

THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, December 31, 1844.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

We wish our friends a happy new year. The young, the buoyant and joyous—unburdened and untroubled by the weightier cares of age—we wish a happy new year. The daughter, smiling in the sweet hour of sunny hopes—we wish a happy new year. The son, faithful to the kind admonitions of parental love, bidding prospect of "stay and consolation" to his father and mother—we wish a happy new year. To parents, with their smiling offspring around the happy fireside, looking up to them for the guidance of kindest counsel and persuasive admonition—we wish a happy new year in the faithful discharge of the most happy and responsible of earthly trusts. To the aged, whose bosom companions have been gathered to the tomb, and from whom to separate, it seemed as if the silken chords had been sundered on earth—we wish a happy new year, in your treasured anticipations of a re-union in a world that shall never pass away. To the debitor, upon whom misfortune has laid his heavy hand—we wish you a free release from all creditors, a smiling board, and a happy new year in their peaceful enjoyment. To the Merchant, with his risks and adventures, we wish a speedy escape from all commercial embarrassments, and that he may realize our desire of a happy new year. To the Mechanic, with abundance of business and good profits—we cordially wish a happy new year. To the Farmer, a golden return of plenteous harvests—Health is turned from every furrow, and independence is sown in every seed. Upon your till, we depend for the food of necessity, and as the dictate of our heart-felt emotions, we, indeed, wish you happy new year!

INAUGURATION.

Gen. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Governor elect for the ensuing two years, has reached this City, and will be inaugurated in the Commons' Hall of the Capitol, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M. Ladies, who desire to be present at this interesting ceremony, had better secure seats at an early hour.

BY CAPTIONS, containing a true account of all the Acts and Resolutions, &c., (with proper explanations) passed by the present Legislature, may be obtained at this Office, at the end of the Session, in any quantity. Price \$2 per hundred.

THE GREAT MAIL.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that the Great Mail has been transferred to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, the change to take place to-morrow. The Coaches running hence to Columbia, are to go at the rate of six miles per hour, including all stoppages.

PENITENTIARY.

A Bill has passed the Senate, and will most probably succeed in the House, proposing to submit to the People of the State, at the next election, the question—"Penitentiary," or "No Penitentiary." It was accompanied by a very able Report in the Senate, which we hope soon to find room for.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal commenced its Winter Term yesterday—all the Judges being present.

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCURACY.

A friend of ours, who has recently made a tour of Europe, states that whilst in Paris, he looked into a *Dictionnaire Geographique*, and read the following (translated of course): "RALEIGH, the Capital of the Canton of Wake, in North Carolina, eight leagues West of Smithfield." All the world will certainly know now, where Raleigh is exactly.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS!"

The President elect has been completely surrounded by cringing, fawning Office-seekers, ever since the result of the Election became known. It is stated that the Town where he resides, Columbia, has been completely overrun with them; so expensive and troublesome have they become, that the Colonel had to shut up home, remove to Nashville, and take rooms at the Inn for the balance of the time he remains in the State. He was at Nashville a few days since, and besides the personal applications he received, it is stated that his postage bill for two days, was something over forty-two dollars!

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Another trial for the choice of Members of Congress in the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Districts of Massachusetts took place on Monday. The Boston Atlas of yesterday has returns which show the following favorable results:

14th District.—In all but three towns, the vote stands—For King (Whig) 4,701; for Hood, (Loose) 4,289; scattering (Ab.) 833. King is elected by a majority of at least 1,300 votes over all other candidates. He lacked 50 votes of an election on the first trial—a pretty substantial gain.

15th District.—Returns complete. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, (Whig, elected) 5,266; FARMER, (Loose) 4,407; scattering (Ab.) 825. Thompson's majority over all, 334. At the first trial the majority against him was 946—making a net Whig gain since November 1, 1840. The Abolition vote has fallen off 740—nearly two-thirds since November.

