

JONES COUNTY.

From a letter received a few days ago, dated Jones County, 10th inst., we make (says the Newbern Spectator.) the following extract, not having room for the whole. At our last County Court, James W. Bryan, Esq., declared himself a candidate to represent Jones and Carteret in the Senate. This set the Van Burenites to work, and they have succeeded in bringing out Mr. O. B. Cox, the Postmaster at Tuckahoe, as the candidate of the party.

MR. CLAY'S REPORT In relation to the Independence of Texas, in the Senate.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, sundry memorials, and other proceedings of various meetings of the People, all recommending the recognition of the Independence of Texas, has according to order, had them under consideration, and now beg leave to submit to the Senate the following report and resolution: The right of one independent Power to recognize the fact of the existence of a new Power, about to assume a position among the nations of the earth, is incontestable. It is founded upon another right which appertains to every sovereignty, to take care of its own interests, by establishing and cultivating such commercial or other relations with the new Power as may be deemed expedient.

The Government of the United States has taken no part in the contest which has unhappily existed between Texas and Mexico. It has avowed its intention and taken measures to maintain a strict neutrality towards the belligerents. If individual citizens in the United States, impelled by sympathy for those who were believed to be struggling for liberty and independence against oppression and tyranny, have engaged in the contest, it has been without the authority of their Government. On the contrary, the laws which have been hitherto found necessary or expedient to prevent citizens of the United States from taking part in foreign wars, have been directed to be enforced.

The committee has no information respecting the recent movements in Texas, except such as is derived from the public prints. According to that, the war broke out in Texas last autumn. Its pressed object, like that of our revolutionary contest in the commencement, was not separation and independence, but a redress of grievances. In March last, independence was proclaimed, and a Constitution and form of Government were established. No means of ascertaining accurately the exact amount of the population of Texas are at the command of the committee. It has been estimated at some sixty or seventy thousand souls.

If the population is small; if, when compared with that of the United Mexican States, amounting probably to not less than eight millions of souls, the contest has been unequal; it has, nevertheless, been maintained by Texas with uncommon resolution, undaunted valor, and eminent success. And the recent signal and splendid victory in which that portion of the Mexican army which was commanded by Gen. Santa Anna, the President of the Mexican Government, in person, was entirely overthrown, with unexampled slaughter, compared with the inconsiderable loss on the other side, put to flight and captured, including

among the prisoners the President himself and his staff, may be considered as decisive of the independence of Texas. That memorable event will probably be followed by negotiations which may lead to the acknowledgement by Mexico of the independence of Texas, and the settlement of its boundaries. But under all circumstances, it might, perhaps, be more conformable to the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and the United Mexican States, that the latter should precede the former in the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas. And if the war should be protracted, or if there should be unreasonable delay on the part of the Mexican Government, the Government of the U. States ought not to wait its action.

The recognition of Texas as an independent Power may be made by the United States in various ways; 1st, by treaty; 2d, by the passage of a law regulating commercial intercourse between the two Powers; 3d, by sending a diplomatic agent to Texas with the usual credentials; or, lastly, by the executive receiving and accrediting a diplomatic representative from Texas, which would be a recognition as far as the Executive only is competent to make it.

The President of the United States, by the Constitution, has the charge of their foreign intercourse. Regularly he ought to take initiative steps in the acknowledgement of the independence of any new Power. But, in this case, he has not yet done it, for reasons which he, without doubt, deems sufficient. If, in any instance, the President should be tardy, he may be quickened in the exercise of his power by the expression of the opinion, or by other acts, of one or both branches of Congress, as was done in relation to the Republics formed out of Spanish America. But the committee does not think that, on this occasion, any tardiness is justly imputable to the executive. About three months only have elapsed since the establishment of an independent Government in Texas; and it is not unreasonable to wait a short time to see what its operation will be, and especially whether it will afford those guarantees which foreign Powers have a right to expect before they institute relations with it.

Taking this view of the whole matter, the committee conclude by recommending to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power.

THE CHEROKEES.

The Miner's Recorder (at Dahlonega) of the 2d inst. remarks—As relates to our Cherokee neighbors, all remains quiet, and although there is not the most distinct appearance of difficulties with them, we are happy to say the country around us has very properly been placed in a state of defence. The organization and promptitude of our patriotic citizens, when called on, would do credit to any age or country; verily it appears that independence, patriotism, and chivalry, are peculiar traits of mountain character. Our friends at a distance may quiet their fears on our account, and persons desirous of visiting this region may do so as safely and as pleasantly as at any former period, and in fact more so, as our public roads have been greatly improved, and our means of accommodation much increased, and are now equal to any part of the State.

