

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARP'D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1833.

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THE REGISTER

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PROSPECTS BEYOND THE RUBICON.

NO. III.

"Ambitious men, of inferior talents, finding they
have no hope to be distinguished in the councils
of the National Government, naturally wish to
create the power and consequence of the State
Governments, the theatres in which they expect to
acquire distinction. It is not, therefore, a re-
gard for the rights of the people, and a real
apprehension that those rights are in danger,
that has caused so much to be said on the
subject of prostrate State sovereignties and
a consolidated empire. It is the ambition of
that class of politicians, who expect to figure
only in the State councils, and of those States
who are too proud to acknowledge any super-
iority." "One of the People," written by Geo.
McDuffie, Esq. and re-published, containing
IMPERISHABLE TRUTHS, by Major Hamilton, late
Ex-Governor of South-Carolina.

Constitutionality of the Protecting System.

SUBJECT CONTINUED.

Judge Cooper, like Mr. Calhoun, was
some years since as warm an advocate of
the protection of manufactures as that
gentleman. He clearly pointed out their
immense advantages to the agriculturists
in furnishing markets for their produc-
tions—and their superiority, in various
points, over commerce, which he de-
nounced as "denationalizing the country."
This was in 1813. But his views under-
went a woful change in eleven years.
In 1824, he declared that "we need not
manufacture at home even our fire arms or
our gunpowder, for in six months notice,
we can provide a sufficient stock of these
implements, and no war ever comes on so
suddenly as to prevent us!"—Cooper's
Examination of the Tariff.

JUDGE COOPER.

"The home trade, consisting in the exchange
of agricultural productions for articles of manufac-
ture produced in our own country, will, for a
long time to come, furnish the safest and least dan-
gerous—the least expensive and least immoral—the
most productive and the most patriotic employment
of capital, however raised and accumulated."

FOREIGN TRADE TENDS TO DENATIONAL-
IZE THE AFFECTIONS OF THOSE WHOSE PROP-
ERTY IS DISPersed IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—whose
interests are connected with foreign interests—and
whose capital is but partially invested at the place
of their domicile. Judge Cooper's preface to the
Encyclopedia, 1813.

OUR AGRICULTURISTS WANT A HOME
MARKET. MANUFACTURES WOULD SUP-
PLY IT. AGRICULTURE, AT GREAT DIS-
TANCES FROM SEAPORTS, LANGUISES
FOR WANT OF THIS. Great Britain exhibits
an instance of unexampled power and wealth by
means of an agriculture greatly dependent on a
system of manufactures—and her agriculture, thus
situated, is the best in the world, though still ca-
pable of great improvement.—Idem.

"We are much too dependent upon Great
Britain for articles that habit has converted into
necessaries. A state of war demands privations
that a large portion of our citizens reluctantly
submit to. HOME MANUFACTURES WOULD
GREATLY LESSEN THE EVIL."—Idem.

Let these doctrines, so sound, so just,
so universally applicable in the policy of
nations, be compared with the following
anti-statesman doctrines:

"Resolved, That it is not true, that manufac-
tures afford a new market for agricultural pro-
duce. To take capital and labour from agri-
culture, and employ them in manufactures, only
changes their destination for the worse, if they
were employed before with reasonable profit. It
ploughman cuts as much food as a weaver, and is
as good a customer to the farmer? And if agricul-
ture and commerce are not over-stocked with
capital or with people, there is no advantage
gained by this change of employment. Hence all
pretences about affording new markets, are pre-
tences only, addressed not to the good sense, but
to the ignorance of the people."—Extract from
Resolutions offered by Professor Cooper at a meeting
held in Columbia, July 2, 1827.

"Another pretence is, to provide home mar-
kets for farming produce. Will a manufacturer
eat more than a farmer? Will his machinery con-
sume corn, and cattle, and flour?"

