

the great, and in my opinion, the greatest improvements of the age; for when it has not been the mother, it has evidently been the handmaid of all other important improvements. It was conceived and reduced to a system by that powerful combination of different intellects, that Providence always provides for great occasions, and much on the same principle that power has been obtained from Steam.

In the face of all these immense advantages; however, our present Chief Magistrate now tells us that the General Government has no power to aid the currency in its present crippled state, and consequently, that what has been heretofore done to aid this measure, and all that Gen. Jackson has said and written on the subject of the currency, was all wrong and unconstitutional, and calmly treats us to stop all our progressive movements, and go back to the dark and hard money ages, when men tilled the soil of the land-lord for the use of a sield and the offal of its products! And our two Senators in Congress! I have had a personal partiality for both these men, but I am so astonished at their persisting in the support of this Sub Treasury scheme, that I am almost afraid to say any thing about them. A small acquaintance, aided by a common share of charity, compels me to admit them to be politically honest—their moral honesty I have no doubt about. But what a lesson does the political course which these men have pursued (evidently against the wishes of at least three-fourths of their constituents) teach us? Do they not exhibit at this time, two of the most prominent examples that could be given, to warn us against selecting men to rule over us, who have no sort of practical information as to the ordinary transactions of life? They have fancy and they have genius.—One of them possesses both these qualities in an eminent degree, and on reading a discourse he delivered a year since at Chapel Hill, I could not but admire the beauties it exhibited.—It might be compared to a flower-garden; groups of flowers, and combinations of fancy. But what would become of us if we were to turn all our cornfields into flower gardens? Jonathan would guess a want of bread. They are all theory and no practice, know too little about the ordinary wants of the country, have too little judgment, and I fear they have become too much the slaves of party, ever fairly and justly to represent the enterprising and high-minded people of this State, who generally have the nerve to acknowledge and retract an error when it can be clearly seen, regardless of party considerations.

I have been frequently asked of late, how are we to restore the present deranged state of the currency, and exchanges to its former health and usefulness. Let me answer you, in part, by asking another question? If you had been twice affected with the same disease, and were immediately relieved in both instances by the same remedy, what medicine would you ask for, if attacked a third? History tells us there was a similar derangement under the old Confederation, when each State was left to regulate its own currency; just as Mr. V. Buren would have us to do now, and to abate this evil, was one of the paramount reasons assigned for forming the present Constitution. A National Bank was established, order arose out of chaos, and for 20 years, the word was, "GO AHEAD!" The next disease in our monied affairs, I can remember—and I hazard nothing in saying there never were two periods in the financial history of any country more alike, than the years 1814 and '15, to the present—with only one exception: Then, the Government appeared to be honestly engaged in devising means to restore the currency; Now, the Government seems to be earnestly, if not honestly engaged, in endeavoring to destroy the currency. A national bank was again resorted to, all difficulties vanished, and the cry was, "PUSH ALONG, KEEP MOVING," "progressing," and the like Americanisms, until the same cause (the want of a national currency) has produced the same effects. I was opposed to a renewal of the charter of the late Bank, on principle, as it is in my mind ever since, and I have never reflected on the subject—believing that the charter of no Bank ought ever to be renewed; but, when necessary, to create new ones; with such new regulations and restrictions as experience might find to be necessary. We may know what capital a Bank may commence with, but it is very difficult to know the true value of its stock while in business, and these renewals countenance that feature of perpetuity so hostile to our Republican institutions. I have reflected a good deal heretofore, on this subject, and have had considerable experience in the exchanges and money matters of the country, and my reflection and experience both tell me, that a National Bank on some principle must be established before our wanted property can ever return, and let our rulers shift or evade this question as they may, by proposing experiments and schemes without number, the people can never be made to forget what a similar institution has done for the country. But many of you say a National Bank is unconstitutional. Here, again, I can see the effects of the "Globe" and its one hundred satellites, who have told this tale so often, and in such various ways, that I am sometimes almost inclined to think they really believe what they say. Well, my friends, I shall not attempt to argue this question here—the whole of this letter would not suffice me even to quote the authorities I have by me on this subject. It would take a page or two to show you what Gen. Jackson himself has said in favor of both the constitutionality and expediency of a National Bank.