THE "GREEN CORN DANCE."

This is now about the season when the Seminoles celebrate their annual festival of the gathering the first fruits of the harvest. This festival is the commencement of their new year, and its celebration is religiously adhered to. Every individual in the nation is obliged to undergo the ceremony of purification and must be present. As soon as the corn is sufficiently ripe, the ceremony commences. The "medicine man" or priest of the town or tribe administers to all a decoction, which they term the "black drink," for three days successively, and all their fires are extinguished. The ceremony of purification being ended, new fire is produced by the medicine man, by rubbing two sticks together from which every one procures fire for the ensuing year. A season of fasting and dancing follows, which is kept up for several days and nights without intermission. An interesting description of the dance is given by the younger Bartram, in his travels in Florida in 1775.

The ensuing Corn Dance will doubtless be one of the greatest festivity and rejoicing—they will have a greater quantity of corn and beef, and flushed by their recent success, will take occasion to make it one of peculiar interest to themselves. We believe that there cannot be a better time to prosecute a campaign, and terminate the war than the present. They soon will concentrate themselves in the neighborhood of their crops, and be found now, better than at any other time. Probably as soon as this dance is over, they will scatter forth in small bands to commit new "raids," and extend their ravages still further within the remaining settlements of our unfortunate territory.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

We subjoin a list of the Titles to the most important Acts, passed at the recent Session of Congress:

- An Act to settle and establish the Northern boundary of the State of Ohio. To regulate the deposits of the public money. For the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New-York. To effect patents for public lands issued in the names of deceased persons. Establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin. To remove the land office from Clinton to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi. To establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the same, and for other purposes. Explanatory of an act entitled "An act to remove from duty iron prepared for and actually laid on railways and inclined planes." For laying off the towns of Fort Marlboro, and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines; and the towns of Bellevue, Du Buque, and Peun, in the county of Du Buque, Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes. Making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government in the year 1836. Making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year 1836. Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1836. Making appropriations for suppressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians. Making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian annuities, and other similar objects for the year 1836. Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1836. Making an additional appropriation for suppressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians. To change the organization of the Post-Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof. Authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteer, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen. Repealing the fourteenth section of the Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, approved April 10, 1835. To establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North-Carolina. Making further appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida. To provide for the payment of expenses incurred, and supplies furnished on account of the militia or volunteers received into the service of the U. States for the defence of Florida. Making an appropriation for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians. Making appropriation for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, and for other purposes. Making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities and for other purposes. To repair and extend the United States arsenal at Charleston, South-Carolina. To renew the gold medal struck and presented to General Morgan, by order of Congress, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens. For the construction of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. To promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose. Making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1836. Making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties. Making appropriation for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1836, and for other purposes. Granting half-pay to widows and orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes. JOINT RESOLUTIONS. Resolution to authorize and enable the President to assert and prosecute with effect the claim of the United States to the legacy bequeathed to them by James Smithson, late of London, deceased, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. Providing for the distribution of weights and measures. Authorizing the President to furnish rations to certain inhabitants of Florida. Relieving the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, to the Secretary of the Navy, to report thereon to Congress. A MURDERER EULOGIZED. One Washington Whitaker, represented as a brawling blackleg of the worst description, was sometime since convicted at N. Orleans of one of the most unprovoked and atrocious murders that has ever been perpetrated in the United States. He had wealthy, with wealthy & influential friends, and all possible exertion was made to rescue him from the consequences of the deed; but after a fair and patient trial a jury found him guilty, the Court sentenced him to death, and the Governor of the State had the firmness to resist the importunity to pardon him. The day of execution was fixed, & Whitaker, to shun the ignominy of the gallows, stabbed himself to death with a knife. Now comes a scene such as we hope, for the honor of the country, may never be enacted again, at least so long as we claim to be a civilized nation. The body of the felon was taken to his mother's plantation, the militia of the State is called out, a martial procession formed, military music is provided, and the body carried to the grave with all the honors that could have been bestowed upon a General Officer who had fallen in a glorious battle. A volley was fired over the grave, and a Major General pronounced a labored eulogium upon his character! The Court that convicted him was termed an "inquisition" and the Governor abused in most unmeasured terms for refusing to pardon the culprit, and the people of New Orleans indiscriminately stigmatized in the grossest language that calumny could muster for its purpose. A meeting was organized on the spot in order to embody an "expression of the public opinion," and the proceedings signed by a President & Secretary, were ordered to be published. This is unquestionably the grossest violation of every thing that is decent and decorous that ever occurred in this country, and the citizens of New Orleans could not receive a more emphatic compliment than is bestowed upon them by the abuse of such an assemblage as gathered around the grave of Washington Whitaker. Cors. & Eng.

