

THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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The Register.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, April 23, 1844.

MR. CLAY'S GREAT SPEECH.

We have the promise of Mr. CLAY, that we shall be placed in possession of his great Speech, recently delivered here, in the course of ten days a fortnight. Public opinion, we know, is on the wane with regard to it, and no effort shall be spared to spread it speedily before our readers—pamphlet, respectful to all, without effort at display, simple, plain, unadorned and unstudied, coming from a heart full of deep feeling, swelling with devotion to his country, and her peculiar institutions, we doubt whether a more effective Speech was ever delivered. Venerable in years, and plain in his appearance, even his political opponents warmed to him; and of the thousands who heard him, we do not believe there was a solitary individual who did not feel that HENRY CLAY was an honest man. Errors they might deem him possessed of, but they read his heart like a book, and they were, and are, compelled to acknowledge, that these errors have been redeemed by a lofty patriotism, embracing the whole country!

MR. CLAY'S MOVEMENTS.

We have heard nothing from Mr. CLAY since he parted with Gov. MOREHEAD, Mr. HINES and Mr. DEVEREUX, the Committee who accompanied him. It commenced raining, however, on the day he left, and continued incessantly to do so until Saturday night. We fear, therefore, that our Petersburg friends must have had unpropitious weather for the entertainment of their noble guest.

THAT FLAG.

We ought to have noticed before, the splendid National Flag, and Liberty Pole, which were so much admired on Mr. CLAY'S recent visit. We are wholly indebted, we believe, for these appropriate emblems for a Whig gathering, to the energy of that hard-working, never tiring Whig, EDWARD B. FREEMAN, Esq. who does more in the cause, and says less about it, than almost any other member of our party. The Liberty Pole still stands, and the Flag is placed conveniently, and we hope, on each recurring Whig victory, that it will be thrown to the "wild winds free," here.

"In triumph to wave, O'er the land of the free, and home of the brave."

"THE LADIES, GOD BLESS THEM." It is computed, that there were from seven hundred to a thousand Ladies in attendance, on the delivery of Mr. CLAY'S Speech, on the 13th inst. and by none was it more enthusiastically cheered than by them.

We are authorized and requested to say, that the statement in the last "Standard," that Mr. BROWNLOW was replied to at Greensboro', by a Dr. WRIGHT, is altogether untrue.

We are also authorized to state that the information given to the Editor is incorrect, relative to a vote in the Cars for President on Friday—that is, if the Editor means to apply the statement to the Cars that Mr. CLAY came in. There was another Train, the same day, which brought six Passengers, who may, for aught we know, have been equally divided on the subject of the Presidency, as stated.

We learn, on the authority of the "Wilmington Chronicle," that Judge NASH will accept the seat tendered to him on the bench of the Supreme Court. He will, however, first complete his Circuit of the Spring Term of the Superior Courts.

The "Standard" is always harping upon the Whigs as denouncing themselves "all the decency," and complaining that the Whig press should use epithets, however just, yet somewhat harsh, in relation to the Loco Ecce party. Every thing that a Whig says against a Loco, is termed "abuse," though it be true as holy writ; yet when he speaks of a Whig as a "rowdy and a blackguard," calling him "filthy" and "profane," it is all right—all in accordance with the rules of gentility as laid down by Lord Chesterfield. Truly, we have never seen a stronger exemplification of the "gored bull," than the Editor of the Standard presents.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

This Election takes place on Thursday next, the 25th inst. We hope for the best, but notwithstanding the confident prediction of some of our friends, we do not calculate upon carrying the State now, whatever we may do in November.

An extra, issued by the New York Sun of Saturday, contains the particulars of a balloon voyage across the Atlantic, alleged to have been performed in three days, the news having been received by express from Charleston, where the balloon descended. The joke is an imitation of the moon hoax, published in the same paper several years since.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY.

Some years since, whilst Mr. VAN BUREN was Vice-President, Mr. CLAY was dining with him, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen, at Washington City. The topic of conversation, was the then composition of the British and French Ministry. Some one remarked, that it was a singular fact, that the interests of the United States had always been more highly favored by Great Britain and France, when they had Tory Administrations, than when they had Whig Ministers. All assented to the truth of the remark, including Mr. VAN BUREN. Upon which Mr. CLAY good-humoredly proposed the following Toast:

"May there always be a Tory Administration in England and France, and a Whig Administration in the United States."

