MOREHEAD was not the man who would submit to have a Democrat dictated to him, for a vacant place on a Bench already having two gentlemen there who belong to that party; and having vented their party spleen in what they supposed would mortify Mr. BAKER, they voted for Mr. NASU—not that they loved him more, but that they hated him less than the other. But the Council failed in accomplishing their object. They neither disappointed Mr. B. of the office, nor mortified him by the rejection. We know him well enough to feel assured, that he would have preferred at the hands of the men composing the Council, a rejection rather than a confirmation, and is far better pleased to be rejected by Loco Focoism in company with HINSON and MARY and FREEMAN and MILLER, than to possess the unenviable singularity of their acceptance, when these, his friends and brother Whigs, had been proscribed.

Had the office been tendered, it would not have been accepted by Mr. B. It is known here, that soon after the death of his lamented GASTON, Governor MOREHEAD declared his intention not to consult with any one as to the selection of his successor, but to make such nomination as he deemed right, and put on the Council the responsibility of rejection. Several personal friends had expressed to Mr. B. the opinion that the Governor would send in his name. Having made up his mind fully to decline the appointment, should it be offered to him, he yet could not, under the circumstances, volunteer this declaration to the Governor without indelicacy; and being about to leave home for one of his Courts, on the day previous to the meeting of the Council, he left, as we know, with a friend, a letter to the Governor, to be delivered only in the event that he should be nominated and the nomination confirmed. In that letter, he respectfully, but positively, declined to accept the office.

Upon the whole, therefore, we consider it quite evident that Mr. B. was rejected by the Council, because he has taken an active part in the Whig cause—that it was a vote against CLAY, through him, and that it totally failed to accomplish aught, but to show that the gentlemen who gave the vote, were influenced by any thing rather than a consideration of the duties of the office which they held.

MR. CLAY'S VISIT TO PETERSBURG.

At the meeting of the Clay Club held on Monday evening, the following Resolutions, having reference to Mr. Clay's visit to Petersburg, were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty members of the Club be appointed to meet Mr. Clay in Raleigh, and escort him to Petersburg.

Resolved, That the Clay Club will meet Mr. Clay at the Southern Depot, and escort him to the Theatre, where the President of the Club is requested to receive him with a short address; and that from the Theatre the Club will escort Mr. Clay to his lodgings.

Resolved, That the Club will accept the offer kindly made by Col. Wm. R. Johnson, of the use of his house for the lodging and entertainment of Mr. Clay while in Petersburg.

Resolved, That we will give an OLD-FASHIONED VIRGINIA BARBECUE to Mr. CLAY, at Poplar Lawn, on the day after his arrival in Petersburg, and that strangers and citizens be invited to attend.

Resolved, That we will have a party at the Theatre on the Evening after Mr. Clay's arrival in Petersburg.

Resolved, That the Hon. B. W. LEHR, President of the Central Clay Club of Virginia, be invited to meet Mr. Clay in Petersburg, and accept of the hospitality of this Club.

Resolved, That this Club tender an invitation to the citizens of the surrounding country to visit Petersburg on the occasion of Mr. Clay's visit, (of which due notice will be given) and make our houses their homes while here.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

On Wednesday the 20th inst. a young man by the name of Underwood, residing on Stony Creek, in the County of Orange, was struck by lightning while standing in his own house, and instantly killed. A little child that was clinging to his pantaloons escaped entirely unharmed.

Oxford Mercury.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Chatham, March 30, 1844.

MR. EDITOR:—I find in last Wednesday's Standard, which has just reached here, the following paragraph:

"We have had an inkling that the leading Whigs here are so poor that they will be hard run to raise enough of the *alms* to defray the expenses of the visit. Gentlemen, it is said, in other portions of the State have been written to on this delicate and all important subject; but so deeply have they been engaged in singing coon songs, as good 'choristers' should do, ('for no Clay Club is complete without a chorister') or in calculating the expenses they incurred in the campaign of 1840, that they have not as yet found it convenient to reply. We hope, however, that they will send in the cash without delay—gold bank-notes, as gold and silver is all a humbug—for they ought to remember that the leading Whigs here are very poor men, not being worth more, on an average, than fifty thousand dollars each. We say this, in order that our Whig friends at a distance, who have been called upon for help, may not be started at the call."