"Here I cannot forbear urging the extraordi-
nary fact, that, besides the wonderful change in
the opinions of Messrs. Calhoun and Cooper on
the subject of manufactures, the former has made
as great a change in his opinions on the subject
of internal improvements, which he now denounces
as one source of oppression and robbery on the
South! whereas, when about to close his career
as Secretary of War, 'he ordered, as has been
stated by Judge Smith, an unexceptionable au-
thority—'more surveys than the whole revenue of
the United States could accomplish in forty years.'"
To complete this chapter of miracles, one of the
most powerful pamphlets ever written, was "One
of the People," against the denationalizing doctrines
of State Sovereignty and Nullification, by Mr.
McDuffie, and collected and re-published by Ma-
jor, now Ex-Governor Hamilton, with the most
elaborate panegyric. Yet these four gentlemen
are about to open the Temple of Janus—to put
down protection and internal improvement—to
spread war over the wide extent of the land, and
to blast the hopes of mankind of the policy or
permanence of Republican government! What
next?

"If it be said, the increase of home manufac-
tures will supply the customers plentifully and as
cheaply; I say this is interested and gratuitous
prophecy, falsified by the whole tenor of past fact."
—Idem.

MR. LOWNDES.

No man in this country, after General
Washington, ever had a higher character
for purity than Mr. Lowndes. None ever
stood higher as a statesman and zealous
defender of the rights and interests of the
South. At any period when the sober
judgment of the people was not drugged
into a state of somnolence by madden-
ing excitements, the judgment and the
acts of such a man would decide any
question of policy. But unfortunately,
in the present whirlwind of passion, they
have no more weight than the babbling of
a Thersites. Mr. Lowndes put the seal
of his approbation on the protecting sys-
tem by his decided support of the most
exceptionable feature in it, the minimum
valuation of cotton goods—a duty amount-
ing to from 50 to 75 per cent. and possi-
bly in some cases 100.

"Mr. Lowndes entered into an AMPLE AND
PARTICULAR DEFENCE OF THE SYSTEM
REPORTED, on the subject of cottons, by the
committee of Ways and Means."—National In-
telligencer, March 22, 1816.

"Mr. Lowndes observed, that he believed THE
MANUFACTURE OF WOOLLENS, AND PAR-
TICULARLY OF BLANKETS, REQUIRED A
DECIDED PRESENT ENCOURAGEMENT."
—Idem, March 27, 1816.

The President of the United States has
placed this subject on ground as im-
pregnable as the Rock of Gibraltar. The tal-
ents of all the lawyers in the United States
might be put in requisition, in vain, to
overturn his argument—and had no other
argument ever been used, this one would
remove the doubts of every man of unbi-
assed mind.

"The power to impose duties on imports origi-
nally belonged to the several States. The right
to adjust these duties, with a view to the encour-
agement of the domestic branches of industry, is so com-
pletely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to
suppose the existence of one without the other. The
States have delegated their whole authority over im-
ports to the General Government without limita-
tion or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable
reservation relating to their inspection laws. This
authority having thus entirely passed from the
States, the right to exercise it for the purpose
of protection, does not exist in them, and con-
sequently, if it be not possessed by the General
Government, it must be extinct. Our political system
would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped
of the right to foster their own industry; and to
counteract the most selfish and destructive policy
which might be adopted by foreign nations. This
surely cannot be the case: this indispensable power,
thus surrendered by the States, must be with-
in the scope of the authority on this subject, ex-
pressly delegated to Congress."—President Jack-
son's Message to Congress, Dec. 6, 1830.

It is most earnestly recommended to
all our citizens who have embarked on the
tempestuous ocean of Nullification, and to
all who are opposed to the protecting
system on the ground of unconstitutionality,
to weigh this paragraph with attentive
and unbiased minds, and they can not
fail to perceive that it puts down forever
the doctrines which have dragged so
many of our citizens to the vortex which
threatens to swallow up our peace, our
happiness, and our hopes of the perma-
nence of free government.

The Free Trade Convention, although
composed of more than half of the mem-
bers from the southern States, (Virginia,
N. Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia,
having 110 members out of 191—South-
Carolina 40) did not dare explicitly to
aver the unconstitutionality of the pro-
tecting system. But with great dexteri-
ty and address, they contrived to mysti-
fy it by a profusion of verbiage, which was
well calculated to impress the public mind
with an idea of its unconstitutionality—and
in this way fortunately have had great
success.

