

THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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The Register.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, May 14, 1844.

STRONG AND TRUE MEN.

We are rejoiced to see that the Whigs are bringing out their strongest men, for the Legislature. This is the true course. Let no "milk and water man" be nominated, on the plea of availability. We want no doubtful men—we want only those, who are as true as steel to the Whig cause. Just look at the Ticket which Beaufort County presents to the voters:

For Senate—Col. Joshua Taylor.
For Commons—Hon. Edward Stanly and Frederick Grist.

Every one feels that this Ticket must be elected.

Granville, too, is out with a strong Ticket, viz: John Bullock, for the Senate—Dr. Abner W. Gay, James T. Littlejohn and William Amis for the Commons.

In Johnston, Col. McLeod and Ransom Sanders are two of the candidates. With such men in the field, as the above, the assurance of victory will be made doubly sure.

MODERN PATRIOTISM.

The last "Standard" says it is for immediate annexation, without caring a stiver about war with Mexico, England, or any other power; but adds, if there is any danger of distracting the Democratic party, by agitating the question, he is willing to hush it up. The great interests of the country—its peace, honor and tranquility—are at stake in the scale with this patriotic Editor, but the temporary success of a factious party is sufficient to kick the beam, and incite the balance in any direction.

CONGRESS.

We shall resume our Congressional diary in our next, though it is labor lost to prepare a synopsis of the "sayings and doings" of these men. Could we winnow the proceedings of this whole Congress, we should not obtain a train of wheat to every bushel of chaff. Nothing has transpired since we last noticed the body, but the death of Mr. BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, and the rejection of the "British Tariff Bill," by a vote of 105 to 99.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The following Delegates have been appointed to the County Convention, next week, from Middle Creek District—Quinton Utley, William Rowland, John Adams, Nathan Adams and Joseph Adams. And the following, from St. Matthew's District—Sion Rogers, Reuben Fleming and Edward Chappel.

Will not the Clay Club see to the appointment of Delegates from the Raleigh District?

ALAS! POOR YORICK!

That there is a deliberate design to supplant Mr. VAN BUREN in the affections of his party and prevent his nomination at Baltimore, is too evident to be denied. The proofs are as thick as the leaves on the trees. We will, very briefly, cite a few of them, which will not only establish the fact stated, but show the beautiful harmony which exists in the party.

At a meeting of the "Democratic Association" of Richmond, held last week, the proceedings of which are published in the Richmond Enquirer, various resolutions were passed in favor of the annexation of Texas, and among them was the following:—"That the Democratic Central Committee be requested forthwith to issue an Address to the Democratic party of Virginia, urging the serious and prompt expression of their opinion on the subject of a re-annexation of Texas to the Union—the propriety of relieving their delegates to the Baltimore Convention from the instructions which now bind them, leaving them to the exercise of a sound discretion, or even instruct them, if they deem it expedient to do so, to cast the vote of Virginia in favor of men known and pledged to be in favor of an annexation, and of other action which they deem proper and efficient in uniting the Democracy of the State in the great and vital object of defeating the election of Henry Clay."

This is an open and decided stand. Virginia is lost to Mr. VAN BUREN. The Globe, in the midst of the confusion and dismay now prevailing on every side, preserves its boldness of tone and its firm, dictatorial spirit. It proclaims: "If the Richmond movement is persisted in, the Democratic party in that State is separated from the body of the party, and disbanded."

A long letter from Mr. DROMGOOLE, of the House of Representatives, addressed to THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq. appeared in the Globe of Saturday. It is full of remonstrances and complaints at the course which Mr. RITCHIE has thought proper to pursue in connection with the "Democratic Association" of Richmond. Mr. DROMGOOLE makes one declaration, which is quite to the point—to the effect that if Mr. VAN BUREN who has evidently been preferred, must be withdrawn because he cannot be elected by the party, then it is manifest that no one, with an inferior share of the confidence and favour of the party, can be elected by it as at present constituted and organized." This seems to be a clear proposition.

Another letter appears in the Globe of the same day from Mr. KENNEDY, Member of Congress from Indiana, in which he avows his participation in

the effort to procure the nomination of some other person than MARTIN VAN BUREN, at the Baltimore Convention, to meet on the 27th instant. He is not urged to this by any loss of confidence in Mr. VAN BUREN's worth or integrity, but under a deep conviction, as he declares, that Mr. VAN BUREN is not the proper man to rally round.