The above pinch-grat article is from the pen of that former Coon and hard-ier drinker, the Editor of the Standard. He speaks of the poor Whigs about "here," calling upon "our (his) Whig friends at a distance for help." We should like to know who are his Whig friends! Don't you see, what the Editor is after! He wants an opportunity to stuff his Coon-skin one true more, and he's afraid he won't be able to do it here, and he's in haste to ax himself, by pretending that he has some friends from "a distance," that helped get it up, and they axed him. Now, don't let him play off this trick, and get to the Barbecue. You know, Mr. GALES, that at our Log Cabin meetings in 1840, he used to drink more gourd of hard cider, and eat more "roast beef," than any crur of his inches in Crissendum. Some on you, in Raleigh, said a spell ago, that "Turpentine he got off the pine logs of your Cabin, was sticking to his fur yet!" Well I seed him in the Whig Convention of April 1842, and he expected there was to be more eating and drinking; and after that was over he offered to write for the Star, if the Whigs would keep his coon-skin stuffed. But they wouldn't keep him any longer, and the moment he found that out at Rolesville, they give their member of Congress and Senator a dinner, and invited *Beard* out, and the moment he got a taste of Loco Foco vitellus, he turned the hind side of his britches before, and became one ov 'em. He talk about the poor men about Raleigh, asking for help to entertain Mr. Clay! Mr. Clay ain't the guest of Raleigh, but of the whole State. The poor men of Raleigh ain't have the exclusive privilege of entertaining that great man. That is a right and privilege we all claim, and will be proud to exercise. Money is scarce up this way; but if full crills, fat smoke-houses, and flowing cellars will aid, just tell the leading Committee to send up such a bill of fare as they want. But *noty beny*, don't let any renegade Whig taste any thing that's prepared.

HICKORY MOUNTAIN.

MR. GALES: In the Standard of the 20th ult there appeared a long Preamble and a set of Resolutions, adopted in meeting by a portion of the Democrats of Franklin county. Mr. Wm. A. JEFFREYS is the author of the Preamble—a fact, which he took (as I thought,) no little delight in announcing to the public; but a fact which I mention here, because that gentleman is a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature, and because I desire to call the attention of the people of Franklin to a few of the many misrepresentations which that document contains.

The Preamble, after discoursing on many subjects which I shall probably notice hereafter, says in effect, that the "touch stone" by which a true Democrat may be distinguished from a genuine Federalist, is the advocacy of a National Bank. Now if this is the true method to distinguish the parties, and if the action of what in times past was termed the Republican or Democratic party, will be permitted as an evidence, I think I can very clearly prove that Mr. JEFFREYS is himself a Federalist. The following extract from a series of well-authenticated articles, lately published in the Richmond Whig, will suffice. In speaking of the Bank of 1816, the Whig says:

"The debate on the Bank Bill, continued until the 14th March, when the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and it resulted in the affirmative: Ayes 80, Noes 71. (See Journals 1816-17, p. 499, 90.)"

As this was the decisive vote, it behoves us, in reference to the charge that the Bank was a Federal measure, to examine carefully the eyes and noses on the question. We are old-fashioned enough to believe that one of the best tests of the party character of a measure is to see by whose votes it was carried. If the Republicans carried it triumphantly through the National Legislature, against Federal opposition, and a Republican President approved it, we would naturally conclude it to be a Republican measure. But it, on the other hand, it was sustained by Federalists, and opposed by the Republicans, then we will acknowledge it to be a Federal measure.