But even in this mystified manner, there
was a respectable minority against the
position, however adroitly penned, to in-
sure support. On a motion made by Mr.
Gallatin, to strike out the chief part of
the eighth paragraph, which contained
the mystification, there were thirty-five
in the affirmative, viz.—From Massachusetts,
Messrs. Sedgwick and Rogers—
from Rhode Island, Mr. Hunter—
from New-York, Messrs. Jonathan Goodhue,
Thomas A. Mercier, John A. Stephens,
Isaac Carou, Jno. Constable, James Boon-
man, George Griswold, Benjamin D.
Swan, George T. Trimble, Zebedee Ring,
Albert Gallatin, Jacob Lorillard, James
G. King, Charles H. Russell, Isaac
Bronson, James Heard, Silas M. Stilwell,
—from New-Jersey, C. L. Hardenbergh,
J. C. Van Dyck, J. B. Kirpatrick, Miles
C. Smith, Henry Claw, Henry Vethake,
John R. Thompson, R. F. Stockton—
from Pennsylvania, E. D. Ingraham, Samuel
Packman, T. P. Cope—
from Maryland,
George Hoffman, John J. Donaldson—
from North-Carolina, Edward B. Dudley
—from South-Carolina, Henry Middleton.

HAMILTON.
Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1833.

Deferred Articles.

From Vermont, we learn, at length,
that, contrary to expectation, a choice has
been made of Representatives to the next
Congress in three out of the five districts
into which the State is divided. In these
three districts the present representatives,
Heman Allen, William Slade and Hiram
Hall, are re-elected.

Durability of the Union.—We have
pleasure in stating, that Mr. Clay's bill,
for appropriating for a limited time, the
proceeds of the Public Lands amongst the
several States, has again passed the Sen-
ate, and we trust it will pass the other
House also, and become a law, as we
think, with its author, that it will do more
than any thing else to preserve the Union.
In conclusion of his Speech on this sub-
ject, Mr. Clay thus expressed himself:

"He hoped he should not be mistaken, when
he made the suggestion that, above all former
periods in this country, this was the moment
when it was most imperative upon every
American statesman to bend all the efforts of his mind
to the infusion of new vigor into the Union. It
was a melancholy fact, that in all parts of the
country, the sentiment of Union appeared to have
been greatly weakened. It was a melancholy
fact, that there was every where springing up
daily and hourly, an apprehension of insecurity,
a fear that our Republic cannot last,—that it is
destined to premature dissolution. He did not
speak of one part of the Union, but of all parts.
Whatever course could restore confidence, pro-
duce harmony, create anew an attachment to the
Union in all its parts, and which could prevent
the greatest calamity that could befall this peo-
ple, ought to receive the favorable attention of
the Legislature. He would ask, if there was any
project conceivable by man which was better
calculated to strengthen the Union, than the bill
which was now on the table? What was it? It
proposed that a sum amounting to about three
millions of dollars, and annually increasing—
which, twenty years hence may be six millions,
and forty years hence, twelve millions—the sum
from which the fund is drawn being specially
ceded or acquired for the benefit of the whole
Union—shall be annually and parentally distrib-
uted by the Government through the whole confeder-
acy, amongst all parts of it, for the purpose of im-
proving the moral and physical condition of
the whole. Let this project go into operation: let
all the States be satisfied that it will last as long
as the fund from which it is to be distributed, as
long as the almost exhausted public domain
shall continue, and we shall cement this Union
by the strongest ties for 500 years to come—
What State will then be disposed to desert
the confederacy, and sacrifice the great advan-
tages administered by this Government? What
State in the Union will be disposed to give up
all the rich fruits that are to result from the im-
proved moral and physical condition of its people,
and go forth in its forlorn, weak, and destitute
condition, an outcast without hope, the scorn of
its neighbors, an object of contempt with Foreign
powers, and exposed to the insults of the mean-
est of them, and even to the aggressions of law-
less pirates? Pass this bill, and satisfy the States
of this Confederacy that this fund, which is con-
stantly increasing, is to be applied forever, in
time of peace, to them, for the great objects which
are specified, and in time of war to free them
from that taxation which would be incident to a
state of war, my life, (said Mr. Clay) on the au-
thority of the security which this would present
for the continuance of the Union. No section,
no State, will be found so lost to its own interest,
as to be induced to cut itself loose, and to aban-
don its participation forever, in this rich and
growing resource."