The Whigs of North Carolina have opened the war upon Mr. Van Buren, and we tell them in return that they need not expect any quarters for Mr. Clay. His whole career shall be exposed, and we intend to show, before the contest is over, that he is unfitted, both in his public character and by his private conduct, to administer the affairs of this government. Let the calculators of Mr. Van Buren come on. They shall have bolt for bolt, arrow for arrow, blow for blow.

Standard.

Were we capable of descending to low vituperation and gross abuse, without giving any argument in defence of the Whig cause, we might, perhaps, have cause to fear the Herculean "blows" with which the "Standard" threatens the Whig party. But we aspire to no such ignoble distinction. We invite the "Standard" to an examination of the character of Mr. Van Buren, in contrast with that of Mr. CLAY, and we have no cause to fear the issue. It is not our province to deal in bitter invective—crimination or re-crimination. We believe our cause to be just—the cause of our common country—and in defence of that cause, we are anxious to have facts submitted "to a candid world." We have no fear of his threat of exposition, that Mr. CLAY "is unfitted, both in his public character and by his private conduct, to administer the affairs of this Government." All we ask of the "Standard" is, to tell nothing but the truth in relation to our noble chieftain and the Whig cause, and we will feel ourselves in no danger from his "bolts" and his "arrows."

CONNECTICUT.

The election of members of the House of Representatives is now complete, and shows the following result: The number of Whigs elected to the House is 101; and of Locofocos 81. Making the Whig majority 20. The Senate stands 15 Whigs and 5 Locofocos, and the Whig majority on joint ballot is thirty.

THE TARIFF SAFE, EVEN IN THE HOUSE.

The opponents of the present WHIG TARIFF were beaten on Monday in an attempt to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up Mr. McKay's Tariff Bill, eleven votes; the yeas being 54, nays 95. This may be considered as settling the question, at least, for the present—probably for the session. Every Whig, save one, Mr. Chappell, of Georgia, voted in the negative, and stood by the present Tariff.

JUDGE ELLIOTT CONVICTED.

The intelligence we publish to-day, of the conviction of Judge ELLIOTT, of New Orleans, settles the question as to the frauds practised by the Locofocos at the late elections in that City, by which they were enabled to return two members to Congress, elect a Senator, and the Mayor of the City. All these persons were elected by means of spurious and illegal naturalization papers, for issuing which, Judge Elliott stands convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, and has been removed from office.

HAIL STORM.

We learn from the "Warrenton Reporter," that on Wednesday last they had the most severe and violent hail storm in and about that place, which the oldest citizens ever witnessed. The ground was covered with hail stones—some of them about the size of a hen's egg. Very great injury was done to the windows of the houses, to the vegetables in the gardens, and the young fruit in the orchards.

The Whigs of Philadelphia held an immense meeting on Wednesday night. It was to have taken place at the Whig Headquarters, but the room was found to be altogether too small, and a platform was erected in front of the State House, and was decorated with flags and brilliantly illuminated. Thousands upon thousands gathered at an early hour, crowding the street and sidewalks with a dense multitude. The meeting was called by the City Club to give a welcome to the Hon. SARGENT S. PRENTISS, of Mississippi, who appeared on the stand, and after having been introduced to the meeting, Mr. PRENTISS entertained them in a very brilliant address, which was listened to with deep interest. When he had concluded, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. P. and the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for HENRY CLAY.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At the recent public Commencement of this Institution, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following young gentlemen from North Carolina, viz:

Names.
Richard P. Ashe,
John P. Clingman,
Peter Coste,
George S. Dejamatte,

Subject of Thesis.
Cataract,
Fever,
Acute Gastritis,
Mental influence over the Organic Functions,
Remittent Fever,
Koinosmasata,
Pertussis,
Puerperal Peritonitis,
Intermittent Fever,
Remedial and poisoning influence of Lead,
Acute Pleuritis,
Puerperal Fever,
Intermittent Fever,
Influence of Opium in Autumnal Fevers,
The Pulse and its modifications,
Gastritis,
Menstruation,
Fractures.

**Murdoch McLeod,
Rawley A. Spales,
Elias P. Shaw,
Joseph I. Sumnerell,**

**Moses B. Taylor,
Elias A. White,
Henry F. Williams,
James H. Boone,**

The manner in which Mr. CLAY met and treated insulting epithets, put forth by small fry political opponents, is thus "randomly noticed in the "Macon Messenger":

It so happened, that a few moments before leaving his room one of our city papers was handed to him containing the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Democratic Association of Bibb county at a late meeting. In this preamble Mr. CLAY was termed (and most certainly in very bad taste) "the inveterate aspirant for the Presidency." His return upon his Democratic friends for this illiberal imputation upon him was admirable, and couched in such language, and delivered in such a *bon homme* style as to give no offence to even the authors of it. He explained the object of his journey through the State—that it was in the accomplishment of an object he long had in view, a visit to his friends in the old North State; that he was exercising a privilege common to every one, and that the courtesies and hospitalities extended to him, were not of his own seeking, and could not by him be avoided.