What then are the facts disclosed by the Journal? Of the 89 who voted for the Bank, SIXTY SEVEN were Republicans and THIRTY were Federalists! And of the 71 who voted AGAINST the Bank, THIRTY were Republicans and FORTY-one were Federalists!

And this measure, which the Richmond Equivocal, edited by an old Virginia gentleman, who has grown grey in postural life, and who has been for half a century familiar with all the twistings and turnings of parties, gravely denounces from week to week, and day to day, as a FEDERAL MEASURE! "Oh-shame, where is thy blush!"

But let us go a little farther, and see who were these publicans and sinners who thus turned the people of liberty into a call of money changers! We ask emphatically, who were the faithless representatives, who, trampling upon the constitution of their country—violating the obligations of their solemn oaths—and setting at naught the will of their constituents, aided in fastening upon the nation the "Monster" which we are told was so fatal to its free institutions? Let history answer the question.

Upon glancing our eyes over the list of axes and axes, the first prominent name which strikes our attention among those who voted for the Bank is that of JOHN C. CALHOUN. A little lower down we find the names of ALFRED C. HILBERT, late Democratic Senator from Georgia; JOHN FORSYTH, Mr. V. Boren's Secretary of State, and the most distinguished supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration! Then come SAM'L D. INGHAM, Gen. Jackson's first Secretary of the Treasury, Jas. G. JACKSON of the Democratic County of Harrison, Va.; J. KERR, representative of the Halifax District, Va.; Wm. R. KING, then of N. C., but now a distinguished Democratic Senator from Alabama, and a prominent candidate for the Vice Presidency on Mr. Van Buren's ticket! WILLIAM LOWMEYER of S. Carolina—the man whom nothing but an untimely and universally lamented death could have prevented from being the successor of Mr. Monroe—Mr. LEITCH of Georgia, a shining light in the Democratic conventicle—Gen. Wm. M. GAY of Kentucky—the staunch old Democrat, who, for twenty years, represented the Rockingham District in the Congress—Gen. SAMUEL SMITH of Maryland, one of the pillars—aye, the very corner stone of the Democratic edifice in the Senate of the United States! And last, but not least, Judge HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, late President of the Court of Appeals of Va.!!—HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER! the reader will exclaim with amazement—surely there is some mistake here! Did he not preside, but a few years ago, over the Democratic Synodism of one of the wisest and most enlightened faiths in the land, and with all his heart and soul and mind and strength? We acknowledge the possibility of the above objection—but it is so written in the Book! You must expunge the Journals of the National Legislature before you can destroy the evidence of this important fact! There it stands and there it will stand forever! It is recorded among the archives of the Union, and it will go down to the remotest posterity.

But amid this general recency and treachery to the Constitution, were there no lion-hearted Democrats—no modern Hercules prepared to strike down the Hydra-headed monster! Again let us turn to the list of names of history to see who were among the prominent OPPOSITIONERS of the Bank! We will name but a few. First—we point to Gen. J. BRECKENRIDGE at Hotwell, Va., a genuine specimen of an old Virginia gentleman—endowed with fine talents and conspicuous for his virtues in all the relations of life, but with a steadfast Federalist. Next we find the late distinguished Judge GASTON of N. C., Jas. LEWIS of Va.—the distinguished DAN SHREVEY, who then represented the Wythe district, and finally, reader can you credit it! TIMMY PICKERING of Mass. and DANIEL WEBSTER, then of N. H., but now of the old Bay State! Yes, these are the men who voted against the Bank, in opposition to the splendid array of Republicans, whose names we have given as the champions of the Institution! The bill was sent to the Senate and passed by a vote of 22 to 12, and among those whose names are recorded in favor of the Bank in that body are WILLIAM T. BARRY of Kentucky, and JAMES BARBOUR and ARMINSTEAD T. MAXON of Va.—and among the nays were Messrs. GORE of Mass. and RUFUS KING of N. Y.