We have no idea (say the Editors of
the National Intelligencer) who is the
writer of the Letters to the New-York
Courier & Enquirer, who calls him-
self "The Spy in Washington;" but he
certainly has access to sources of informa-
tion not open to every one. We hope he
will be careful of his *incognito*, for, were
he to drop his mask, we should, we fear,
lose the benefit of his disclosures. The
following extract from his last letter is
more than usually interesting, even sup-
posing the half of it only, instead of the
whole of it, to be true:

"In my letter of the 16th December, I
expressed an opinion that the vacancies in fore-
ign missions would not be filled up, until
near the close of the session, because the services
of all the candidates were wanting in Congress.
It is now evident that I was right. But the most
amusing part of the story is, that up to this day,
neither the expectants, nor the President, nor
the Cabinet responsible, nor the Cabinet irrespon-
sible, know who are to fill those vacancies; nor
who are to fill those which are to be created.—
After the 4th of March there is to be a new
scramble. Rotation in office is to be a watch-
word. It is well understood that several im-
portant changes are then to be made. Six
removals are spoken of in the Departments here,
each of which stations are worth from two thousand
five hundred to three thousand five hundred dollars
a year. One or two new offices are to be created
worth as much. These vacancies, it is said, are
to be filled by the Vice President elect, and your
State, it is supposed, will have a full share in the
new appointments."

More steam.—Our readers will be grati-
fied to learn that the Proprietors of the
Steam Packet *David Brown*, which has
been plying of late most successfully
between New York and Charleston, con-
template making Beaufort a stopping place
with a view of taking in passengers and fuel,
and having a safe retreat in stormy
weather. The thought is an excellent one.
In ordinary weather, the stoppage will
not produce a detention of more than three
or four hours. The navigation is open,
attended with no difficulty or danger,
and there is a large, commodious public
wharf just within the inlet, where the
boat can lie in the roughest weather with
perfect safety, and where a constant sup-
ply of pine wood can be had at a dollar
a cord, infinitely superior to what they
are in the habit of giving five dollars for.
Moreover, when their trips are made with
regularity and certainty, there is no doubt
that travellers going North or South from
this section of country and above, will be
induced to give it a trial. And we are
not surprised to learn that our enterprising
friend, Mr. Joseph Bell, of the Washing-
ton Hotel, is only waiting to see the thing
ripen, when he will start on the Beaufort

road, one of his four-horse post-coaches.
By this arrangement we shall occasionally
anticipate the mails, and be able to give
our Western friends the earliest intelli-
gence. The attractions of old Carteret
too, will be multiplied to those who are
in the habit of visiting its delightful shores
during the summer months.—*New Spec.*

The David Brown, on its last trip to
New-York, from Charleston, carried a
quantity of plate and other valuables, to
secure them against the dangers of Nulli-
fication.—*Id.*

Effects of Nullification.—Many citizens
of S. Carolina are already on their way
to the other States with their families.—
We invite them to give us a call. We
possess a soil almost inexhaustible; we
enjoy the blessing of a beautiful and sa-
lubrious climate; we are plentifully sup-
plied with all the necessities and many
of the luxuries of life; our produce is abun-
dant and commands a fair price; and
we are, at least in this section of country,
perfectly free from the danger of Nullifi-
cation and Disunion. One of the most
distinguished sons of South-Carolina is
already located amongst us. This is a
good example for others, to whom we are
prepared to extend the hand of sympathy,
good fellowship and hospitality.
Monteville (Ala.) Ad.