I have thus, my friends, given you a sketch of my views on the late and present derangement of our country, in regard to our national affairs, and if any of the crude suggestions that I have presented, should be the means of inducing a few of you to reflect and think for yourselves on the sub-

jects mentioned, my aim will be obtained. In touching on so many subjects, in so short a space, I know that nothing like justice is done to any of them. My intention was to give you hints and leave you to carry out the reasoning and draw the conclusions in your own way. My intention has been to injure the feelings of no one, and my saying that I believe many of you to be wrong and in error, is only the language of the most friendly argument, and such as I have ever been willing to receive in return. With these friendly sentiments to you, for all your kindness to me on so many occasions heretofore, I respectfully make you my bow. R. MARTIN. March, 1838.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The following is the peroration of Mr. Webster's great Speech, from which we have already published copious extracts:—The Senator from South Carolina (said he) tells us that he will move off under the State Rights Banner. Move off, Sir! From what? From whom? From us with whom he but lately acted in concert? SIR (exclaimed Mr. Webster with peculiar emphasis) LET HIM GO! I remain where I am; and have ever been. I stand on the Constitution which is broad enough to sustain the liberties and prosperity of my country. I desire to administer the Government, so far as I have any share in its administration, in its true spirit. I desire to administer it as if its illustrious framers were overlooking my conduct—as if that eye of posterity, which is hereafter to scan our actions, were now in full gaze upon us. Standing thus—between our ancestors and our posterity—between those from whom we derived this legacy, and those to whom we are to bequeath it;—feeling myself sacredly bound to act in its spirit; and feeling also, that if I am born for any good in my day and generation, it is for the good of the whole country—standing on that Constitution and under no sectional banner, I shall not be moved by sectional interests or feelings, or any sudden impulse, or temporary consideration. These walls, these columns, all

From their firm base, as soon as I am in the service of the United States, and all these States, and shall not be active in diffusing any sentiments calculated to weaken the brotherly love which binds together the different parts of this Union: I have nothing to do with sectional duty. I go for the U. States. On this broad altar I have paid my earliest, and all my political vows! This PEOPLE, as far as my exertions can go, shall remain UNITED—beneficially, thoroughly, forever—united for whatever the Constitution has decreed their Union—united for their common defence—their common renown—their common glory—knit firmly together for the common happiness and prosperity.

IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION.

The course of the New York Banks and the legislative "facilities" granted to them for immediate resumption of specie payments, are thus remarked upon by the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette:—The New York Banks are certainly entitled to the credit of adroitness. They have collected the bankers from other parts of the Union, urging upon them the necessity of an immediate resumption, by which alone, faith, and honor, and character can be preserved. In the midst of the discussion, they procure a law from Albany, which allows them to issue notes, not payable on demand like the notes of other banks but payable in twelve months. These twelve months notes being issued and circulated in New York, will, of course, become current notes, and as the depositors in the banks are obliged to take current notes, they must of course take these twelve months notes. The whole of the deposits in the banks will thus be paid in notes, for which there can be no claim on them for a year; and, as they issue no notes payable on demand, of course there can be no claim upon them for coin. The law, it is understood, authorizes them to issue these notes during two years, so that in fact it is an actual postponement of the resumption for three years! This is what is called specie payments! This is immediate resumption! This is the end of all the fine declamations about honorable payments of debts. The new law, it is said, authorizes the issue of twelve months notes to the extent of one and a half of the capital of the banks, and as the whole capital of the New York banks is stated at thirty-four millions, they have an authority to issue fifty-one millions of paper irredeemable for a year—and this, too, by an act entitled "an act to facilitate the resumption of specie payments." Facilitate! It may well be called, to facilitate the payment of a debt by putting it off for a year. Somebody has written a book called "The New York Humbugs." We beg him to reserve a chapter for the latest and oldest of the family, the New York specie payments, the immediate resumption next year!

SWAMP LANDS OF N. CAROLINA.