What sort of an opinion does that man entertain of the intelligence of the people, who, with these facts staring him full in the face, can have the hardihood to assert that the Bank of 1816 was a Federal measure!

MR. JEFFREYS charge that the Whig party favors the assumption of the State debts by the General Government, is an error so gross that we cannot but be astonished that a gentleman possessing the information, and the high order of talents that the Standard imputes to Mr. J. should have fallen into it. Whether the charge was made for the want of information, or with the full knowledge that it was false, is a matter with which I have nothing to do. All I can say is, that the Whig party has never, nor does it now favor that measure, nor has it been advocated by Whig members of Congress or by the Whig press (with one or two exceptions); neither has the doctrine been proclaimed by the Clay Clubs, all of which Mr. J. has staked in his Preamble.

P. S. The Editor of the Standard felicitates himself upon what he terms the very able Ticket of the Democrats of Franklin. He says "that for acuteness and vigor of intellect, &c., Wm. A. JEFFREYS has no superior &c., his age in the State of N. C." Mr. Editor, I do not desire to detract one mite from what Mr. J. is justly entitled to, but I must be permitted to say that I should blush for the degeneracy of the old North State if I believed, as stated by the Standard, that Wm. A. JEFFREYS had no superior of his age with his brethren. Of Mr. MARTIN, I have nothing to say, but will not the people of Franklin be surprised to learn through the Standard, that they would be ably represented in the House of Commons by the election of James Collins. In case, however, that Mr. Collins should be elected from this County at the next Election, I will give them (in order that the House may not be taken by surprise) a foretaste of the tact and ability of that gentleman by reporting one of his speeches entire. Mr. C. was a candidate for a seat in the last Legislature, and residing in a portion of the County where there exists great hostility to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, Mr. C. himself, having been furious in its denunciation, his friends had put a report in circulation prejudicial to Mr. Martin, the opposing Democratic candidate. Mr. Martin, however, had, in the meantime, procured the original letter of instruction signed by Mr. Collins, in connexion with a number of other citizens of the County, instructing their then representatives to vote for a bill for the relief of the Rail Road. Mr. Martin took occasion, at a certain precinct, to call the attention of the people to the fact, and asked Mr. Collins to explain the difficulty of his position. Mr. C. here taking the paper to which his name was signed, and mounting the stump said—"Gentlemen I am opposed to the Rail Road; I always have been opposed to the Rail Road, and I always intend to be opposed to the Rail Road. Gentlemen, let's take a drink." And here Mr. C. descended from his elevation with the above very satisfactory reply.

CONGRESS.

Monday, March 25.

SENATE.—The resolution of the Committee on Finance, that the bill introduced early this session by Mr. McDuffie for reviving the currency act, was of a character that could not originate in the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate, and went into an elaborate history of the various tariffs, showing the amount of revenue collected under them. He contended that the tariff had been fluctuating and plunging about all the time, like a burrowing mole on the great tentacles. The only cure was a law to form a permanent tariff. Mr. B. yielded the floor without concluding, and the Senate spent the remainder of their sitting upon private bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. McCall, of Ill., presented a resolution proposing the session of the public lands to the States, within whose limits they lie. Objection was made, and Mr. McC. moved a suspension of the rules, which was rejected by 137 to 32.

Mr. Saunders, of N. C., from the committee to whom was referred, in the earlier part of the session, a resolution calling for information as to the operations of the Bankrupt Law, reported back the same with a resolution that the President be called on for this information, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hughes, of Mo., offered two resolutions; the first, that the United States had a clear and indisputable claim to the Oregon from the 42d deg. to the 54th deg. 40 min. Secondly, that it was the duty of this Government to take possession of all this territory, and proceed to organize a Territorial Government. The P. Q. was moved, but withdrawn to enable Mr. Back, of Ga., to append a third resolution, to wit: That it was for the best interests of the country to annex Texas to the Union.