16th District.—The vote in Worcester stood for Hudson (Whig) 873; Davis (Loose) 370; scattering (Ab.) 228. Whig gain since November 1, 1840. The Atlas is confident that Hudson is elected.

17th District.—Four towns heard from—Hale (Whig) 641; Williams (Loose) 713; scattering 106. Hale will gain since November 1, 1840. Williams led in the whole District at the first trial 573—Hale will doubtless run ahead now, though we can hardly anticipate his election. Another trial may be more successful.

SENATORIAL SKETCHES.

COL. ANDREW JOYNER.

There is not, perhaps, south of Mason's and Dixon's line, a more perfect specimen of "an old School" gentleman, than the Senator from Halifax. For many years a Senator, and during a portion of the time, Speaker of the body, no man enjoys a larger share of the esteem and respect of all around him. This has followed in the track of his course, as naturally as effect follows cause. With respect to the finances and statistics of the State, and the condition of its internal improvements, we presume few are more deeply, more judiciously, or more correctly versed. This is apparent in the Reports on these interesting subjects, proceeding from his pen, and this information gives force to his arguments, when called forth to defend these Reports. With talents, more of the useful than showy order, no one enters more industriously into the investigation of matters before the Senate, than the subject of this sketch.

HUGH WADDELL, Esq.

We recently had an opportunity of hearing this gentleman address the Senate, under circumstances of most exciting interest. As a debater, he stands deservedly high, in the body to which he belongs. His manner is graceful and elegant, handling his subject with the skill of a logician, and strutting his course with the choicest flowers of Rhetoric. He seldom employs the shafts of satire against his opponents, and, when he does, he wreathes around them of many roses, that the wound is seldom felt and never rankles. In short, his address is so bland and gentlemanly, that we may apply to him with propriety, the remark of Horace—

Dulce ridentem—dulce loquentem.

He presents to the eye a felicitous combination of the sweeter in modo, and the firmiter in re.

NATHANIEL BOYDEN, Esq.

Perhaps, there is no member of the Senate, gifted with a larger stock of what is usually denominated "hard sense," than the Senator from Rowan and Davie. Speak, when he may, a stream of solid, intellectual vigor runs through his argument, which, in its overflow, gives fertility to manner words without impairing its native bed. He is so deliberate in his speech, and his arguments are so connected, link by link, that a practised stenographer might report him, word for word. His face is keen and his features full of point; and the peculiar expression of his countenance, with a nipping frostiness of tone, when he addresses the Senate, are wanting indications to the hapless wights, who may have unwarily exposed themselves to his sharp and unerring lash. His practised eye searches out every opening in the panoply of his opponent, and whenever it discovers one—

"through that penetrable part,
Furious he drives the well-directed dart."

MICHAEL FRANCIS, Esq.

Almost, on the verge of the segment of seats, to the right hand of the Speaker, there sits a Senator, whose bodily dimensions are sure to attract the attention of every spectator. Dismissing the little arts of some aspirants after fame, who have reached that midway point from which they can just peep into the future, his manner is wholly without pretension, his movements without affectation. As a debater, Mr. FRANCIS is a great favorite with us. At times, it is true, there is rather too much of vehemence in his manner, resembling somewhat the impetus of one of his own mountain torrents. But still, in him, it does not appear either overstrained or unnatural. The material of his speech is always good. He marches directly up to the question at issue, never deviating from his course, to lug in tropes and figures, for the mere purpose of embellishment. When they are necessary, for chance ornament, or apt illustration, they come at his beck. They appear without an effort, and never stay to weary the ear of taste. (Sketches to be continued.)

The bill to locate the Judges, was killed in the House of Commons, on Saturday, by a vote of 58 to 53.