The Indiana delegation in Congress—except the Whig portion, which has nothing to do, of course with the squabbles—appear in their own names in the Globe of Monday and declare their conviction that Mr. VAN BUREN will not do.

Gen. SACKNERS, the Representative from this District, publishes in the last "Standard," a Card declaring that there is no chance for Van Buren—that he cannot hope to obtain more than seven States, if that many.

The Mississippi members of the House appear also in a card, stating that they cannot support any one for the Presidency who is not for the immediate annexation of Texas. This strikes at Mr. VAN BUREN, although he is not mentioned by name.

The Globe charges that a coalition has been formed between Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. TYLES, and says that the annexation of Texas was the pivot on which they had fixed their lever some time since to overturn the rival and competitor of both, Mr. VAN BUREN.

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

This excellent Whig paper comes to us considerably enlarged and improved.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

The Globe admits that there are many engaged in prostituting the question as to the Annexation of Texas "to the vile purposes of partisan and sectional electioneering and president making by intrigue." We agree with the Globe entirely in this opinion.

SMALL BUSINESS.

Mr. TYLES has discontinued the copies of the "National Intelligencer" sent to the Legislators abroad, because the Editors had the impudence to question the propriety of his course on the Texas question.

NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

The following is a correct list of the Delegates who represented our State in the Baltimore nominating Convention, viz:—Edward B. Dudley, Richard Hines, Senatorial; John Gay Bynum, Alfred Dockery, Edward Lee Winslow, A. H. Sheppard, Henry K. Nash, Jas. W. Osborne, Jeremiah Lippitt, Richard H. Ramsay, Edward Stanly.

THAT SAME OLD COON.



WHIGS OF THE UNION!

MAKE ROOM FOR OLD VIRGINIA. Contrary to our anticipations, Virginia comes right side up. The Whigs have overcome the heavy Loco Foco majority in the last Legislature, and have obtained a sufficient majority to secure the election on joint ballot, of a United States Senator. What State in the Union can the Loco Foco rely on with certainty!

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

The Editor of the "Standard," in his paper of the 3d of April says—"The whole South is in the annexation, and we believe that in the end the entire country, with a few exceptions, will be for it. Texas now or never. It must form a portion of our Republic, to which it now stretches its arms for succor and protection—or it will come under the Government of England." In his paper of the 24th, in a spirit of exultation, hoping for this on this question "the whole South" would declare itself favorable to annexation, he inquires why Mr. CLAY does not come out and declare his opinions, and asks if he is afraid to meet the question. "Does he tremble," continues the "Standard," for his Northern interests? and continues: "We observe that his friends in New York are holding public Meetings, in which they take the strongest ground against the annexation.—What does that mean? What are we to think of Mr. Webster's anti-Texas movements? Does he reflect the opinions of Mr. Clay? We hope Mr. Clay will show his hand at once. He is now in Virginia. Let him proclaim his opinions to the Virginians, and not wait until he reaches Washington, and feels the public pulse from all quarters. By the way, is the Register waiting for the cue from its great leader?"

In his next number, (May 1st) he publishes the "opinions" of Mr. CLAY on this question, and passes them over without a single denunciation, albeit, he boldly avows his opposition to the proposed annexation, and only notices Mr. C's letter by saying "The magnitude of this question, and

the source from which the letter emanates, will doubtless ensure for it a careful and attentive perusal." Immediately after noticing Mr. CLAY's letter, he goes on to give a brief synopsis of a letter from Mr. VAN BUREN also opposing the annexation, and winds up by giving the conclusion of Mr. V. B's. letter, without approval or condemnation. Was he waiting for his cue? In the last "Standard," he remarks:—"Mr. Clay is opposed to annexation either immediately or hereafter, whilst Mr. Van Buren, though opposed to it as an immediate step, is nevertheless in favor of it." In his paper of the 3d ult, he said "Texas NOW or never!" Yet he does not blame Mr. VAN BUREN for saying—"nay, not just now, but wait a while;" while he attempts to cast opprobrium upon Mr. CLAY who, as he says, is opposed to it "ever," whom he ought not more to blame for taking that stand, than his little pet for objecting to his favorite project "NOW or never!"