He further observed, that his Democratic friends while uncourteously denouncing him for travelling through their State "as an inveterate aspirant for the Presidency," had forgotten that Mr. Van Buren, but a few years since, had taken an extended tour throughout the Union, and had travelled through four or five States, in which he himself had never been, and never expected to be; and that as soon as he had learned that Mr. Van Buren contemplated visiting the West, he sent him an invitation to South Carolina, to visit him at Ashtland, and that on his approach to Lexington, he with a procession three times as large as the one that received him here, welcomed Mr. Van Buren—that he had Mr. Van Buren, for whom he entertained the most friendly feeling, at his own house, that he killed the fatted calf and extended to him all the hospitalities his poor house afforded, and that none were so forgetful of the sacred courtesies of life, or regardless of the sacred rights of hospitality, as to treat him as an intruder on an "invitation."

List of all our Foreign Ministers, Plenipotentiary, times of their appointment, salaries, &c.

Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, appointed 1841, to Great Britain, residence London, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.
William R. King, of Alabama, appointed 1841, to France, residence Paris, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.
Charles S. Todd, of Kentucky, appointed 1841, to Russia, residence St. Petersburg, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.
Henry Wheaton, of Rhode Island, appointed 1837, to Prussia, residence Berlin, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.
Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, appointed 1841, to Austria, residence Vienna, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.
Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, appointed 1841, to Mexico, residence Mexico, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.
Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, appointed 1844, to Brazil, residence Rio Janeiro, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.
Washington Irving, of New York, appointed 1842, to Spain, residence Madrid, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, appointed 1843, to China, residence Peking, salary \$9,000, outfit \$9,000.

MR. WEBSTER vs. MR. TYLER.—The National Intelligencer, New York American, and Boston Atlas—the peculiar organs of Mr. Webster—are simultaneously and systematically assailing Mr. Tyler. They pretend to expose the President's secret motives for all his official acts; they attribute to him the most corrupt designs imaginable, and vilify him without stint.

We can easily repel these Websterian attacks, and carry the war into Africa. We may be able to prove that Mr. W. desired to wield the whole patronage of the Government against Mr. Clay; that while professing friendship for the President, he was attacking him in the newspapers; that less than a year ago, he was willing to support a Democrat for President, who was in favor of "annexation," and that his second choice was the distinguished Judge Mc—, who is understood to be opposed to annexation.—Madisonian.

There is something sad of Mr. Tyler bringing suit against Mr. Van Buren for a breach of promise.—In a letter dated March 6, 1841, written to a member of the Missouri Legislature, Mr. Van Buren said: "NO ONE can expect or should desire to be always in office under a government and institutions like ours; and I have enjoyed the privilege long enough to satisfy my utmost ambition."

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, April 16.

SENATE.—The bill to remodel the Post Office regulations was taken up, and the rest of the day spent upon it.

An amendment, submitted by Mr. Woodbury (instead of doubling the postage (after the first half ounce) upon every quarter ounce additional weight, it should be raised 50 per cent. on each quarter ounce, provided, on a division, by a vote of 17 to 15.

Mr. Wright moved to amend by abolishing the franking privilege, excepting only that memoranda, &c. may be sent to the President and Secretary of the Senate, and Speaker and Clerk of the House.

Mr. Foster, of Tenn., opposed this. He did not regard this franking privilege as a privilege, but as a burden; still he would keep the avenue of communication open between the constituent and representative. In reply to the argument that this reform was called for in memoranda, Mr. F. said he did not regard the number of signatures as of much import; he knew how such things were gotten up; few ever read what they signed, unless it was a money paper. A memorial to hang the Hon. Senator and the President, would get signatures. The amendment was rejected 35 to 5.

The Senate spent the remainder of the session in the consideration of the bill, and, without any final action upon it, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Duncan moved to suspend the rules, that the House might go into Committee of the Whole, and take up the bill naming one day for the election of President and Vice President in the States. The yeas and nays were ordered, and were 71 to 68—motion lost.

ARMY BILL.