Mr. Shaw's Report, the publication of which we commence to-day, is well calculated to attract the public attention to this interesting subject. It is one, in which the people of the State are deeply concerned. By an act of the Assembly passed several years since, all the vacant Swamp lands on the Sea board were transferred to the Literary Fund, and we are indebted to the munificence of the late Legislature for the first serious effort that has been made to redeem them from their present waste and useless condition. In the counties of Hyde and Tyrell alone, it is believed there

are at least one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, belonging to the State, which, at a comparatively trifling expense, may be reclaimed for the purposes of cultivation; and which, in point of fertility, will vie with the richest lands on the Mississippi bottom. Individual proprietors of swamp lands, whose enterprise and resources have enabled them to commence and persevere in a system of draining have never failed to secure an abundant return for every expenditure of labor and money. Many farms in the lower counties, deriving their principal value from lands of this description, could not now be purchased at fifty dollars an acre; and this estimate will not seem extravagant when it is known, that upon second rate lands in Hyde, a farmer will count with confidence upon making from fifty to sixty bushels of corn upon every acre put in cultivation. Nothing but skillful management is now wanted to make the State lands equally valuable. Oxford Examiner.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

A Bill has passed the Senate to reduce and graduate the price of Public Lands. The obvious design of this measure is to do indirectly what has been the aim of the new States for some time past, to wit, sacrifice the interest of the old States to the cupidity of the new. Put the minimum price to 75 cents per acre, with the power left to Government agents to say who shall buy at \$5 and who at 75 cents, and our interests must suffer. Our property will go to buy partisans for this wicked, incompetent, and disgraced Administration. Will the old States—will the people of North Carolina, after having made known their will on this subject, sit tamely still to be fleeced and cheated by such a law? Our Senator Strange, we perceive, voted for this sacrifice of his constituent's property: our other Senator Brown dodged the question, on its two last readings? What will the people of North Carolina say to being thus betrayed by the agents whom they sent there especially to guard their interests.—We call on every freeman, to rouse himself against such flagrant injustice! Carolina Watchman.

DUEL EXTRAORDINARY.

As duelling is the prevailing topic of the day, and disquisitions are held upon it from the halls of Congress to the humblest parlor, the following extract, from the 'Personal Sketches' of Sir Jonah Barrington, may not be deemed out of place:

Our elections were more prolific in duels than any other public meetings: they very seldom originated at a horse race, cock-fight, hunt, or any place of amusement: folks there had pleasure in view, and something else to do than to quarrel; but, at all elections, or at assemblies, or in fact, at any place of business, almost every man, without any very particular or assignable reason, immediately became a violent partisan, and frequently a furious enemy to somebody else; and gentlemen often got themselves shot before they could tell what they were fighting about.

At an election for Queen's County, between Gen. Walsh and Mr. Warburton of Garryhinch, about the year 1783, took place the most curious duel of any which has occurred within my recollection. A Mr. Frank Skelton, a half-mounted gentleman—a boisterous, joking, fat young fellow—was prevailed on, much against his grain, to challenge the exciseman of the town for running the butt end of a horse-whip down his throat the night before, whilst he lay drunk and sleeping with his mouth open. The exciseman insisted that snoring at a dinner-table was a personal offence to every gentleman in company, and would therefore make no apology.

Frank, though he had been nearly choked, was very reluctant to fight; he was sure to die if he did, as the exciseman could snuff a candle with a pistol-ball; and as he himself was as big as a hundred dozen of candles, what chance could he have? We told him jocosely to give the exciseman no time to take aim at him, by which means, he might perhaps hit his adversary first, and thus survive the contest. He seemed somewhat encouraged and consoled by the hint, and most strictly did he adhere to it.

Hundreds of the towns-people went to see the fight on the green of Maryborough. The ground was regularly measured; and the friends of each party pitched a ragged tent on the green, where whiskey and salt beef were consumed in abundance. Skelton having taken his ground, and at the same time two heavy drams from a bottle his foster-brother had brought, appeared quite stout until he saw the balls entering the mouths of the exciseman's pistols, which shone as bright as silver, and were nearly as long as fusils. This vision made a palpable alteration in Skelton's sentiments: he changed color, and looked about him as if he wanted some assistance. However, their seconds, who were of the same rank and description, handed to each party his case of pistols, and half bellowed to them—blaze away, boys!

Skelton now recollected his instructions, and lost no time, cocking both his pistols at once; and as the exciseman was deliberately and most scientifically coming to his 'dead level,' as he called it, Skelton let fly. 'Holloa!' said the exciseman, dropping his level, 'I'm battered, by Jassus!' 'The devil's care to you,' said Skelton, instantly firing his second pistol. One of the exciseman's legs then gave way, and down he came on his knee, exclaiming 'Holloa! holloa! you blood-thirsty villain! do you want to take my life?' 'Why, to be sure I do!' said Skelton, 'Ha! ha! have I stiffened you, my boy? Wisely judging, however, that if he staid till the exciseman recovered his legs, he

might have a couple of shots to stand, he wheeled about, took to his heels, and got away as fast as possible. The crowd shouted; but Skelton, like a hare when started, ran the faster for the shouting.