The previous question was moved. The introduction of these resolutions caused some sensation in the House.

Mr. J. R. Ingels moved to lay them on the table, which was done by a vote of 103 to 60.

Mr. S. introduced a resolution declaring it inexpedient to fix any day for adjournment before the tariff measure was discussed, &c. The previous question was moved, but not seconded, and the resolution lay over.

Mr. McKay, on leave, introduced a bill to authorize the exchange of golden dollars at the Mint, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Tuesday, March 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Bates presented a memorial from citizens of Northampton, Mass., meeting in Town Hall, without distinction of party, which declares that there is no power in the Constitution to annex a foreign State to this Union.

Mr. Tappan said he had received a paper remonstrating against the annexation of Texas; he had some doubts about the propriety of presenting it, inasmuch as there was no such proposition before Congress. If rumor spoke truly, it would have been more properly sent to the Executive.

After the disposal of a large amount of miscellaneous business, the Senate passed to the consideration of the resolution of the Committee on Finance, upon Mr. McDuffie's bill.

Mr. Benton resumed his remarks, and continued his historical analysis of the tariffs.

Mr. B. made a philosophical discovery in the midst of his researches, which was, that the word tariff was never heard of until 1810.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Darragh, of Pa., the thorough Whig member elected to Congress since the Session commenced, appeared, and was applauded.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cave Johnson in the Chair, and took up the above bill.

After a brief discussion, it was reported to the House without amendment.

Mr. A. V. Brown moved the previous question, and the question was taken on the passage of the bill by yeas and nays, and the same was passed by a vote of 91 to 16.

Wednesday, March 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Simmons addressed the Senate in continuation of the discussion on the Tariff. Before entering upon his general remarks, he wished to notice a charge of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that there had been a foul and flagrant violation of the Commerce Act in the clause requiring a home valuation. He wished the Senator to retract the charge.

Mr. McDuffie said, he could not.

Mr. S. was sorry, because he had proved, on a former occasion, that Mr. Calhoun, himself, voted for that clause.

Mr. S. then entered upon his argument, first examining some of Mr. Benton's statistics. He subsequently examined some of Mr. Woodbury's positions, and convicted that gentleman of gross errors.

Without concluding, Mr. S. yielded to a motion for adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to take up the resolution from the Senate fixing the day of adjournment.

The Speaker said it would be in order to consider this resolution after the morning business.

Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., asked when the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads would be ready to report on the numerous memorials which had been referred to them for the reduction of postage?

Mr. Hopkin, Chairman of the Committee, replied that the Committee would probably be ready this week.

ARMY BILL.

On motion of Mr. McKay, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up this bill.

The Committee rose at a late hour, without coming to any conclusion on the bill, and The House adjourned.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Wm. Rand, Esq. in this County, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. George Nance, Mr. Lucius Rand to Miss Willy H. Betts, daughter of Mr. Joseph Betts, of this City.

DEED.

It is with deep regret we announce the death in this City, on Sunday last, after two days illness, of Miss Eleanor E. Williams, daughter of the late Gen. Wm. Williams of Warren County, in the 16th year of her age. By this sudden and most melancholy event, her mother now the

wife of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, has been pierced with the deepest sorrow, and the domestic circle of that gentleman has experienced a loss which cannot be supplied. While we refrain from saying anything further of this truly amiable and interesting young lady, we hope to be pardoned for the expression of our sincere sympathy with the mother and other relatives of one, whose connection with life has been so early and so abruptly severed.

To Robeson county, Mr. Edward McEachin, aged 45 years.

NEW HAMS LARD AND SAUSAGES for sale. WILLIAMS PECK, 27-31

NEW SPRING GOODS, Direct from New York.