Mr. Stetson, of N. Y. moved to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday passed this bill, with a view to get in an amendment appropriating \$15,000 for the purpose of repairing the fortifications at Newport.

After a brief debate the vote was reconsidered, and the bill again brought before the House.

The amendment for repairs at Newport was rejected.

The bill was again passed, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Bayard called up House bill 195, making appropriations for the use of the navy. The bill appropriates the sum of \$11,600,000, and contains several amendments for the sake of condensing and saving space, and to take the place of a bill, some time since, to authorize the transfer of appropriations from one branch of the service to another, and which, from its restrictions, imperative. After some remarks in opposition to it by Mr. Haywood, the bill was passed.

POST OFFICE BILL.

The rest of the sitting was occupied with this bill.

A discussion of some length arose upon an amendment, submitted by Mr. Foster, to the 9th section, which section materially changes the existing franking privilege. Mr. Buchanan was of opinion that nothing could be done to good purpose in bringing about any change in the existing system, without entirely abolishing the franking privilege. We could not retain this and have cheap postage too. He should vote against the bill unless it contained this provision.

At a subsequent stage of the debate, Mr. McDuffie moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, but afterwards withdrew the motion, and the Senate continued the discussion, without final decision, until the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill providing for the ascertainment of claims of our citizens to indemnity for spoliation committed by France prior to 1800.

Mr. Drogoskie asked what amount the bill appropriated.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll: No amount. It provides for a Commissioner, and appropriates \$1,200,000 to pay the expense.

Mr. Drogoskie called for the reading of the bill, and it was read. It provides for a Commissioner to sit in the city of Washington, and to take evidence in reference to these long neglected claims. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Reports having been concluded, great confusion followed in settling upon the priority of business.

The Speaker, at length, decided that the Western Harbor bill was first in order.

The bill was put upon its passage.

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., made an argument in favor of the bill, and addressed the authority of Gen. Jackson upon the subject of "Internal Improvements." He contended that as to the constitutionality of appropriations for the "improvements of harbors there was no doubt upon the subject. Mr. Rhet denied this, and called for proof.

Mr. Douglas said all our Presidents had sanctioned the same by signing and approving bills. He asked whether the Charleston harbor appropriations were constitutional, in the view of the gentleman from South Carolina!

Mr. Holmes here came to his colleague's rescue, and said these appropriations were unconstitutional also.

Mr. Rhet responded, and discussed the powers under the constitution. He classified the old Republican, and the modern Democratic parties, and claimed political bankruptcy and therefore the more surprised at the difference between them. He thought the gentleman claimed the most latitudinarian powers.

Mr. D. interrupted Mr. R. frequently, and there was a considerable "short hand" debate between them.

Mr. R. finally grew warm, and declared his entire want of respect for the understandings of gentlemen who maintained the distinctions set forth. It was clear to the common sense of any man, that if you could make appropriations for one of these objects, you could for another. He did not regard the amount of money involved, but contended for the principle, which bore directly upon the best interests of the Government. Mr. R. spoke with great zeal against the entire object of internal improvements, and argued that if the views of the gentleman from Illinois were correct, Pennsylvania, and any other State which had contracted debts for internal improvements, could call upon the General Government to assume them, for the works were as much for the public benefit as the improvement of Illinois rivers.

Mr. Holmes insisted that he was not driven into the support of internal improvements by the light of any Locofoco match. All the argument that he had heard was that Gen. Jackson was in favor of internal improvements, ergo they were constitutional.

Mr. Douglas again came to the contest, and was talking about Gen. Jackson's opinions, when Mr. Rhet said, "Gen. Jackson again!" he would scorn to pin his faith to any great man's sleeve.

After this interesting breach between these loving Locofocos, and the disposal of some questions of order, a vote was taken upon an amendment, increasing the appropriation for the Ohio river from \$50 to \$100,000, and the same was agreed to by 93 to 87.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, April 18.

SENATE.—The whole of the day was spent upon the Post Office Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The session opened this morning with a general rush for the floor.

Mr. Adams gave notice that, with the consent of the House, he would today at 3 o'clock, present Washington's "Camp Chest," the ceremony would occupy about an hour. The arrangement was agreed to.

THE TARIFF FOR THE LAST TIME.

Mr. McKay rose and gave notice once more, that on Monday next, when he hoped there would be a full attendance, he should move to go into Committee on the Tariff bill. Should the motion be unsuccessful, he should consider it as a derogation of the honor of the majority of this House that they would do nothing with the subject this session, and would refrain from pressing it thereafter. (Cries of approval.)