MR. SHEARIN, whose resignation as a Justice of the Peace in Halifax County we recently published, is acquiring quite a notoriety. Many of the Northern papers are publishing his letter, with comments, among the best of which are the following from the "New York Tribune":

"He is a wise man who never wanders out of his own proper orbit, or places a false estimate upon his own talents and capacities; and scarcely less so is he, who, finding himself in a position for which he is unfitted by his character and talents, frankly confesses the mistake, and yields his place to a better man. There are men that we wot of in higher stations than that of Justice of the Peace, who, if they seek to follow the example set by the author of the following letter to the Governor of North Carolina, would outlive themselves to the thanks of the public, and acquire a reputation for wisdom such as we fear they will never earn by any other process."

The ABOLITIONIST "head-quarters" in Bangor, Maine, was ILLUMINATED in HONOR OF the election of POLK and DALLAS!

MR. CLAY.

The "National Intelligencer," after reminding the public, that Mr. CLAY does not possess the franking privilege, says:—

"We add, on our own information, derived from the friends of Mr. CLAY, that his postage is enormous—swelled, we are shocked to learn, by exorbitant and insulting letters transmitted to him, as well as by letters requesting his autograph, &c., and by other correspondents. We are sorry to learn that his pecuniary condition is such as to make the practice of great economy an indispensable duty."

We regret exceedingly to hear this. It is neither manly nor just, to write abusive anonymous letters at all; but to add to these the annoyance of leaving postage unpaid, is in the highest degree contemptible. We would be, indeed, pained to see any eminent citizen of our Republic, much less Mr. CLAY, treated in so shameful a manner.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. BARRINGER, of North Carolina, has been so much indisposed for some days past as to confine him to his room, and of course to prevent his attendance in the House of Representatives.

National Intelligencer.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—THE POPULAR VOTE.

We copy from the Baltimore American the following statement of the popular vote in the several States at the late Presidential Election. The full official vote is given in eighteen States, and reported and estimated majorities in the others:

CLAY.	POLK.	FRANKLIN.		
Maine	24,346	45,719	4,637	
New Hampshire	17,866	27,180	4,161	
Massachusetts	67,788	53,262	10,027	
Connecticut	32,832	29,841	1,943	
Rhode Island	7,322	4,867	5	
Vermont	26,770	18,041	3,984	
New York	229,454	237,554	18,740	
New Jersey	38,318	47,989	1,511	
Delaware	163,302	167,535	3,138	
Maryland	6,967	5,965	—	
Virginia	35,984	23,676	—	
Ohio	155,057	149,115	8,050	
Kentucky	10,000	—	—	
North Carolina	43,232	39,287	—	
South Carolina	—	—	—	
Georgia	43,106	41,155	—	
Alabama	—	12,000	—	
Indiana	67,867	70,181	2,106	
Illinois	—	10,000	—	
Michigan	24,237	27,703	3,682	
Mississippi	17,930	23,162	—	
Tennessee	60,030	59,917	—	
Louisiana	—	687	—	
Missouri	—	8,000	—	
Arkansas	—	3,000	—	
1,081,579			1,113,323	57,754

Mr. Polk's majority over Clay, exclusive of South Carolina, is 31,744. If to this be added 20,000 for the majority for Polk in South Carolina—whose vote is not included in the above, the Legislature of that State choosing her Electors—Mr. Polk's aggregate majority over Mr. Clay is 51,744.

The Abolition vote, as stated above, is 57,754—Add to this, 2,500, the probable vote for Mr. BONEY in Illinois, and the total Abolition vote is 60,254. The Abolition vote, therefore, exceeds Mr. Polk's majority over Mr. Clay by 8,510 votes; and Mr. Polk has consequently been elected President of the United States by a minority of the popular vote.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General's Report states that the entire income of the Department for the year ending the 30th of June last, was \$4,237,285 83, and that the total amount of expenditures during the same time, was \$4,296,867 70. In regard to a reduction of postage it says that if Congress will provide, by annual appropriations from the Treasury, about \$750,000, and will besides protect the Department against the abuses of the franking privilege, and the injury to its revenue by private expresses, that then the rates of postage may be safely reduced. The allusion to the abuses of the franking privilege comes rather ungraciously from a public officer, who is at the head of the Department, bound to watch over and protect its interests, suited so flagrantly in that way himself, during the late Presidential canvass. Is it not a refuge morality which allows an individual to practise an admitted wrong, merely because there is no law to punish him for it?