For the Register.

Messrs. Editors:—In looking over White's Literary Messenger, published in Richmond, I saw in some extracts from Letters in Pennsylvania, an analysis of the waters of the justly celebrated Bedford Springs. I was struck with the strong resemblance of the waters of these Springs to those of Snocco, Warren county, and for the information of the valetudinarian and the curious, I will state the result of the analysis of both Springs:

Table with 2 columns: SNOCO. and BEDFORD. Snocco contains Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonic Acid, and Nitrogen Gas. Bedford contains Muriate of Soda, Sulphate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime & Iron, Sulphate of Lime, and Carbonic Acid.

With the exception of the 1 1/2 grains of Carbonate of Iron in the Bedford Springs, they do not essentially differ, and I will venture to affirm that if we except simple Chalybeate waters, no two Springs in the United States of equal notoriety, approach each other so closely. If you have the room in your paper, you may publish this hasty notice for the benefit of the public.

A VALETUDINARIAN.

Singular Case of Arson and Suicide.—The dwelling and out-buildings of Cyrus Vaile of Upton Mass. were burned a few days since, and on the day following the body of Mr. Vaile, was found drowned in a canal near his house. At first the case was supposed to be one of arson; but further discoveries have led to the belief that it was one of voluntary arson and suicide. The following particulars are from a Boston paper.

Mr. Vaile was a bachelor of 54, worth some three or four thousand dollars, an odd man, living alone without any help. It is supposed that he set fire to his house, and also to his corn house, about 10 o'clock Thursday night. The neighbors arrived too late to save the buildings. The corn house when burst open, took fire; a box containing the combustibles was taken out, and in it was found a number of half dollars in specie. Other specie, some melted in a mass, was afterwards found, to the amount of about fifty dollars. The horse and chaise were burnt in the barn. The body of the deceased was found by discovering the boat gone which he kept locked in a canal back of his house. It appeared that he went off into the stream in this boat, and drowned himself. By diving, his body was drawn up. Around the neck were tied hawthorn twigs and a piece of iron shoeing, weighing 9 3/4 pounds. No one in the neighborhood had any doubt it was a case of suicide and voluntary arson. The only cause assigned, was a difference with his relations, respecting property.

TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, raised a Farmer, now 57 years of age, and for four years living at Richard Ward's Quarter, offers his services as an Overseer. He is a single man, and can bring the best recommendations. Confident of giving satisfaction to his employer, he will expect liberal wages.

WRIGHT L. EARP.

Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C. July 22, 1836.

Cherokee Lands.

ON the twenty-fourth day of October next, at the Town of Franklin, in the county of Macon, State of North Carolina, a public Sale will commence, to be kept open for the space of one week and no longer, for the purpose of selling all the Lands, which have been surveyed and remain unsold, acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians, previous to 1820. The sale will be conducted by a Commissioner appointed for that purpose. Executive Department, N. C. 37 3m

To Farmers and Physicians.

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF LAND of 450 Acres, and an improvement thereon. This Farm is in good condition, and is well watered; situated within 15 miles of RALEIGH & SMITHFIELD, and within one mile of NEUSE RIVER. The Dwelling House has seven Rooms; the Stock is recently selected. Does a purchaser seek a healthy and pleasant situation; good well and excellent spring water; productive soil; a neighborhood of economical and industrious habits? To him I tender an appropriate investigation of these and other advantages. In the event of my leaving, I would be pleased to see a regular bred Physician located in this section; one that can be commended to a confiding people, would do well to confer with the Subscriber. THOMAS J. VAIDEN, M. D. Johnston Co. N. C. July 21, 1836.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court-House in Smithville, Brunswick county, on the first Monday in September next, the following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1835 & 1834, and the cost of advertising, &c.; 100 Acres of Land, lying on Town Creek, adjoining the plantation lately occupied by John Robertson, and known by the name of the Lubuck; belonging to the heirs of Mary Walker. 160 do, adjoining the above, and known by the name of the Hill's Farm; belonging to do. 700 do, adjoining, and known by the name of the Mill Tract; belonging to do. 300 do, adjoining, and known by the name of the Middle Ground Tract; belonging to do. 50 do, on Shalwater, adjoining the lands of James Lee. 18 000 do, in and about the Green Swamp; belonging to Gen. J. M. Kay. 240 do, on Dan Crick, adjoining the Green Swamp, being part of 640 acres listed by Off. Strall. WM. HANKINS, Sheriff. July 15, 1836. 37 6f

To Journeymen Coachmakers.