THE CAMP CHEST.

This venerable relic of the personal effects of the Patriot was placed upon the desk of the Clerk, and some of its contents (mostly long plates, &c.) were taken out and placed upon a table.

Mr. Adams made a few impressive remarks, and sent to the desk a copy of the will containing the bequest of this relic to Congress by Wm. Sidney Winder, of Maryland, with a request that it might be presented by the hands of that venerable sage and patriot, John Quincy Adams.

A characteristic letter of Gen. Washington's was also read, in which he speaks of his plan of number of living, &c.

Brief and appropriate remarks were also added by Messrs. Wetherell and Kennedy, of Maryland. A joint resolution was adopted, receiving the relic, and ordering it to be deposited in the Department of State.

A resolution was also adopted, submitted by Mr. Kennedy, recognizing the family who transmitted the bequest, and testifying the respect of Congress for the memory of the donor.

NEW JERSEY.

The Whig cause in this State wears a most cheering aspect. The Newark Advertiser has columns of returns from the local elections in the cities and towns, which plainly show that the spirit of the Whigs is not only roused and active, but a winning triumph in all directions. That paper says:

The reports of the Town elections yesterday from every quarter of the State heard from, are of the most cheering character. The Whigs appear to have risen in their might, determined to assert their supremacy, and redeem the State from the misrule of lococoism. The strongest indignation was every where expressed at the shameful attempts of the Legislature to bind the State to the fortunes of Mr. Van Buren and his friends, and the Whigs took the field yesterday under the banner of CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

A final judgment was on the 8th inst. given in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the long-pending case of the State vs. Wm. H. Williams. In the spring of 1841, Williams was tried and found guilty for bringing into the State, contrary to the statute, some twenty-six negroes, which had been convicted of felonious offences in the State of Virginia. The verdict of the jury was, that he be fined \$1,000, or in default of payment thereof, be confined 12 months, and that the slaves be forfeited to the State. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The Attorney General moved that the appeal be dismissed, and the Court sustained the motion of the Attorney General; it decided that the appeal did not lie. To this judgment there were two dissentients—there being present a full bench—five.

COLT'S SUBMARINE BATTERY.

An experiment was made by COLT, near the Navy Yard at Washington, on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The fitted vessel was a barge of 500 tons burthen, under the command of Lieut. Boyle. She was fully rigged, her sails were partially set, with a blood-red flag from her mainmast and the U. S. flag from her stern. The papers state that when within a hundred yards of the battery the commander and crew left the barque in a boat, and a rocket was sent up from the latter as a signal that they were in safety. The vessel kept steadily on her course, and on arriving at the designated spot, the battery exploded, and the graceful ship was a huge ill-shapen wreck.

KEEPING A SECRET.

The following, from the Marcon (Geo.) Messenger, is too good to be lost:

"During Mr. Clay's speech, he had occasion to advert to the charge made against him by the Democrats, that he was in favor of the Tariff of 1842, which, they say, is almost as odious as the 'Bill of Abominations'—the Black Tariff of 1828. Now, says Mr. Clay, how comes it that my Democratic friends have forgotten to tell you who voted for that odious Tariff of 1828? They have failed to say a word about it—but I will tell you between ourselves, and in the strictest confidence, Mr. Van Buren voted for it;—this is in confidence, say nothing about it. A worthy citizen of our town, a good Democrat, and a liberal-minded man, conversed with Mr. Clay, during the evening, remarking to him, that the Democrats had given him a stronger testimony of their views, than they had given his Whig friends. 'How so?' said Mr. Clay. 'Why,' says our Democratic friend, 'you told us all to keep the vote of Mr. Van Buren a secret, and say nothing about it; we have regarded your injunctions, while the Whigs are telling it to every body.'"

27 Burke once remarked to Garrick that all bitter things were hot. "Ay," said Garrick, "what do you think of bitter cold weather?"

27 Texas presents, from the best and most authentic geographical information, a superficial area of 350,000 square miles—that is, it is five times as large as the commonwealth of Virginia, more than twice as large as the kingdom of France, and ten times as large as England and Wales.

[From the Rutherford Republican.]

MEETING OF THE CLAY CLUB.