MRS. RAMSAY has just received her Spring Stock of RICH FANCY GOODS, Much cheaper than has ever been sold in the City, consisting of

Really Woolen and Silk Hosiery
Lace, Muslin and Lawns
Black Lace Biscuits, new article for mourning
Black Balloons and Blouses
Black, white, pink and blue Italian Crapes
Laces for Corsets
Dress Caps and Gapes
Elegant and beautiful
Felt Mitts and Egyptian Gloves
Cuffs, Tassels and Chemises
Dainty Cuffs and Collars
Fans and Sun Shades
Bonnet and Cap Flowers
French and American Flowers
Sticks and Lawns for Bonnets
Lenghons Bonnets from \$3.50 up
Straw and Willow Bonnets
Lenghons Hats for Children
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Cardinal Caps and Dress Caps
Hair Bands and Curles
Corsets and Laces
Black Fringe and Black and White Veils
Ginghams and Prints
Swiss and Jacquett Muslin
Fine Scissors and Thimbles
Tuck and Side Combs
A general assortment of Perfumery for the Toilet.
The Ladies will please call and examine for themselves, as she is determined to sell genuine, particularly for Cash.
April 2, 1844.

TEXAS QUESTION SETTLED. THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with his Spring supply of seasonable Goods—most of them entirely new styles. For richness of styles and patterns, cannot be surpassed in the City. He invites the Ladies generally to call and look before they buy.
200 pairs of the finest kind of Ladies' Shoes.
T. H. SNOW, April 1, 1844.

Attention! Guards. Parade at the Capital Square on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, armed and equipped, in White Uniform, with thirteen rounds of Blank Cartridges.
By order of the Captain,
T. H. SNOW, O. S.
Private meeting the preceding evening, at 7 o'clock at the City Hall. Punctual attendance is required.
Raleigh, April 1, 1844.

DACRYDIOTYPE.—To be disposed of, a splendid Daguerreotype Machine, with all the fixtures of the finest materials. Acromatic Lenses, by the famed Chevalier of Paris, and set in brass tubes. This machine is lately imported from London. Apply personally or by letter, post paid, to C. DANFORTH, Raleigh.
April 1, 1844.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE. OFFER for sale an eight horse power STEAM ENGINE, with all necessary running Gear, with all the fixtures attached, consisting of one circular Saw, two upright Saws, two Lathes (designed for wood and metal) one planing Machine, with which three hands can turn out one hundred Tobacco boxes per day.
Also, the two Houses which have been used as Carpenter shops and Engine house in the rear of my dwelling on Union street. One of the houses is a good frame building.
Also, a lot of Timber and weather boarding that were designed for a building 18 by 22 feet.
The Engine and fixtures are in good order, the whole being nearly new.
The above property I will sell on accommodating time, with endorsed negotiable notes.
Petersburg, March 28, 1844.
LEWIS ZIMMER, 27-w3w

TO MEMBERS OF THE BAR. A NEW arrival of splendid Law Books, consisting in part of the following:

Commentaries on Bills of Exchange, by Joseph Story, LL. D. new edition 1844. A Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery, by Oliver E. Babour, in 2 vols. A Treatise on the Law of Evidence, in 2 vols.; by S. March Phillips, Esq., new edition. Commentaries on the Law of Partnership, by Joseph Story, LL. D. Commentaries on the Law of Agency; by Joseph Story, LL. D., new edition 1841. Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, by Joseph Story, LL. D. Also, 14th vol. of English Chancery Reports. A complete set of English Chancery Reports in 14 vols. can be had with many other new and splendid Law Books, by applying at the North Carolina Bookstore.

TURNER & HUGHES, 27-31

HARPER'S ILLUMINATED AND Pictorial Bible. THE Second number of this splendid Work has been received at the North Carolina Bookstore, Raleigh, N. C., and for sale by

TURNER & HUGHES, 27-31

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing at Wilkesboro, under the style of W. H. Martin & Co. has been dissolved, and the liability of the undersigned for the contracts of W. H. Martin has closed.

B. S. MARTIN, 16-41
January 25, 1844.

JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.