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

A highly interesting exhibition of the mode of imparting instruction to the Deaf and Dumb, was made before the Members of the Legislature, and our citizens, on Saturday evening last, by Mr. WILLIAM D. COVIE, with his pupil, DANIEL M. ALBRIGHT, a native of Greensboro' in this State. The Exhibition was of a most gratifying character, and produced a sensation in the crowded assemblage, which we trust will not pass away with the occasion that gave rise to it.

We may have a thousand exhibitions, proving to our entire satisfaction, the impotence and impracticability of such institutions for imparting instruction to this unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens. We may have our seminaries aroused, and our sympathies deeply enlisted in their behalf, and then sit down, lamenting that we have no such institutions among us, and concluding that we cannot have, and thus dismiss the subject from our minds. But why can we not have them? What can be done? Every thing that needs to be done at present is to make a beginning. It is known that the annual income of the Literary Fund of the State, amounts to \$150,000, and that it is constantly increasing—This is a great and noble benefaction of the State to educate their people. But there is no provision whatever made for educating 400 of our population, who can neither speak nor hear—who, if they are suffered to remain in their present condition, must live out a miserable existence, a burden to themselves, a burden to their friends and relatives, and what is worse than all, living "without God and without hope in the world."

For it is well ascertained that, with their senses locked up in the darkness of night, until they have their minds opened by those who are competent to afford to them the means of receiving instruction, they are absolutely ignorant of the very existence of God. Is it right that they should remain in this deplorable condition, when, by the bestowment of a little aid, it could be easily removed? Suppose then, the present Legislature, should, from the ample Fund set apart for the general purposes of Education, appropriate an amount sufficient to begin a School on a small scale, to educate 20 or 25 Pupils. What injustice would be done to any? Ought they not by right to come in for a share of this Fund? Are they not equally with others, proper objects of the benefaction of the State? It may be said, that in proportion to numbers, they need a larger amount of means for their education than others. This is readily admitted. But their condition is peculiar and that very condition furnishes a sufficient reason for granting them means in proportion to their necessities. The necessary appropriation for beginning such a School would trench on the Fund to some extent, but divided as it would be among 70 Counties, the diminution of their respective shares would be so very small, that none could justly complain of it.

We repeat it, a beginning should be made, and should be made now. Why put it off any longer? Whatever difficulties exist at present, will probably, increase instead of diminish, in time

to come. Let no one say, that because the means for founding a large and expensive Establishment are not at hand, and we cannot have a full grown Institution at once, we see no way for having it at all. Even if there were thousands of dollars in the Treasury unappropriated, it is not desirable to launch out on an extravagant and unprofitable scale. What is wanting, is to make a beginning, on a limited and economical plan, and as the usefulness of such an Institution would in time become more known, and be more deeply appreciated, to enlarge its sphere of operations.—Let it be a gradual work. Let this Legislature begin at once, and have the honor and high distinction of being the originators of one of the most important acts ever performed by the Commonwealth.

Proceedings in Congress.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

The Senate was not in session to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. DROUGNIOU submitted a resolution for closing all debate on the Sub-Treasury in two hours after the House took the subject in Committee.—On this Mr. D. demanded the previous question, upon which the vote was Ayes 56, Nays 45—no quorum voting.

Then followed motions to adjourn, to have a call of the House, &c. &c. The vote, however, was again put on Mr. Drougniou's motion, and this time it was seconded Yea 76, Nays 58, and the resolution was adopted.

The House then passed into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Cave Johnson in the Chair.

Mr. Hunt, of New York, entered upon a labored exposition of the defects of the Sub-Treasury scheme, arguing from its previous condemnation by the people, as well as its inherent defects, that it ought not to be adopted.