At the regular meeting of the Clay Club, on Monday last, it was delightful to a Whig citizen of our county to contemplate the scene. Notice had been previously given that Wm. E. Mills Esq., would deliver an address on the History of the Public Lands, and at the appointed time, a most numerous and respectable auditory had assembled to acquire any further light that might be thrown upon the subject. Our eyes have not feasted on such a sight for many a day before, and it was truly exhilarating to the heart of every good Whig, to see thus collected, so large a number of old Rutherford's most sterling citizens, and to see so much interest exhibited upon a favorite subject of Whig policy. The address was a most interesting one, engaging the careful attention, and eliciting the smiles occasionally of the whole assembly. Mr. Mills, in the course of his speech, referred to the act of the Legislature of North Carolina, ceding her Public Lands, (what now compose the State of Tennessee) to the General Government, the reason for the cession, the conditions, &c. &c. and to cap the climax, he made reference to Col. Hoke's votes on this subject, when he was in the Legislature. We will just insert here, matters as they actually happened, for which we are indebted to the Speaker: "Certain Political Resolutions were introduced in the Legislature of N. C. at the Session of 1828, known as the Rafter resolutions, among which were the following:

Resolved, That we condemn the late act of Congress, allowing settlers on the Public Lands the right of preemption at the minimum price, as an act of gross injustice to the old States, who originally ceded them, or who contributed to a common fund for their purchase."

On which Mr. Hoke did not vote at all.

Resolved, That we believe that the proper and equitable disposition of the public domain, is to divide the proceeds arising from their sales among the several States of the Union, according to the ratio of their Federal population."

Mr. Hoke voted against this resolution.

Thus it seems, that Mr. Hoke closed the question upon one occasion, (as he would upon all others) as any possible chance, but again, when his position almost compelled him to vote he did so, but cast his vote in opposition to this favorite measure of North Carolina.

After disposing of some other business, the Club appointed the following Young Men to the Young Men's Whig Convention of Ratification, to be held at Baltimore on the 2nd of May:

Wm. H. Miller,	Seaborn Harris,
Dr. J. W. Calloway,	Dr. Jas. O. McDowell,
Walter Rutherford,	William Harris,
Col. Wm. E. Mills,	Joseph Green, Jr.,
H. A. Miller,	George Bonnell,
Lafayette Twitty,	John L. L. L.,
A. I. Patten,	John W. Jones,
W. P. Bynum,	Samuel Gray,
I. B. Carmichael,	Hugh McLane,
George Baxter,	John Camp,
Col. G. W. Logan,	Archibald C. Hamilton,
Edw. Erwin,	Irvine J. Allen,
Col. L. B. Bryan,	JOHN G. BYNUM, Pres.

M. V. DAVIS, } Secretaries.
L. B. BRYAN, }

MRS. CLAY.

The following extract, says the "Village Record," is from a letter recently received by a gentleman in Chester county.

"In these days of economy, industry and republicanism, it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, Mr. Editor, to learn that Ashtland is a market town, and that Lexington is indebted to it for large supplies of dairy produce and vegetables, and that during Mr. Clay's sojourn at Washington the active duties of his superintendence are performed by Mrs. Clay. How well she is qualified for these duties we leave to the determination of the fair dairy mistresses of Chester county, not doubting that they will decide her equally qualified to preside over the domestic economy of Ashtland and to do the part of hostess at the White House in 1845, when we tell them that Mrs. Clay's milk cart brings the richest milk and cream of any that comes to Lexington."

"During the summer of 1843, there was sold of fruit and vegetables in the Lexington market \$200 worth that were produced on Ashtland, under the management of Mrs. Clay. It is not an uninteresting thing to see this prag-in-farmer's waves, during her husband's absence, knitting in hand, directing the labors of the workmen in the fields; and Mr. Clay scarcely ever returned from Washington without his spouse being able to show him some improvement that she had planned and executed whilst he was away."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, the 19th inst. by the Rev. J. E. Edwards, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. William Gray K. Kelly, Printer, to Miss Emeline Alston Murden.

DECEASED.

In Hillsboro', on the 13th inst. Sarah Jane, infant daughter of Mr. C. N. B. Evans, Editor of Milton Chronicle.

In Orange county, James Clark, Esq. after a long illness which he bore with Christian resignation.

In Greensboro', on the 17th inst. Dr. Washington Donnell.

In Guilford county, on the 14th, Elizabeth Jane Pasley, wife of Mr. James Pasley, aged 22 years.

BACON WANTED. We have not been supplied with new Bacon this year, and if we cannot get it in our own State, we must then send elsewhere for it.

WILL PECK,
Raleigh, 23rd April. 33-34.

Bank of Cape Fear. The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will take place on Monday the 6th May proximo.

JOHN HILL, Pres't.
April 1844. 23-