Jemmy Moffit, his own second, followed, overtook, tripped up his heels, and cursing him for a disgraceful rascal, asked 'why he ran away from the exciseman?'

'Ough-thunder!' said Skelton, with his chastest brogue, 'how many holes did the villain want to have drilled into his carcase? Would you have me stop to make a riddle of him, Jemmy?'

The second insisted that Skelton should return to the field, to be shot at. He resisted, affirming that he had done all that honor required. The second called him 'a coward!'

'By my sowl!' returned he, 'my dear Jemmy Moffit, may be so! you may call me a coward, if you please; but I did it all for the best!'

'The best! you blackguard?'

'Yes, said Frank: sure it's better to be a coward than a corpse! and I must have been either one or t'other of them.'

However, he was dragged up to the ground by his second, after agreeing to fight again, if he had another pistol given him. But, luckily for Frank, the last bullet had stuck so fast between the bones of the exciseman's leg that he could not stand. The friends of the latter then proposed to strap him to a tree, that he might be able to shoot Skelton, but this being positively objected to by Frank, the exciseman was carried home; his first wound was on the side of his thigh, and the second in his right leg; but neither proved at all dangerous.

The exciseman, determined on halting Frank, as he called it, on his recovery challenged Skelton in his turn. Skelton accepted the challenge, but said he was told he had a right to choose his own weapons. The exciseman, knowing that such was the law, and that Skelton was no swordsman, and not anticipating any new invention, acquiesced. 'Then,' said Skelton, 'for my weapons, I choose my fist; and, by the powers, you gauger, I'll give you such a basting that your nearest relations shan't know you.' Skelton insisted on his right, and the exciseman not approving of this species of combat, got nothing by his challenge, the affair stopped, and Skelton triumphed.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend, preparatory to admitting the new Stockholders, of 4 1/2 per cent. payable on this day. We understand that after making this dividend, and allowance for all bad debts, a surplus of about 2 per cent. was still left on hand.—Fayetteville Observer.

THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 2d, will be presented by the Raleigh Theatrical Society, Sheridan's much-admired Comedy

THE RIVALS.

The Performance to conclude with the amusing Farce of BOMBASTES FURIOSO. Doors open at half past six o'clock—Performance to commence at seven.

New and Seasonable Goods.

GEORGE SIMPSON.

Dealer in Staple and Fashionable DRY GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Umbrellas, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Ringlet Curis, Hats, BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAS just received and ready for inspection, an extensive variety in the above line—all of which will be disposed of at extreme low prices, for Cash.

It is deemed useless to give an extended list of all the Articles, as his assortment contains, as usual, the most elegant and recherche Goods which could be procured in the Cities of Philadelphia and New York.

He has on hand, Old Port of superior Flavor, and daily expects a large lot of Refined and Muscovado Sugars.

A small lot of French Work will be offered at a little over half price, for Cash. Raleigh, 30th April, 1838. 26 6w

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, I shall expose to public sale at the premises, on Friday, the 15th day of June next, that very desirable residence in the City of Raleigh, situated on the corner of Hillsboro' and McDowell Streets, formerly occupied by Miss E. Genar, as a Boarding House.

The lot contains three-fourths of an acre; the Dwelling House is large and commodious, with 12 rooms; all necessary out-houses, and a fine garden, and, though sufficiently retired for a private family, is very convenient to the business part of the Town. To residents of the lower country, desirous of securing a healthy and pleasant situation, the present affords a very favorable opportunity. Persons wishing to examine the premises before the day of sale, can do so, by applying to the Subscriber, or Mr. Thomas Loring. Possession will be given on the first day of January next.

TERMS, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. G. W. MORDECAI, Commissioner. Raleigh, April 27, 1838. Star and Standard till sale.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy, Ninth Class for 1838. To be drawn at Windsor Bertie co., N. C. On Thursday, 17th May, 1838. 75 Number Lottery, 14 Drawn Balls. SCHEME.