American Wine.—We would here
take occasion to remark, that the quality of
the Wine made by Mr. Herbmont of Col-
umbia, is peculiarly adapted to the use of
invalids. A few months since a respectable
physician called on us for the purpose of ob-
taining some for a young lady in very
delicate health, who could retain no
other on her stomach. Several other kinds
had been tried, and neither expense nor
trouble spared to obtain the best wines,
but none could be found that she could
take, till by some means a bottle of Mr.
Herbmont's was obtained, which was
not only retained, but highly relished,
and had the desired effect. We are as-
sured that both the Doctor and patient
consider her entire recovery to be at-
tributed to this wine. This is an important
characteristic of Mr. Herbmont's wine,
and enhances the value of it greatly. The
wine that Mr. Herbmont calls the *white*
wine, is really the most delicate and
delicious flavored of any we ever tasted.
We tasted its quality pretty extensively,
having expended a considerable sum of
it among our circles in the article, all of
whom, without an exception, pro-
nounced it *pari passu* fine. The white
wine is made from the same grape as the
Palmyra, or Madeira colored, but by a
different process, by which the coloring
matter is excluded with a great part of the
astringency.—*Mer. Farmer.*

Sugar Cane.—The brig *Durango*, Capt.
Wilder, has just arrived for the second
time with a cargo of Sugar to Wm. H.
Robertson, Esq. from Mr. Packwood's
plantation, situated on the Mississippi, be-
low New-Orleans. Capt. Wilder has
presented us some fine specimens of that
noble plant the Sugar Cane, of three differ-
ent descriptions, the *Otaheite*,—the
blue, and the green ribbon. As our brethren
of the north occasionally favor us with
accounts, which we always read with
pleasure, of their mammoth pumpkins,
cabbages and turnips, why should not we
of the South, who are not Nullifiers, say
something of our own products. The
general impression at the North, is that
the planters of Louisiana, find it necessary
to plant their cane every year; this, it
appears is a mistake; three pieces of the
cane presented to us, are Ratons, or
sprouts from the cane planted four years
ago, measuring from 5 to 5½ inches in
circumference, and from 7 to 8 feet in
length, clear of the top, and fit for the
mill. Mr. Packwood has yet upwards of
100 acres standing in his field not in the
least injured by the frost. This seems
to prove that our country has a soil and
climate fully capable of supplying us with
this valuable necessary of life.

Mobile Reg.

New-Orleans, Jan. 5.
The Steamboat Planter brought the
crew and passengers of the *Water Witch*
Steamboat to town.

The loss of the *Water Witch* was owing
to a raft having a day or two previous
to the disaster) floated against a cotton-
wood tree and broke. One of the largest
logs, 3 feet in diameter, sunk in the spot
where the *Water Witch* was lost, and no
appearance of a break could be seen, it
being about three feet under water. It
struck the boat forward of the fore-hatch,
and passed several feet above it. She
sank so fast that several of the passengers
were compelled to jump overboard to save
their lives—and one cabin passenger, one
deck, and one fire-man were drowned.—
Every exertion was made by Capt. Fleisch-
man, for the preservation of the lives of
the passengers on board, and the property;
and some of the furniture and bed-
ding, with a variety of other articles, were
saved, but somewhat damaged. She struck
between the hours of twelve and one last
night, about sixty miles from the city;
and about six o'clock this morning, the
Planter hoisted light, and took the crew
and passengers on board.

Dreadful Calamity.—The Shetland Is-
lands have been visited with an awful
dispensation of Providence. The fisher-
men, while engaged in their usual occu-
pation, at a great distance from land,
were suddenly overtaken by a hurricane of
unprecedented violence even in their
tempestuous region. Some were fortunate
enough to gain the shore; others were pick-
ed up at sea by passing vessels, and
many were doomed to a watery grave.
Nineteen boats sunk under the fury of
the elements; and of one hundred and
fourteen men who composed the crews,
and who had left their homes full of hope
and joy, only three returned to tell the tale
of their disaster. So completely has the
male population been swept from some of
the villages, that the women have been
compelled to take the places of their
deceased husbands at the oar, in order
to earn the means of subsistence for their
starving children. These ill-fated mar-
iners have left nearly eighty widows
and several hundred children, exposed to
all the evils of extreme poverty, aggra-
vated by the rigors of a northern winter.
A subscription has been set on foot for
the surviving sufferers in London. Lord
Dundas has given £50, and several bankers
and merchants have contributed £10
each. The total amount subscribed, is
nearly £500.