In the "Standard" of the same date, he says, "Mr. Van Buren, as well as the great body of the Democratic party, is known to be in favor of Annexation. Let us see if Mr. Van Buren is in favor of annexation "now or never," which the "Standard" declares to be the watchword. In his letter, he says:

"Should not every one, then, who sincerely loves his country—who venerates its time-honored and glorious institutions—who dwells with pride and delight on associations connected with our rise, progress, and present condition—in the steady step with which we have advanced to our present eminence, in despite of the hostility, and in contempt of the bitter revivings of the enemies of freedom in all parts of the globe—consider, and that deeply, whether we would not, by the immediate annexation of Texas, place a weapon in the hands of those who now look upon us and our institutions with distrustful and envious eyes, that would do us more real, lasting injury as a nation, than the acquisition of such a territory, valuable as it undoubtedly is, could possibly repair?"

The "Standard" of the 3d ult. says, if we do not get Texas now, "it will come under the Government of England." Mr. Van Buren says this is nonsense, and expresses himself in the following manner:

"It is also apprehended by many, that the British authorities will attempt to make Texas a British colony or dependency. I find it difficult to credit the existence of such intention on the part of any European power. I cannot bring myself to believe that any European government which has not already made up its mind to provoke a war with this country, will ever attempt to colonize Texas, either in form or substance."

To which of the two we shall award the greatest Statesman-like views, Mr. Van Buren or the Editor of the "Standard," is not our purpose now to decide—but we merely draw a comparison to ask "when Doctors differ who shall decide!"

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The New York papers give glowing accounts of a great meeting in the Park.

It was addressed by Morris Franklin, Michael Fillmore, Horace Greeley, and John A. Collier, of New York; Robert A. Toombs of Georgia, Mr. Sparks of Louisiana, Gov. Pennington of New Jersey, General Daxson and Col. Lumpkin of Georgia. After the speaking had been finished, the meeting adjourned to the residence of Hon. THEO. FREELINGHUYSEN in Washington Square.

Mr. H. E. DAVIES briefly addressed him, tendering him the congratulations of the Whigs of the City on their own good fortune in securing so worthy an associate on the ticket with their beloved HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Freelinghuyesen responded in an eloquent and forcible speech, expressing himself grateful for the good opinion of his fellow citizens, grateful for the honor conferred on him by his selection by so illustrious a convocation of Patriots as that recently assembled at Baltimore—grateful, more than all, that his name had been worthy of association with that of Henry Clay. He had served in the public councils with Mr. Clay, and he knew there was no more devoted Patriot, no more capable Statesman. He had been tried in every way and had proved worthy of the highest honors, the deepest admiration. His biography for the last thirty years is the history of our Country, and nearly all the great measures which have contributed to the welfare of our People either originated with or have been most powerfully supported by him. At this moment, the measures for which the Whigs are contending are emphatically the measures of Mr. Clay. He (Mr. F.) would be most happy to contribute to the election and to support, in whatever way his humble abilities permitted, the Administration of that noble Patriot.

Mr. F. avowed himself a Whig in principle—a Whig from the start—and made a brief but forcible statement of the great measures of the Whig party, and his reasons for supporting them. He portrayed Mr. Clay nobly braving the tide of Executive usurpation through years of adverse fortune, bravely battling for the principles of our Constitution and of true Freedom, when the timid shrunk back and the feeble despaired; crowning years of generous effort in support of the country's best interests by his patriotic sacrifice in the passage of the Compromise Act, by which he rescued the Country from the horrors of civil war and fratricidal bloodshed. He loved the Protective policy much, though he had not shared in passing our wholly approved Tariff of 1828; but he loved the Union, Peace, and Concord even more than this, and he had abiding confidence that, after the fray had been averted, wiser counsels in regard to the Tariff would universally prevail. That expectation has been gloriously realized; bloodshed was spared, and the encouragement of our Home Industry is restored, and is now heartily approved in every section. I believe (said Mr. F.) that we shall see strikingly verified the Divine announcement, "Blessed are the peacemakers!"

Mr. Freelinghuyesen closed with a thrilling acknowledgment of his indebtedness and gratitude

to his native State, which had highly honored him while her citizen, and affectionately remembered him still, though she had ceased to be his home. Rely on it, said he that New Jersey is with us, and will prove herself in every great crisis! Local causes and the absence of any pressing necessity for effort may seem temporarily to be unprofitable to her origin—to her whole history—to the patriot blood which flows the heights of Princeton, the sweets of Trenton, the plains of Monmouth did she cease to be a genuine Whig State! Rely on her!