One Prize of \$10,000, one Prize of \$4,000, one Prize of \$3,000, one Prize of \$2,500, one Prize of \$2,000, one Prize of \$1,500, 3 of \$1,000, &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Qrs. \$1 25. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will cost \$65 50 " " 25 Half " 32 75 " " 25 Quar. " 16 37 1/2 To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, either by the Package or single Ticket of LILLY & WHITE, Successors of Stevenson & Points, RALEIGH, N. C.

LAW BOOKS!!!

TURNER & HUGHES would respectfully call the attention of gentlemen to the Bar, to the following Catalogue of New Books, embracing almost every legal work published.—They have never, hitherto, had it in their power to offer to the public so complete a LAW LIBRARY as they have at present—all of which they offer at a very moderate advance on Publishers' prices; viz:

A gel & Ames's Corporations, American Jurist, Archbold's Forms, Archbold's & Christian's Blackstone, Atkyn's Reports, American Pleader's Assistant, Ancient Charters, Archbold's Collections, Anthon's Nisi Prius, Archbold's Practice, Archbold's Criminal Pleadings, Anthon's Blackstone, Abbott on Shipping (new Edition), Adamson Ejectment, American Chanery Digest, American Constitutions, Angell on Limitations, Archbold's Civil Pleading, Ansell on Water Coasts, Bosanquet and Pullen's Reports, Backus' Sheriff, Bayley's Digest Index, Byle on Bills, Bradby on Distresses, Bigelow's Digest, Brockenbrough's Virginia Reports, Burlingame on National and Political Law, Bury's Reports, Bayley's Bills, Barton's Equity, Blake's Chanery, Blake's Practice, Bacon's Abridgement, Bullentine's Limitations, Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Beam's Pleas in Equity, Beam's Ne Exeat, Beccaria on Crime, Bingham on Infancy, Call's Reports, Cooper's Equity Pleading, Coke's Institutes, Coke on Littleton, Coke's Reports, Condensed Reports of Supreme Court of United States, Condensed English Chanery Reports, Calver's Equity, Coxe's Digest, Gaines' Practical Forms, Cases in Chanery, Cranch's Reports, Cases' Practice, Church's Digest, Culliver on Partnership, Chitty on Bills, Constitutional Reports of South Carolina, Common Contracts, Dallas' Reports, Davie's Criminal Forms, Durnford and Rex's Reports, Digest of New York Reports, English Common Law Reports, East's Reports, Evans on Pleading, Eppinasse's Reports, English Ecclesiastical Reports, Edwards on Parties, Equity Draughtsmen, Ferrar on Remainders, Fonblanque on Equity, Francis' Maxims of Equity, Fell on Guarantees, Fell's Treatise, Griesley's Equity Evidence, Graham on New Trials, Gow on Partnership, Gull's Pleadings, Harris and McHenry's Reports, Hamm's Nisi Prius, Harris' Modern Entries, Holt's Law of Libel, Hobert's Reports, Hoffman's Course of Legal Study, Hoffman's Legal Outlines, Harben's Reports, Ingersoll's Abridgement, Ingraham on Insolencies, Johnson's Chanery Reports, Johnson's Reports, Johnson's Cases, Jackson on Real Actions, Jacob's Reports, Jones on Bailment, Jackson & Walker's Reports, Kent's Commentaries, Livermore on Agency, Landlord and Tenant, by Comyn, Law Miscellanies by Brackenridge, Law of Infancy by Bingham, Lilly's Entries, Long on Sales, Laws on Pleading, Lawyer's Guide by Henry, Montague on Partnership, Merival's Reports, Mail & Selwyn's Reports, Montefiore's Compendium, Matthew's Presumptive Evidence, Military Law, Metcalf's Digest, Montague on Tien, Merival's Chanery Reports, Montefiore's Mercantile Law, Martin on Executors, Manning's Digest, Maddock's Chanery, Montague on Set Off, North's Peak, N. York Cases in Error, Oliver's Precedents, Oliver's Conveyancing, Pickering's Reports, Percord's Abridgement, Peters' Reports, Park on Insurance, Pierre Williams' Reports, Peck's Evidence, Pennsylvania State Trials, Preston on Abstracts of Title, Reeve on Descents, Reports of Circuit Court of United States, Second Circuit, Russel on Crime, Russell's Reports, Roscoe on Evidence, Rawle on Constitution, Story's Pleadings, Story's Laws of United States, Story's Commentaries on conflict of Laws, Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, Stark's Reports, Skelton's Practice, S. Y's Political Economy, Sergeant's Constitutional Law, Schwabe & Lefroy's Reports, Saunders' Reports, Story's Commentaries on Bilment, Sampson on Common Law, Sugden on Powers, Sugden on Vendors, S. Y. on Slender, S. Y. on Evidence, Tomlin's Law Digest, Tomlin's Index, Taylor's Reports, Tomlin's Digest Index, Thomas' Coke, Trial of Judge Peck, Toller's Law of Executors, Tillinghast's Ballentine, Vattel's Law of Nations, Vernon's Chanery Reports, Vesey's Supplement by Hovenden, Vesey's Junior Reports, Vesey & Hume, Warren's Law Studies, Walker's Introduction to American Law, Wright on Corporations, Wheaton's International Law, Wheaton's Reports, Wheaton's Digest, Williams on Executors, Wentworth on Executors, Yelverton's Reports, Taylor's Revised, Hawks Reports of N. Carolina, Devereux's Reports, Murphy's Report, Term Reports, Conference Reports, Devaux & Battle's Reports, Hawks' Digests, Law of N. Carolina, Revised Statutes of N. C. Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, Man of Business, Form Book, Jefferson's Manual, Law Library, Clerk's Assistant, Vethake's Political Economy, Wayland's Political Economy. W. Hight, April 28, 1838. 26

