

MR. CLAY'S LETTERS TO F. P. BLAIR.

The reader will be attracted to the perusal of these long talked of and fully misrepresented letters. For nineteen years they have been the basis of the most malignant calumnies upon Mr. Clay's public and private character. They are at length given up to public inspection, and now let the herald of the traders come before the American People, and appealing to Heaven to witness his sincerity, say that he believes these letters of Mr. Clay contain no little of proof against his honor as a man, or his integrity as a Patriot! We defy them to it!

Mr. Clay is not only right for departing now, from his original resolution of not publishing his letters to Blair, but he ought years ago to have surrendered that resolution; from the moment indeed that the seal of private confidence was broken by Mr. Blair. As these letters were made the foundation of criminal charges against him, there was no mode of repelling those charges and of vindicating himself, but the production of the letters. A correspondence is no longer confidential when one party to it, has betrayed the trust reposed in him: nay to make it public is often, as in this case, the only means left of sustaining innocence, and holding treachery up to merited scorn. All will admire Mr. Clay's firmness and fortitude in bearing for 19 years, the most injurious imputations upon his character, rather than clear himself by the commission of an act which he disapproved—that of being accessory to a violation of the confidence of private correspondence. This passive fortitude is more truly glorious and heroic than the insensibility of danger which leads the soldier to face the cannon's mouth. No man values an honest fame and the good opinion of his country more than Henry Clay, and yet with the power at any moment of repelling the slanders of his dastardly traducers, and of exhibiting them in the odious colours of libellers and calumniators to the country, he has been content to suffer for nineteen years under foul unfounded imputations, in preference to transgressing what he deemed a proper social rule.

Richmond Whig.

(should be 1835)

WASHINGTON, 8th January, 1841.

My dear Sir: I send you, by this day's mail, Lord Byron's Conversations, which, notwithstanding Mr. Wallis's unfavorable opinion of them, I think you will find often piquant, and worth, upon the whole, an extensive perusal. Besides the literary and critical interest which they possess, they will have the effect of diminishing, though not entirely removing, the odium which he brought upon himself by his contact to his wife.

My position in relation to the friends of the three returned candidates is singular enough, and often too very amusing. In the first place, they all believe that my friends have the power of deciding the question—and then, that I have the power of controlling my friends! Acting upon this supposition, in the same hour, I am sometimes touched gently on the shoulder by a friend, (for example, of General Jackson,) who will thus address me: "My dear sir, all my dependence is upon you: don't desert us; you know our partiality was for you, next to the Hero, and how much we want a Western President! Immediately after, a friend of Mr. Crawford will accost me— "The hopes of the Republican party are concentrated on you; for God's sake preserve it: if you had been returned, instead of Mr. Crawford, every man of us would have supported you to the last hour. We consider him and you as the only genuine Republican candidates!"

Next, a friend of Mr. Adams comes, with tears in his eyes—"Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and admiration of your talents; there is no station to which you are not equal—most undoubtedly you were the second choice of New England—and I pray you to consider seriously whether the public good and your own future interests do not point most distinctly to the choice which you ought to make!" How can one withstand all this disinterested homage and kindness? Really the friends of all the three gentlemen are so very courteous and affectionate, that I sometimes almost wish that it was in my power to accommodate each of them; but that being impossible, we are beginning to think seriously of the choice which we must finally make. I will tell you, then, that I believe the contest will be limited to Mr. Adams and General Jackson. Mr. Crawford's personal condition precludes the choice of him, if there were no other objection to his election. As the only alternative which is presented to us, it is sufficiently painful, and I consider whatever choice we may make, will be only a choice of evils. To both of those gentlemen there are strong personal objections. The principal difference between them is, that in the election of Mr. Adams we shall not, by the example, inflict any wound upon the character of our institutions; but I should much fear hereafter, if not during the present generation, that the election of the General would give to the military spirit a stimulus and a confidence that might lead to the most pernicious results. I shall therefore, with great regret, on account of the dilemma in which the people have placed us, support Mr. Adams. My friends are generally so inclined. What has great weight with me, is the decided preference which a majority of the delegation from Ohio has for him over Gen. Jackson. If, therefore, Kentucky were to vote for the General, it would possibly only have the effect of dividing our friends, without defeating ultimately the election of Mr. Adams. Three of the four States favorable to Mr. Crawford, are believed to prefer Mr. Adams to the General. Virginia is one of them. I am inclined to think that nearly three fourths of our delegation have yielded to the influence of these views and will vote for Mr. Adams. My friends entertain the belief, that their kind wishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes. I have, however, most earnestly entreated them to throw me out of their consideration, in bringing their judgments to a final conclusion, and to look and be guided solely by the public good. If I knew myself, that alone has determined me. My Representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments and views; and, if they should meet your approbation, as I know he has great respect for your opinions, I would be glad if you would, by the return mail, address a letter to him, to strengthen him in his inclination. Be pleased to show this letter to Crittenden alone.