Mr. Bailey, of Virginia, declined entering upon the general debate, but spoke at some length upon the bill itself, asking the Whigs what was their plan for taking care of the finances of the country, since a National Bank was out of the question.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., rose, but the Chair gave the floor to

Mr. Hensley, who went on with his speech in defence of Mr. Polk's election. His speech is sufficiently characterized by saying that it was a stump speech.

Mr. Cary, of Maine, followed and launched his thunder also against the Whig party. In the midst of his speech the hour for closing the debate in Committee came round and the Speaker resumed his Chair.

Some member moved the previous question, which was seconded and the House was brought to a direct vote.

The Yeas and Nays were then ordered upon the engrossment, which resulted—Yeas 125, Nays 69.

Monday, December 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Choate introduced a bill making appropriation for the indemnity of victims of the U. S. mail, and offered by French resolutions.

A message was received from the President, in answer to the resolution adopted last week, calling for information relative to private speculations in Texas lands, &c.

A resolution offered by Mr. Brown, calling for a statement of the number of papers sent and claims asserted by the country, was adopted.

A number of petitions, asking a change in the naturalization laws, were reported from various quarters and received.

After the adjournment of some important business, the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. A. V. Brown reported a bill to organize a Territorial Government to Oregon. It was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Post Master General for a list of all the Steamship and rail road lines on which letters are carried, also whether the compensation cannot be reduced.

A resolution was adopted, directing an enquiry into the expediency of permitting newspapers to be transmitted free of postage to the States where they are published.

Mr. Ingersoll presented a petition numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, asking a change in the constitution, so that the public lands may be appropriated for the education of all children in the United States. He moved it to be referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay a petition on the table, and the motion prevailed Yeas 117, Nays 49.

A resolution was offered by Mr. J. W. Davis, instructing the committee on ways and means to consider the expediency of reporting a bill repealing the duty on salt. It was laid on the table by a large vote.

A joint resolution was introduced and adopted, requiring that all the flags taken in battle from foreign powers, shall be placed in the Rotunda. It was read twice and referred.

Some dozen bills of a private and local character were introduced and referred.

The House then adjourned to Thursday, so there will be no business transacted in either branch of Congress till that day.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, the Rev. Archibald Baker, of Richmond County, to Miss Sarah E. James, daughter of Hinton James, Esq. Also Mr. Augustus H. Carter, to Miss Catherine J. Harrisfield. Also, Mr. Edward N. Atkins, to Miss Sarah Curtis.

In Fayetteville, Major John H. Cook, Merchant, to Miss M. M. daughter of Mr. John D. Starr.

In Lenoir County, the Rev. Wm. J. Langston, of the City, to Mrs. Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Samuel Lander.

Died.

In Mecklenburg, Mrs. Jane Davidson, consort of Dr. W. S. M. Davidson, and daughter of James G. Torrence, Esq. aged about 21, leaving a husband and one child.

In Greene County, Samuel Vines, Esq., in the 70th year of his age. His character so exemplary as a gentleman, his great popularity as an arranger and leader, and his energy in the good cause, gave him a reputation and hold upon the affections of his associates and intimate acquaintances that few can hope to attain.

In Wilmington, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Sarah F. Giles, aged 80 years. Also, Mrs. Anna Upchurch, aged 66 years.

In Newbern, Mrs. HANNAH F. CLARK, aged 28 years, wife of Wm. W. Clark Esq., and daughter of the late Moses Jarvis Esq.

NOTICE.—The convenient Dwelling, with two acres of Land attached, belonging to Mrs. Matthew Shaw, and lately occupied by Jos. T. Hamer, Esq. For terms, apply to

December 30, JAMES M. TOWLES.

FURNITURE.—On hand, a lot of new Featherbeds, which will be sold low for Cash.

December 20, JAMES M. TOWLES.

New and Elegant Goods!

FOR THE LADIES!
We have on hand an excellent supply of Cashmere, Cashmere DeLanes, Merinos, Alpaccas, and Silks, some of which are really splendid as to style and of the very best quality.