Sagacity of a Quadruped.—The Thom-
aston Journal states, that a pig weighing
about 80 lbs. attempted to cross Mill river
on the ice, after proceeding a short dis-
tance he broke through, when, instead of
drowning, he very deliberately commen-
ced swimming under the ice in a straight
line for the shore he was seeking. The
ice was about an inch thick, and being
transparent, all his motions could be ob-
served, and in this manner he swam to the
shore, four rods, and when arrived there
braced himself on the bottom, and with
his back burst up through the ice, and got
out without the least assistance.

Bank Robbery.—We are happy to learn,
that through the indefatigable exertions
of the officers of the Bank of S. Carolina,
the residue of the money of which that
institution was robbed, has been recover-
ed, \$48,000 having been given up on
Thursday last, by the robber, Barton,
which he had concealed in the wall of his
house, completing the sum of \$156,000,
and reducing the entire loss of the Bank
to \$22 in specie. Barton, we understand,
has been discharged from his confinement,
in consequence of having surrendered the
money. The Directors met yesterday,
and in consequence of this recovery, were
enabled to declare a dividend for the last
year of two dollars per share.—*Courier.*

We perceive by the London Mechanics'
Magazine for October, that Mr. Sherman
Converse, of New-York, has secured a
patent in England for improvements, made
by a gentleman of this city, in manufac-
turing metallic rails for rail-roads; the
same, we believe, to which we referred in
the first number of this volume, under the
title of New-York Guard Rail. A patent
has been secured, we understand, in
France and Italy, as well as in England
and the United States, and we hope a rich
reward will be realized by the gentleman
who has, by this invention, we doubt not,
effected a saving of hundreds & hundreds
of thousands of dollars to rail-road com-
panies, and thereby brought the advan-
tages of railways nearer to every man's
door.—*Railroad Journal.*

A few days since, as the train was pass-
ing on the Newcastle and Frenchtown
rail-road, the baggage car took fire, as is
supposed from a spark from the engine,
by which a great proportion of the baggage
was destroyed—and amongst the rest, a
carpet bag belonging to one of the pas-
sengers, containing U. States Bank notes
to a large amount, designed for the Fay-
etteville, N. C. Branch, was considerably
burned.—*Id.*

The Annual Meeting of the American
Colonization Society, held in the Capitol
on Monday evening last, was well attend-
ed, both by Delegates from Auxiliary So-
cieties and by the public. The hall, the
lobbies, and the galleries, were crowded
by auditors, of whom, as usual, a large
portion was ladies. The Hon. Charles
Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, presided.—
The Report of the Board of Managers was
read by the able Secretary, the Rev. R. R.
Gurley, and was full of interesting infor-
mation touching the progress of the Colo-
ny and the prospects of the Institution.—
Various resolutions were offered by differ-
ent Delegates, and several eloquent ad-
dresses were delivered. The proceedings
did not close until near eleven o'clock.
Nat. Int.

The "Schuttery."—This word is much
used in our accounts from Holland and
Belgium. The Albany Daily Advertiser
explains its meaning. It is a class or
conscriptio of individuals in places
containing 2500 persons, who are called
into service by the King, and in this
protection to all places where such a popu-
lation is congregated. The Schuttery
may be termed the Dutch National
Guard, and the call of these troops gives

the King of Holland 29 battalions or,
40,000 men. They are called at the
pleasure of the King only, but the Lands-
turm which is a Levy en masse, can only
be by consent of the Chambers.