I remain, faithfully, your friend,

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.

WASHINGTON, 20th January, 1835.

My Dear Blair: I received this morning, your very agreeable favor of the 17th inst. A letter from you is always refreshing, and I wish that I could entitle myself to expect them more frequently, by more punctuality and diligence on my part, in our correspondence. My last letter informed you of the union that was unexpectingly applied to me by all the returned candidates for the Presidency or rather their friends. Since then, I have avowed my intention to support Mr. Adams, under actual circumstances, and therefore too oil has been instantly transformed into vinegar. The friends of \_\_\_\_\_ (and the devil knows who else, for I think if he does not preside in their

councils, he must be quite conversant with them,) have turned upon me, and with the most amiable unanimity agree to vituperate me. I am a deserter from Democracy; a Giant at intrigue; have sold the West—sold myself—defeating Gen. Jackson's election to leave open the Western pretensions that I may hereafter fling myself—blasting all my fair prospects, &c. &c. To these are added a thousand other of the most gentle, and kind, and agreeable epithets and things in the world.

\_\_\_\_\_ who are themselves straining every nerve to elect Jackson, that the claims of the West may be satisfied, and I be thereby pre-empted, are accusing me of acting on their own principles. The knives cannot comprehend how a man can be honest. They cannot conceive that I should have solemnly interogated my conscience and asked it to tell me seriously what I ought to do! That it should have enjoined me not to establish the dangerous precedent of elevating, in this early stage of the Republic, a military Chieftain merely because he has won a great victory! that it should have told me that a public man is undeserving his station, who will not, regardless of aspersions and calumnies, risk himself for his country! I am afraid that you will think me moved by these abuses. Be not deceived. I assure you that I never, in my whole life, felt more perfect composure, more entire confidence in the resolutions of my judgment, and a more unshaken determination to march up to my duty—And, my dear sir, is there an intelligent and unbiased man who must not sooner or later concur with me? Mr. Adams, you know well, I should never have selected, if at liberty to draw from the whole mass of our citizens for a President. But there is no danger in his elevation, now, or in time to come. Not so of his competitor, of whom I cannot believe that killing 2500 Englishmen, at N. Orleans, qualified for the various, difficult, and complicated duties of the Chief Magistracy. I perceive that I am unconsciously writing a sort of defiance, which you may probably think implies guilt. What will be the result? You will ask with curiosity, if not anxiety. I think Mr. Adams must be elected; such is the prevailing opinion. Still I shall not consider the matter as certain, until the election is over. With my best respects to Mrs. Blair, and to Mr. Crittenden, I remain truly

Your friend,

H. CLAY.

"LARGE AND RESPECTABLE." Every one knows—or if every one don't know, there are not a few who do, that the meetings of both the great political parties of the country are always "large and respectable"—that is, if we are to give credence to the newspaper "organs" of the parties respectively. We have had doubt occasionally touching the "numerical representations" made by them, when we have not had opportunity for observation ourselves; but with such opportunity, we have never had doubt at all. But as our purpose is rather to illustrate the practice of patriotism, than to vindicate our own judgment in respect to numerical estimates, we submit the following anecdote related by a western correspondent of the New York Morning News, who heard it at a political meeting, and who is sufficiently impartial to attribute exaggeration of numbers to the papers of both parties, in giving accounts of their meetings. He reports the speaker thus:

A couple of gentlemen resident in a country town of Ohio, took it into their heads to call a county meeting for the expression of public opinion about something or other. One of these gentlemen was very large, weighing 3 or 400 pounds avoirdupoise; the other was tall and slim. When the day arrived for the meeting to assemble in the court house, the two gentlemen were astonished to find no one present but themselves. Being unwilling to let the occasion pass off without a demonstration, the slim man moved that the fat man should take the chair, which was carried nem con. When the fat man had seated himself in the chair he moved that the slim man be requested to act as secretary to the meeting. This was also carried. The secretary then proposed that the fat man be appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Adopted. The committee retired to agree upon resolutions, that is, the fat man retired, (by turning his back to the secretary, and drawing resolutions already made, from his breeches pocket) and soon returned, with the most sententious and eloquent resolutions, which he introduced and defended in a speech replete with the highest displays of oratory. Their adoption was moved and seconded by the slim man, who supported them in one of his ablest and happiest efforts.

It was moved by the slim man in conclusion, and carried, that the committee (the fat man) be requested to have the proceedings of this meeting, with the resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the leading papers of the State.

The Committee, alias the fat man, proceeded to prepare the whole for publication, heading the notice thus, in large type: "A large and respectable meeting, held by the citizens of the county of F., at the town of C., on the day— and year 1841— the following proceedings took place:"

A few days after the publication was made, the slim man met the fat man in the street. Says he to him: "how is it you headed our meeting as 'large and respectable meeting!' Do you not think it was going too far?" "Not at all," replied the fat man; "and I not large!" "Yes," answered the slim man; "are you not respectable?" "I am not," replied the fat man; "I am not the meeting 'large and respectable!'" "True!" laughed the slim man; "I acknowledge the corn."

The trial of Mr. Ford, at St. Louis Missouri, on a charge of murdering Mr. Low, was brought to a close on Saturday, the 28th ultimo, by a verdict of not guilty from the Jury, after only five minutes' consultation. The case had occupied the Court nearly the whole week. The following remarks, copied from the New Era, will exhibit the grounds of the acquittal:

"The ostensible defence set up was insanity, but the real and substantial reason urged for acquittal was that Low had deceived the only daughter of Ford by promise of marriage, and refused to comply with his engagement, and deserved her under circumstances well calculated to excite the indignation of a parent. In their attempt to prove Ford's insanity, the cause and symptoms thereof, the nature of his insanity, and the objects upon which it operated, they brought out the whole history of intercourse between Low and the daughter of Ford, and thus brought before the Jury facts which probably had a powerful effect upon them. The feelings, sympathies, and moral sensibilities of a jury operate powerfully in favor of a parent who commits an act of violence under such circumstances."

WHO COURT THE ABOLITIONISTS!

We commend to such of our Loco Foco friends as have indignantly denounced the Whigs for "courting the Abolitionists," to read the annexed paragraph:

JAMES G. BIRNEY NOMINATED FOR LEGISLATURE BY THE PULK LOCO-FOCUS. Correspondence of The Tribune. Pontiac, (Mich.) Oct. 1, 1841.

Sir:—We have just learned by a highly intelligent and respectable gentleman from Saginaw, that the Locofocos of Saginaw County held last week a county convention, and nominated as Representative to the Legislature James G. Birney, Abolition Candidate for the Presidency! Mr. Birney is not now at home, but there is no doubt but he will accept; as previous to his departure it was openly and publicly stated by the leading Locos that Birney would be nominated by their convention when it should meet; and I understand that Mr. Birney's name was the only one presented to the convention. It is not joke or hoax, but a serious business matter with them, and is the result of a previous understanding (without doubt) between him or his friends, and the Locos. It shows where his sympathies are.

In the spring of 1842 the firm of James Road & Co. of Boston, failed, owing about \$850,000. The sum subsequently realized by the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of the firm amounted to nearly \$200,000, which enabled him to pay the debts proved against the firm within an amount somewhat over \$50,000. Both partners received some time since a full and honorable discharge, and now Mr. READ, the active partner in the late firm, has honorably added to what was realized from the assets of the concern a sum exceeding FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, being the earnings of a prosperous commission business during the past two and a half years, by means whereof every creditor of said firm will receive 100 cents on the dollar of the amount of his debt, as proved by him against said estate and allowed by the court.