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Editor: Will you allow us to suggest to the Whigs of this Electoral District, the propriety of holding a Convention in this place, at our County Court, second week in June, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for the District composed of the Counties of Wake, Franklin, Granville, Warren and Halifax. There will be gentlemen in attendance from each of those Counties on the Court, and if County meetings were held and proper persons designated by the several Counties, the Elector could then be appointed with very little trouble. Notwithstanding the universal triumph of Whig principles in every section of our Union, and the splendid and certain victory which awaits us in the "good old North State," we should not relax our efforts, but organize and conduct the canvass so spiritedly as to carry every doubtful County and district in the State. Franklin has strong claims on the Elector; here we strive against fearful odds; we desire that some able, determined and industrious Whig should take the field at an early day, and especially visit us in Franklin for several days. With such assistance at this moment of Loco Foco defeat and dismay, we feel confident we can carry the County in August and November. In Franklin, "every man will do his duty," and if we fail, it shall be in the last ditch. We ask the vigorous co-operation of the Whigs of the District. We have no special preference as to who shall be the Elector; a number of persons have been spoken of, either of whom would be quite acceptable to us. Charles Manly, Esq. of Wake, having served in that capacity, would perhaps be the first choice of the District. But send the delegates to meet us on Tuesday of our June Court, and all will be well.

MANY WHIGS.

Louisburg, May 8, 1844.

WHIG MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs of Crab Tree District was held at the sale of Jas. J. Pennington, on Saturday the 4th day of May 1844, when on motion, William Holloway was called to the Chair, and W. A. Harrison was appointed Secretary.

After an explanation of the object of the meeting was made known in an appropriate manner by Jonathan Stevenson, Esq. the following Resolutions were then introduced by the Secretary of the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily concur in the call for a County Convention, proposed to be held in the City of Raleigh, on Monday of our County Court, to be held in May for the purpose of selecting suitable Candidates to run on the Whig ticket to represent this County in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Chairman of this meeting to appoint eight delegates to represent this district in said Convention, and request the attendance of as many others of the Whig party of said district as may find it convenient to attend.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the honesty and patriotism of our esteemed fellow-citizens, Maj. C. L. Hinton, Gen. Geo. W. Hayward, Doct. Hicks, and Sam'l P. Norris, Esq. and we recommend to the consideration of the Convention, Maj. C. L. Hinton for the Senate, Gen. Hayward, Doct. Hicks, and S. P. Norris for the Commons, believing them well calculated to unite the entire Whig party of the County.

Resolved, That while we feel free to express our predilections for the above named gentlemen, we pledge ourselves zealously and heartily to support any others which, in the wisdom of the Convention, they may see proper to select.

Resolved, That we hail with unalloyed satisfaction, the nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency, and Theodore Freelinghuyesen for the Vice Presidency, as recently made by the National Whig Convention assembled at Baltimore; and we here pledge ourselves to use every honorable means in promoting them to the distinguished offices for which they have been nominated.

In compliance with the 2d resolution, the Chairman was pleased to appoint Jonathan Stephenson, Jno. Hicks, W. A. Harrison, Jos. Scott, Asa Blake, Williamson Page, Louis Jackson, and Peyton High.

When on motion, the Chairman was unanimously added to the delegation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Register and Whig Clarion.

The meeting then adjourned.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY,
Chairman.

W. A. HARRISON, Secretary.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.
We publish below a letter from Mr. CLAY to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, which will be read with gratification by the Whigs of the United States. The course which Mr. CLAY feels bound to pursue, in reference to all invitations to attend political assemblies, is one which all will recognize as dictated by good judgment and a just sense of propriety, in view of the fact that he has accepted the Whig nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Prior to the commencement, and during the progress of the journey which I have recently made to some of the Southern States, I received numerous invitations to visit my fellow-citizens at various points of the Union. I was compelled to decline accepting the greater number of them, and in most instances, transmitted answers accordingly; but, as I may have omitted to reply to some of them, and as others addressed to me may not have reached me, to all such I re-

quest to be allowed, through the National Intelligencer, to communicate a general and respectful answer, and to state the ground on which I shall feel constrained to place any similar invitations with which I may be in future honored.

These popular demonstrations of friendship, attachment, and confidence towards me are highly gratifying to my feelings, and are entitled to an expression of my profound and grateful acknowledgments. It were suitable and proper, in my judgment, to meet assemblies of my fellow-citizens on the occasion proposed, and should exchange friendly salutations with them with a warmth and enthusiasm, on my part, not exceeded by their own. But an event of importance took place on the first instant in Baltimore. A Convention of Delegates from the Whig party, conforming to the well-ascertained wishes and sentiments of the Whigs of the United States, has formally announced my name as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and, from a high sense of duty, I have accepted the nomination. It has been, moreover, ratified by another Convention, composed of Delegates from every part of the United States, who assembled on the 2d instant in Baltimore. Being then a candidate for that high office, I feel myself bound to respect and perform all the duties and obligations which appertain to me in that character.