THE Subscriber is in want of Workmen at the above Business. To such as are good workmen, constant employment and good wages will be given. THOS. COOBS. Raleigh, July 11, 1836. 85 9d

To all whom it may concern.

HAVING been arrested on a Ca. sa. and entered into bond for my appearance at the next term of the County Court of Wake County, I shall expose to public sale, on the premises of an Act of Assembly, passed in 1822 for the relief of honest debtors; when and where my creditors may attend if they think proper. JOSEPH W. EXUM, 37

Raleigh, July 21, 1836

LOST.

A FEW weeks since, a fine Gold chisel BUREAU PEN, with a green set. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving it at this office. July 21.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Halifax County, Spring Term, 1836, I shall expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 22d August next, on a credit of twelve months,

A Tract of Land,

belonging to the heirs of Jos. Gee, deceased, said to contain 800 Acres, lying and being situated in the upper part of Halifax County. The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security to secure the purchase money. JOS. L. SIMMONS, C. M. E. Halifax Town, July 11, 1836. 37 6d



THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, July 26, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor. HUGH L. WHITE, for President. JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

WHITE ELECTORS.

- 1st District, Alfred Webb, of Rutherford. 2d " Col. Anderson Mitchell, Wilkes. 3d " Wm J. Alexander, Mecklenburg. 4th " John Giles, Rowan. 5th " John L. Lassuer, Rockingham. 6th " John M. Morehead, Guilford. 7th " Hon. John D. Toomer, Cumberland. 8th " Dr. James S. Smith, Orange. 9th " Charles Manly, Wake. 10th " Dr. Willie Perry, Franklin. 11th " Wm. W. Cherry, Bertie. 12th " Gen. J. O. K. Williams, Beaufort. 13th " John L. Bailey, Pasquotank. 14th " Blount Coleman, Lenoir. 15th " Jeremiah Pearsall, Duplin.

VAN BUREN TICKET.

- George Bowers, of Ashe, William A. Morris, of Anson, William P. Ferrand, of Onslow, John Hill, of Stokes, Nathaniel Macon, of Warren, Abram Venable, of Granville, Wm. B. Lockhart, of Northampton, Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb, Owen Holmes, of New Hanover, Robert Love, of Haywood, John Wilfong, of Lincoln, Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston, Jonathan Parker, of Guilford, Archibald Henderson, of Rowan, Henry Skinner, of Perquimans county.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.—We publish above, for public information, the two Electoral Tickets presented to the people of this State for their suffrage. No objection can be urged against the character, honor and respectability of the gentlemen composing either of the Tickets.—In this point of view, they are upon an equal footing. But one of them, if elected, will give the vote of the State to John White, a consistent, honest and irreproachable Statesman. The other, if it succeeds will give it to Mr. VAN BUREN, whose claims are not founded upon any merit or services which entitle him to the public suffrages. Follow citizens, choose ye between them!

STATE LEGISLATURE.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Senate—Alfred Staley and Jonathan Reding. Commons—Dr. Wm. B. Lane, Col. Zebedee Rush, Capt. Manlove, A. Coffey and Michael Cox. All for White, except Staley. Col. Harper, of Greene, is a Candidate for the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Greene and Lenoir.

THE ELECTION.—On Friday next, the Election for Governor and Members of the Assembly occurs in a few counties, and the 2d Thursday thereafter, will take place throughout the State generally. Perhaps its result may decide the fate of the next Presidential election. To the Polls, then Whigs of North-Carolina and let your watch-word be—"DUDLEY and WHITE"—Our country and its Constitution!"

THE EXPUNGE.—The Expunging Resolution is dropped, and the glory of Benton is departed! Never, before, was there so apt an illustration of "accident is the best friend of a politician." The biggest humbug of the day has passed away! ICelandus is written upon it! Since Mr. LEITCH's unanswered answerment upon the Expunging Resolution, it has been considered in a galloping countenance, and it has now