A BIG SCREW LOOSE.—Commodore STEWART, it is said, has declared he will not vote for Polk. He says this party deserted its principles at Baltimore, and though he can't place himself in an attitude of public hostility, nevertheless his private feelings are averse to the support of any such diminutive and obscure leader as Jimmy Polk.

A SIGN.

A recent election for magistrate in Columbia, Tennessee, which turned on national politics, stood as follows: James M. White, Whig, 68; Jeremiah Cherry, Loco, 34—just two to one against the Polk candidate. This is Mr. Polk's own town.

A CONTRAST.

JAMES K. POLK'S HUMANITY. In the year 1831, THE SUFFERING POOR of Georgetown, District of Columbia, were freezing from the intense cold of that season, and when a motion was made to give 30 cords of the superfluous supply of wood belonging to the Government, to save the sufferers from perishing, there was one man there inasomuch to the cry of distress, who voted against the motion—THAT MAN was James K. Polk.

In January, 1827, the city of Alexandria, District of Columbia, was nearly destroyed by fire. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives of the U. States, for the relief of the indigent and distressed sufferers. The object, as stated in a resolution for the introduction of the bill, was "to purchase room, clothing and other articles of indispensable necessity for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the destructive fire at Alexandria." So urgent was the necessity of the case, that the bill was introduced on the motion of Mr. Miner by Mr. Powell, of Columbia, and passed the House on the same day, by a vote of 110 to 66. James K. Polk VOTED AGAINST IT.—See Niles' Register of January 27, 1827, pages 345 and 349.

And now we see that the starving and homeless poor, driven from their houses by a calamitous fire, could not touch his sympathies. A cold and heartless NO, was all the response he could give to the pressing demand for assistance. In the inclemency of winter—for this was in January—he could do nothing for the houseless, the naked and the hungry population, which destructive fire had driven forth to suffer. Consistent with the humanity of his other votes, was this vote also; but what generous heart would not spurn with indignation, the proposition to vote for such a man for President of the U. States?

Contrast these votes of James K. Polk's, and the sentiments of his friends and supporters, with the following extracts from Mr. Clay's speeches: MR. CLAY AND THE POOR MAN. In his speech in defence of the American System, delivered in the U. S. Senate, February 20, 31 and 6th, 1832, Mr. Clay said: "Why should not a poor man be allowed to tie a silk handkerchief on his neck, occasionally to present himself with a glass of cheap French wine, or to wear on Sabbath or gala days? I am quite sure that I do not misconstrue the feelings of the gentleman's heart, in supposing that he would be happy to see the poor as well the rich moderately indulging themselves in those innocent gratifications. For one, I am delighted to see the condition of the poor attracting the consideration of the opponents of the tariff. It is for the great body of the people, and especially for the poor, that I have ever supported the American System. It affords them profitable employment, and supplies the means of comfortable subsistence. It secures to them, certainly necessities of life, manufactured at home, and places within their reach, and enables them to acquire a reasonable share of foreign luxuries; while the system of foreign countries, and which are beyond their power, and denies to them luxuries, which they would possess no means to purchase."

In his speech on the Sub-Treasury bill in the U. S. Senate, January 20, 1840, Mr. Clay said: "Mr. President, of all the subjects of national policy, not one ought to be touched with so much delicacy as that of the wages, in other words, the bread of the poor man. In dwelling, as I have done, with inexpressible satisfaction upon the many advantages of our country, there is not one that has given me more delight than the high price of manual labor. There is not one which indicates more clearly the prosperity of the mass of the community. In all the features of human society, there are none, I think, which more decisively display the general welfare, than a permanent high rate of wages, and a permanent high rate of interest."