The election of a Chief Magistrate of a free, great, and enlightened nation some of the gravest and most momentous functions which the people can exercise. It is emphatically, and ought to be exclusively, their own business. Upon the wisdom of their choice depends the preservation and prosperity of the institutions, and the welfare and happiness of the nation. In making it, they should be free, impartial and wholly unbiased by the conduct of a candidate himself. Not only in my opinion, is it his duty to abstain from all solicitation, direct or indirect, of their suffrages, but he should avoid being voluntarily placed in situations to seek, or in which he might be supposed to seek, to influence their judgment.

Entertaining these views of what becomes a candidate for the exalted office of President of the United States, I shall act in strict conformity with them—Hereafter, and until the pending Presidential election is decided, I cannot accept nor attend any public meeting of my fellow-citizens, assembled in reference to that object, to which I may have been or shall be invited. It is my wish and intention, when I leave this city, to return home as quietly and as quickly as possible, and employing myself in my private business and affairs, there to await the decision of the Presidential election, acquiescing in it, whatever it may be, with the most perfect submission.

I hope those who have honored me with invitations to which I have not yet replied, and those who may have intended me the honor of transmitting them, will accept, without disparagement, the exposition of the motives by which I am governed.

I am, gentlemen, your friend and ob't. serv't.
H. CLAY.

A DREADFUL RIOT AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia papers contain the painful particulars of a disgraceful Riot which took place at Kensington on Monday afternoon. It appears that on last Friday night the Native Americans of the Third Ward held a public meeting. While the proceedings were in progress, an attack was made upon it by a party of Irish, who drove the Native Americans from their stand, and, as is alleged, took possession of their flag and destroyed it. The meeting was re-assembled at another place, where strong resolutions were adopted, and it was agreed to hold an adjourned meeting at the corner of Master and Second streets on Monday afternoon, to "express indignation" at the outrage of Friday evening, and to "take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of it." Accordingly, a large meeting was held on Monday at the place mentioned, and after being in session a little while, a storm arising, it moved over to the Washington Market, in Master street, between Second and Third, in order to get out of the rain. While there, a large body of Irish having assembled in the neighborhood, individual quarrels commenced, and the meeting was attacked.

The scene for a time was appalling. One or two thousand were in the vicinity, and most of them in a state of high excitement. Firearms were discharged; one Native American was killed, one or two others were reported as dead, and several were severely wounded. Stones and bricks were showered in abundance. The Native Americans separated, but shortly afterwards rallied and drove back the Irish, and one of that party was considerably hurt, and six or seven of the houses in which they took shelter were considerably damaged by the breaking in of their doors and windows, &c.

The worst result of this wicked contest is seen in the loss of life. From the beginning of the affray the shots were so frequent as to excite wonder that no more was killed.

George Shiner was almost instantly killed, a ball having passed through his head.

J. W. Wright, a young man, was taken up dead, a ball having pierced his left breast, just above the heart. He was not a participant in the riot, but in conversation with a friend about sixty yards from the Seminary when he fell.

Nathan Ramsey, a blind-maker, received a shot through the breast bone, perforating his lungs, and was carried off the ground mortally wounded.

James Cox was dangerously wounded in the groin.

Another person, named Lee, was shot in the hip.

Charleston Vanstavoron was shot in three places and dangerously wounded.

Patrick Fisher was shot in the forehead—not dangerously wounded.

Adam Booser was shot in the arm; and many others are known to have been seriously injured.

The next day, the Riot again broke out, and during its continuance, seven persons were killed, fifteen wounded, and two Roman Catholic Churches burnt.

UNITED STATES, North Carolina District of

Wesley Jones, Marshal for the District of North Carolina, Whereas, I am informed by the Hon. James M. Wayne, the presiding Judge of the Circuit Court for this District, that he will be necessarily absent at Raleigh to hold the said Court at the stated time, but that he will attend for that purpose on the fourth day of June, at which time, instead of the 4th Monday of May, he requests me to meet him, and forthwith to give order for the adjournment of the Court accordingly; I therefore order, that you adjourn the said Circuit Court, from the 4th Monday of May, (as last) to the 4th day of June next, and that you give notice thereof by the publication of this order, and otherwise as you may have opportunity, so that the Jurors and all parties concerned may be apprised of it.