Also! Fancy Prints, Cotton and Woolen Ribbons, Shawls, French Capes, Lace Caps, Bonnets and Neck Ribbons, Gowns, Dresses, Gloves, Mitts, Head ornaments, Shawl Pins, Bracelets, Silk Garters, Card Cases, Silk Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, and many other goods not tedious to specify.

As the season is advancing we shall send our entire stock, which comprises a very general and extensive assortment, at *wholesale and low prices*.

We respectfully invite the attention of buyers, and request them to call and examine our goods before supplying themselves elsewhere.

RUSSELL & ESCHBIDGE,
Next door above R. SMITH,
Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1844. 105-54
Star and Standard, each five insertions.

A CARD.

MRS. CHARLES E. MALLERY,
A Native of France.

DESPECTFULLY offers her Services, as a French Teacher, to the Citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity. She will either teach by Class, or give private lessons. Pupils will be admitted at their respective Schools, if desired.

Terms, \$10 per Quarter of seven weeks—three lessons a week of an hour each. Classes of five or more Pupils will be taught for \$5 a Pupils, per Quarter, or \$10 per Session of five months. Tuition to be paid in advance for Pupils taught by the Quarter, and half in advance for the Session. Further information can be obtained of Mr. M. at the City Hall.

N. B. No scholars will be sent, unless a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained to induce the Teacher to enter permanently in the place.

Dec. 23, 1844.

Louisburg Female Academy.

THE SPRING SESSION of the Institution, under the care of Mrs. and Miss RAY, will commence on the 1st of January. Board and Tuition are moderate. The services of Miss E. W. Cross have been again secured in the Music department. The recent Examination and further confirmation of the opinion previously expressed by the Board of Trustees, as to the entire capability and faithfulness of the Faculty. The Classes were examined—not on any particular lesson or six of lessons, but (so far as the limited time allowed to the Winter Examination would allow) on every thing which they had passed over during the Session. We have no hesitation in again recommending the Institution to the patronage of the public, as a school in which the Pupils are thoroughly and faithfully taught.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
Dec. 18, 1844. 102-104
J. B. RAY'S Male School will commence on the same day.

AGENCY.

I HEREBY notify the public, that I have consigned Mr. John S. Gardner my Agent at Frankfort, Franklin Co. N. C. for the purpose of selling Piping and Manufacturing Tobacco, respectively.

GEO. F. HILL,
Petersburg, Va. Nov. 11, 1844. 104-10

For Sale or Lease.

WILL sell or lease the dwelling house, now occupied by me, at the south end of Warrenton—The building is a very convenient and comfortable two story House, containing seven rooms and a passage, together with a basement or cellar, divided into four apartments. The lot is large and well enclosed, and accompanied with all the necessary out-buildings—Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke House, Ice House, Stables, Cows House, Carriage House, &c. &c. In the yard is a tasteful Green House, and also a Well of excellent Water. All the improvements are in good condition. The Garden is large and productive, and is well stocked with Fruit trees. Attached to the premises, is a small tract of fifty or sixty acres of Land, part of which is in Lute for cultivation, the balance having sufficient timber for fire-wood.

Those wishing a situation for a healthy and pleasant residence, there is none more desirable. It is convenient to the Male and Female Academies of the Town. The payments will be accommodating; and possession can be had when required.

THOMAS WHITE,
Warrenton, N. C. Dec. 17. 102-104
THE FURNITURE in the above dwelling, which is of good quality, will be disposed of, either with or without the House.

The Tarboro' Press and North State Whig will insert 4 weeks and send accounts to this Office.

Stuff in small Bladders.

JUST received a superior new article of Scotch Whisky, warranted good and if not approved, may be returned said the money refunded, price 25 cents per pound or 5 pounds for 1 Dollar, for sale at the Cheap Cigar Store.

KRAUSE & MILLER,
Fayetteville street, opposite City Hall.

SHADY GROVE SCHOOL.