THRILLING ORATORY.—They have some very brave orators in our midst; that fact there is no disputing, if we admit that the reporters translate their oratory, and of course they "don't do anything else," as the following specimen of lofty and burning eloquence will testify: "Americans! This is a great country—wide—vast—and in the south, unlimited. Our Republic is yet destined to re-annex all S. America—to occupy the Russian possessions, and again to recover possession of those British provinces, which the French of the old thirteen colonies won from the French on the plains of Abraham! all rightfully ours to re-occupy. Ours is a great and growing country. Faneuil Hall was its Cradle—but what war—what will be found timber enough for its coffin! Scoop all the water out of the Atlantic Ocean, and its bed would not afford a grave sufficient for its corpse. And yet America has scarcely grown out of the gristle of boyhood. Europe! What is Europe! She is no war: nothing; a circumstance; a cypher; a mere obsolete idea. We have faster steamboats, swifter locomotives, larger creeks, bigger plantations, better mill privileges, broader lakes, higher mountains, deeper cataraets, louder thunder, fiercer lightning, braver men, handsomer women and more money than England dare have!" [Thundering applause.] Who is afraid!

CLOSE VOTING.—At the late election in the State of Missouri, a member of the Legislature of Lewis county was elected by a majority of only one vote; one from Clark by five votes; one from Shelby by five votes; one from Lincoln by six votes; one from Perry by five votes; one from Carroll by two votes, and one from Davis by five votes. Some of the members from Howard county were elected by ten votes, and those from Randolph, Audrain, Grundy, and Caldwell by small majorities. The Senator from Howard was elected by a majority of ten votes, and the Senator from Cooper by a majority of eight votes, and the Senator from Benton by nine votes.

From these returns every citizen should learn the duty of being at his post, giving his own vote in every election, and making an active use of all the legitimate influence he possesses.

New Era.

It is written that Sir Robert Walpole, the ablest man of his age, but also the most awkward, was vehemently ambitious of being considered a *preux Chevalier*, a lady's man of the first water, precisely no doubt because he was sensible of the defect of grace and manner which disqualified him to act the character:—Shakespeare, the High Priest of nature, illustrates this foible of our friend in the character of *ancient Pistol*, the most notorious coward whom he has immortalized, but whose "brave words" imposed even upon Fluellen. From the same weakness we have continually exhibited in this country, protestations of unchangeableness from slye reproaches against tergiversation from the cameleons of party—an eternal "defining of position" from Jno. C. Calhoun, and the most ardent vows of consistency from his little school of followers!

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor: The "Standard" of the 9th inst., contained the following account of the delegation from Wake to the Attendance Mass Meeting:

"On last Monday morning, a most solemn and melancholy company, consisting of some fifteen or twenty, assembled at the Capitol, and took their line of march for the Attendance Mass Meeting. The Register says they carried the cheering accompaniment from Maryland. Their rejoicing over the results in Maryland, reminds us of the whipped Irishman, who went up shouts of gratitude and thankfulness, and who, when asked the reason, replied 'faith, and by St. Patrick, sir, is rejoicing I said that I have one sound bone left in my body!'"

We learn that Mr. Badger, who is to be present at the Attendance Meeting, evinced his usual dignity and good sense, by riding on ahead of the former party, leaving them to cut their capers before other eyes than his."

You need not be surprised at its facility from beginning to end, as it is the Editor's usual way of reporting things. Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to state some few facts in relation to the above remarks: 1st, there were, at least, one hundred and twenty-five in the Procession, tho' all of them, it is true, did not go; and 2d, Mr. Badger, so far from riding before them, did not start from home until the whole delegation had gone several miles out of Town.

It shows plainly, that the Editor of that sheet is regardless of truth, and therefore cares very little about the correctness of an article that may appear in that print. Was this his position in 1840? No, sir, if your readers will look over the REGISTER and STAR, they will very soon find out. Then battling in favor of the great and good HARRISON, he is now holding up a political mousetrap for the suffrage of North Carolina.

The extract is false in every particular, and the Editor of the Standard knew it. True it is a matter of minor importance, but it should be set before the public, that they may see how the Jacobins about Raleigh, of whom the Editor of the Standard is the tool, are electioneering for POLK and DALLAS. TRUTH.

RELIEF OF THE INEBRIATE.—We are happy to learn that active and efficient measures have been adopted for the establishment of a fund in this city for the relief of reformed drunkards. This benevolent and much wanted movement has been originated by George Phillips Parker, Esq., a wealthy gentleman formerly of Boston, but now a resident of this city, and who has for a considerable time past, devoted his personal labor and abundant means to the promotion of the great temperance cause. The Mayor, Mr. Parker, and several other respectable citizens, are the trustees of this fund.—N. Y. Herald.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW.