H. POTTER, Judge U. States,
For District of North Carolina.
At Chambers, May 10th, 1844.

In compliance with the above order, I, Wesley Jones, Marshal of said District, do hereby adjourn the said Court to Tuesday the 4th day of June next. The Jurors to said Court, and all others concerned, are required to take notice of the same and attend accordingly.

WESLEY JONES, Marshal
of the U. S. for No. Carolina District.
May 13, 1844. 39

BACON—Hams, Sides and Shoulders; a good stock received. Also,
FLOUR, superfine and second quality. Shall be happy to receive the orders of our practical customers.
WILLIAMS PECK,
Raleigh, May 14, 39

Selling off at Cost to Close.

W. Dry Goods, at cost, consisting of well assorted 4-4, 5-4, and 12-4 Linen and Cotton Shirts, a large lot assorted Prints,
Balmores, Gingham, Alpacas, Lawns, Cloths, Castorine and Vestings, a very elegant assortment, and brought low.

Black Summer Cloth, Bed Ticking, Osnaburgs, Brown Linens, &c. &c.
J. H. BECKWITH & CO.,
Fayetteville Street,
A few doors above Mr. R. Smith's Store
Raleigh, May 13, 1844. 39

Sheriff's Sale.

WILLIAMS, Sheriff of the Court House door, in Hendersonville, Henderson county, on the 4th Monday of June next, the following TRACT OF LAND, to satisfy the Tax due thereon for the year 1842, with cost of advertising, &c. viz: 700 Acres, on Mill's River, adjoining the lands of Joseph King and others, and belonging to the Heirs of David Myers. Said Land is assessed at \$8,000, and the double Tax due thereon is \$400.
R. THOMAS, Sheriff.
Hendersonville May 8, 1844. 39
Pr Ads 23 30

MORE BRANDRETT'S PILLS.

WE have just received a fresh supply of this valuable Medicine, which is recommended by thousands of persons who have cured of Consumption, Indigestion, Colic, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scalds, Typhus, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Euphoric, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Pits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera, Cholera, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of thirty years standing, Cancer, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles, Catarrhs, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

Also, Brandrett's Linctus, for cures, swellings, warts, &c. at 25 cents a bottle. There are Agents for selling the above in every County in the State.
WILLIAMS PECK, Agent.
Raleigh, May 14, 1844. 39—ly

Bank of Cape Fear.

THIS Bank has declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last four (4) months.
Its future dividends will be made on the 1st of May and the 1st of Nov. in each year, to correspond with the alteration made by the Legislature in the periods of the annual meetings of the Stockholders.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.
38—3t

Messrs. Jno. Smith, (Tobacco dealer,) Rich. ard Pearce, of Johnston, John Kennedy, John Wright, Arnold Borden, Richard Washington, John A. Greene and Kedar Raiford, of Wayne; and all other persons to whom I may be indebted:
You and each of you are hereby notified that I shall appear at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in this month, for the purpose of taking the oath prescribed by Law, for the relief of insolvent debtors; when and where you can appear and cross-examine if you think proper.
JAMES HILL,
Johnston Co., N. C., May 8, 1844. 38—2t

Splendid Likeness of the Hon. Henry Clay, by Clay. Portrait of the Hon. Henry Clay, painted by J. W. Dodge and engraved by H. S. Ladd. It is said to be the most correct likeness of him ever taken, except of it can be had at the North Carolina Bookstore—Raleigh N. C.

TURNER & HUGHES.
Star will please copy.

TEXAS QUESTION UNSSETTLED.

THE Subscribers have just received their Spring and Summer Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of their Stock, as every thing in the Dry Goods and Groceries line can be found in their establishment. They deem it necessary to remind the public that they have about 5000 pounds Carolina Bacon, about 125 barrels good Corn, 25 barrels No. 1 Cut Herries, warranted 100% in a barrel; a large lot tallow, Rio, St. Domingo and Laguna Coffee, Leaf, Crushed, Refined and Brown Sugars of a superior quality; Hardware and Castings of nearly every description, Crockery, Tin and Stone ware, Flour, Meal, Lard, Butter and Eggs, always on hand when the market affords; also a large lot of Peas, for seed, of various kinds. We feel grateful for past favors, and hope by punctual attention to merit a continuance of the same, at their old stand one door East of Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.

WICKER & BUFFALO.
Raleigh, May 13, 1844.

ALL those indebted to me individually, are requested to make immediate payment, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
J. A. WICKER,
May 13, 1844. (Standard 2.) 39—2t