The last Legislature of the State of
Georgia repealed the law that State
against Duelling. No oath is now required
either by the principal or second, on taking
an office, that they have never been in
any way concerned in these affairs of hon-
or, and those who have been discharged
from all the disabilities thereby incurred.
Hereafter, fighting a duel will be a high
misdemeanor, punished, on conviction, by
confinement for not less than four nor more
than eight years in the Penitentiary!

Joseph Johnson has been elected a Repre-
sentative in the present Congress to fill
the vacancy occasioned by the decease
of P. Doddridge. [Mr. J. has heretofore
represented the same District in Con-
gress.]

Spirit of Enterprise.—Two or three of
the N. York editors are making arrange-
ments to bring the Southern news from
Philadelphia, Washington, &c. by their
own Expresses, ahead of the Mail. The
last New-York Journal of Commerce gives
the first fruits of its arrangements, in a
postscript head, with Washington and
other accounts, brought by its express.

Capital in Manufactures.—"We have
a table before us, says the Philadelphia In-
quirer, furnished by a valuable friend,
according to which the whole amount of
capital invested in manufactures in 1831,
in the State of Virginia, Maryland, Ver-
mont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode
Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylva-
nia and Delaware, in all twelve States,
was \$40,616,984. This sum was invest-
ed in 755 manufactories or mills, which
employ upwards of sixty thousand persons,
upon whose wages upwards of one hundred
and twenty thousand live."

It is rumored, and believed, that the
President of the United States has nomi-
nated to the Senate, as Attorney of the
United States for this District, Francis
S. Key, to succeed Thomas Swann, the
estimable, excellent citizen who now fills
that office.—*Nat. Int.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MY Wife Sabry, and two of my Children—
the boys of the age of 13 and 11 years—having
absconded, without cause, I hereby give notice,
that I will not be answerable for any debt which
any of them may contract. But if they will
return to me, they will be kindly received, and
every accommodation given them which my cir-
cumstances will afford.

ISHAM M. FUQUAY,
mark.

Witness, JAMES GIBBERT,
Wake county, Jan. 21, 1833. 11 St

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON Saturday, the 23d of February next, will
be sold, at the Dwelling-house of Henry
Revel, in Wayne county, N. Carolina, in obe-
dience to an order of Court, the Negroes belong-
ing to the estate of Ezekiel Holloman, dec'd,
for distribution. They consist of Five young
Men, one Boy and two Women. Six months
credit will be given, by purchasers giving bond
with approved security, before the property is
removed or the title changed.
WM. SMITH, Adm'r.
January 26, 1833. 12 St

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Importers, 88
Water-Street, New-York—are receiving their
Spring Importations in the above line; compris-
ing a great variety of the Newest Patterns—
Which are offered to Southern Merchants at the
most reduced prices possible for the article to
be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large
and complete assortment of Gilt and Plain
LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low
rates.
Hoping a continuation of the liberal support
hitherto received from our Southern friends,
we have made every exertion to lay in a stock
of the most desirable Goods for that market—and
it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the
interest of all those who may favor us with their
orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers—88 Water-Street, N. Y.
New York, January 18, 1833. 11

The following papers are requested to
publish this advertisement as often as three dol-
lars will pay for, and send their accounts to the
Editors of the Register, viz. the Star and Con-
stitutionalist, of this City; the Observer at Fay-
etteville; the Wilmington Advertiser; the Mem-
ber Spectator; the Tarboro' Free Press; the
Hillsboro' Recorder; the Oxford Examiner; the
Milton Spectator; the Halifax Advocate; the
Greensboro' Patriot; the Charlotte Journal;
the Catawba Journal, and the Rutherford Spec-
tator.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and Committed to the Jail of I.
No. 5th county, on the 5th inst, a negro man
by the name of BROWN, and says that he is
free, but has no protection.
The said Brown is 5 feet 6 inches high, of
common stature, dark complexioned, and has one
of his upper foreteeth out. If any person claims
the said negro, they are requested to come for-
ward, prove their property, pay charges and
take him away.
WM. B. WEST, Jailor.
Sept. 10. 45 St.

HADLOCK'S
VEGETABLE POWDER,
For sale by J. GALES & SON.