Having been determined to establish a Political and Literary Monthly Review, to be conducted in the city of New York by GEORGE H. COLTON, Esq., and devoted to the permanent maintenance of Wise principles and improvement of AMERICAN Literature.

The undersigned, Whig Members of the Twenty eighth Congress, from all sections of the Union, most cordially approve of the design, and urge it upon the Whigs of the Republic for their unwavering support. And that confidence may be extended by the public, assurance is hereby given, that the continual assistance of leading men of the Whig Party has been secured, and that full trust is reposed in the views and abilities of the Editor.

Members of the Senate.

Willie P. Mangum, N. C. Samuel S. Phelps, Vt. George Evans, Me. Alexander Barrow, La. J. T. Crittenden, Ky. J. T. Morehead, Ky. J. McPherson Berrien, Ga. W. C. Rives, Va. James F. Simms, R. I. Wm. Woodbridge, Mich. Jas. Alfred Pearce, Md. Ephraim H. Foster, Tenn. W. L. Dayton, N. J. J. W. Huntington, Ct. John Henderson, Miss.

Members of the House.

Garret Davis, Ky. Washington Hunt, N. Y. Charles Hudson, Mass. Henry V. Cranston, R. I. George W. Summers, Va. Charles M. Reed, Penn. Samuel T. Vinton, Ohio. John J. Hardin, Ill. John White, Ky. G. H. Carroll, N. Y. Daniel P. King, Mass. James Dellet, Ala. K. Rayner, N. C. William A. Mosely, N. Y. George B. Rodney, Del. Robert C. Schenck, Ohio. S. C. Sumple, Ind. Alex. H. Stephens, Ga. F. H. Morse, Me. J. Phillips Phoenix, N. Y. Milton Brown, Tenn.

Earnestly approving of the plan of such a national organ, long needed and of manifest importance, the undersigned agree to contribute to its pages, from time to time, such communications as may be requisite to set forth and defend the doctrines held by the united Whig Party of the Union.

George P. Marsh, D. D. Barnard, J. R. Ingersoll, E. J. Morris, T. L. Clingman, J. Macpherson Berrien, Robert C. Winthrop, Thomas Butler King; Hamilton Fish, J. P. Kennedy, J. Collamer, John J. Hardin, W. S. Archer, Rufus Choate, Alexander H. Stephens.

It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons that have led to this design. They are many and will present themselves to every mind. But to the above the Editors have to add a word. It is known that the same enterprise has been two or three times before attempted by others; and that they failed as signally as they were weary begun. We care not to investigate the causes, but their failure has stood greatly in the way of the present undertaking. We can only give unqualified assurance that this Review will appear every month for one year at least, from January, 1845.—Whether it shall continue longer must depend upon the support of those who can see the importance of such a work. This support we earnestly request, believing that the work will be in all respects able and useful.

The Review will be published in the City of New York, to be called "THE AMERICAN REVIEW—A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Arts and Science." Terms: Five Dollars a year; paid on receiving the first number.

Each number containing a hundred and twelve pages, printed in double columns, on fine paper, will consist of a leading political article, with literary miscellany in history, biography, criticism, fiction, poetry, statia, &c. and the arts, from the ablest writers in the country. No. 1, bearing date January 1845, will appear preliminarily in a few days. It will contain powerful articles from various writers with two beautiful mezzotint Engravings of Mr. Clay and Mr. Frelinghuysen, with sketches of their life and character. Every second or third number afterwards will also present a likeness and sketch of some distinguished American.

The conduct of the Review will be under the control of Geo. H. Colton, associated, however, with other gentlemen of known standing and attainments. To Committees, Officers, Clay Clubs, &c. the following terms are offered: Five copies \$20; thirteen copies for \$50. Or any person becoming responsible for four copies will receive a fifth gratis.—Agencies are invited for distant places.

By law, remittances may be made free, through the Post Master. All communications to be addressed, post paid, to the Editor, G. H. Colton; Office 118 Nassau st. New York.

It's HARD BEATING THE TEXIANS.

The Yankees are tolerable good at the brag game, but Texans can beat them occasionally. A "Down-Easter," it is said, recently told a citizen of the "Lone Star Republic," that nothing could beat the corn in Connecticut. The Texan said he knew nothing of the crops in that section, but in his country the corn stalks bore seven or eight large ears, and a gourd atop with several quarts of shelled corn in it!—The Yankee took his hat and marched.—St. Louis Reville.

RALEIGH WITHIN.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has located himself on Fayetteville Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, in the building lately occupied by W. W. Holden, Esq. The Subscriber would beg leave to inform the citizens, that the Oyster season is at hand, and Oysters will be used again by them. He would respectfully return his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received from them; and in return for their kind feelings, and liberal patronage towards him, he will use his best endeavors to serve them, by his Oysters shall be of the best quality, such as he would not offer to any one unless he were willing to partake heartily of the same. Such has been his conduct heretofore, and he will most assuredly be guided by the same rule. He has been serving the City of Raleigh with Oysters since 1839, and is yet to be told that he forfeited the confidence placed in him.

My first Oysters will be offered about the 15th of the month. JOHN WILSON. Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1844.

Rectory Boarding School, HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a Family Boarding School, for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent Assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as members of the same family, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict while it is intended that it shall be decidedly parental.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired. The terms of admission will be \$200 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition.—Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rectory, Reference may be made to C. W. EVEREST.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. Jarvis B. Burton, C. P. Mallet, E. W. Williams, and E. J. Hale, Esqrs., Fayetteville, N. C.

L. Mallet and Joseph H. Watters, Esqrs., Wilmington, N. C.

The next session will commence on the first Monday of November next.

Hamden, Sept. 16, 1844. 80-31.

Attention! 35th Regiment.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade on Hillsborough Street, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the 19th of October, at 11 o'clock, for Regimental review.

The Commissioned Officers will parade at their usual parade ground, on the day preceding, at least past 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law. There will be an election held on Friday the 18th, by Lieutenant Colonel to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Horton.

JOHN H. MANLY, Col. Com. Oct. 1st, 1844. 80.

State of North Carolina.—BANK COURT.

County.—Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1844.

Horace L. Roberts, Devisor &c.

Nathaniel Roberts, Sarah Bryan, and Jesse Iler and wife Mary E.

The affidavit of the Complainant having been duly filed according to the statute in such case made and provided, that the said Defendants (who are tenants in common with him in the possession of certain Mining lands lying and being in said County) are resident without the bounds of this State; at his instance, it is directed that publication be entered for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said Defendants that they appear before the Honorable Court of Equity, to be held for the County aforesaid at the Court House in Morganton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as in and by the said Statute, at office, the 27th day of July A. D. 1844, said Court, at office, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1844. ED. P. JONES, C. & M. E. Aug. 27 704-59

State of North Carolina.—BANK COURT.

County.—Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1844.

Horace L. Roberts, Devisor, &c.

Nathaniel Roberts, John Lewis and wife Fanny, and Lucy Hodge, Elizabeth Hodge, James Hodge and Wm. H. Hodge, Minor heirs of William Henry Hodge, dec'd.

The affidavit of the Complainant having been duly filed, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that the said Defendants (who are tenants in common with him in the possession of certain Mining lands, lying and being in said County) are resident without the bounds of this State; at his instance, it is directed that publication be entered for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said Defendants, that they appear before the Honorable Court of Equity, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Morganton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as in and by the said Statute, at office, the 27th day of July, 1844. ED. P. JONES, C. & M. E. Aug. 28 70-59

FIELD & TAPPEN, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Would respectfully inform the Merchants of Raleigh and Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to sell Groceries, such as they can be had in any City in the Union, and to receive all kinds of PRODUCE on Consignment. Country Merchants can rely upon getting good articles, and upon getting the best market prices for Produce. We hope, by strict attention to business, and honorable dealing, to merit a share of public patronage.

Reference for particulars, to WESTON R. GALES, Esq., Raleigh. New York, April 26, 1844. 35 60-1