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1838. Martha W. Foster, by her Guardian Benj. Foster,

Susan, Robert, Maria and John Foster, Petition for the sale of two lots in the City of Raleigh.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1838, then and there to plead, answer or demur; otherwise, the said Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and the decree be made accordingly.

Witness, Geo. W. Haywood, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, at Office in Raleigh, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1838. G. W. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Original Bill,—Spring Term, 1838. Kenneth McAskill,

vs. Archibald McBryde and Atlas Jones.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Atlas Jones, is not an Inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for Moore County, at the Court House in the Town of Carthage, on the last Monday in August next, to plead, answer, or demur; or this bill will be taken pro confesso against him. Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1838. S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E. Pr. Adv. \$5. 26

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

Twenty-five Dollars

WILL be given for the apprehension & confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my Negro Man EATON, who made his escape from me on the 2d of January last. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Lumberton, Bridge on Haw River. The above boy is well known to most persons in that neighborhood. Particular marks recollected, except that the finger on the right hand has been broke, and stands square off from his hand.

I will pay the further sum of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will give me information that will lead to the conviction of any person that has harbored the said Negro, since he has been runaway from me. R. FAUCETT. Haywood, N. C. 25th April, 1838. 26 6f

The Caldwell Institute.

This Institution has been in successful operation for two years. A suitable building has been erected in an eligible and elevated part of the town of Greensboro' in North Carolina, about a mile south of the Court House.

The plan of Education is thorough and extensive, embracing 1st. A complete course of English Instruction. 2nd. The Greek and Roman Classics, and Antiquities, Ancient Geography, Mythology, and History. 3rd. The Mathematical and Natural Sciences.

The great object in establishing this Institution, was to afford to parents and guardians the opportunity of educating their sons and wards thoroughly and under christian influence, on moderate terms, as possible. In accordance with the views of some of the most distinguished men of the country, it has appeared advisable that the students should be in private families, and thus be subject to family restraints rather than be grouped together in one large building. This plan has been pursued hitherto, with success. A considerable number of respectable families, is now prepared for the accommodation of students.

The Classical and English department is under the direction of the Rev. A. Wilson, A. M., and Mr. S. C. Lindsey, A. M., and the Mathematical under that of the Rev. Jno. A. Greter, a graduate of the University of Virginia. Instructions in the French Language will also be afforded to such as desire it.

Tuition \$15 per session of five months, and every student must produce a certificate from the Teacher, before admitted to recitation. The price of board varies from \$7 to \$9 per month. The next session will commence on the 7th May next. Greensboro' April 6, 1838. 25—4w

Drawn Numbers of the N. C. State Lottery, Class No. 7, for 1838.

16 32 18 38 39 69 25 67 19 10 75 34 65 11.

Messrs. WILLIAM J. LUTGEE, ROGERS & NEWSON and RICHARD W. ANSTON:

Take notice, that at the ensuing Term of Wake County Court, I shall apply to be allowed the benefit of the provisions of an Act of Assembly, passed in 1822, for the relief of insolvent debtors; when you may attend, if you think proper. GEORGE B. ALLEN. Raleigh, April 27, 1838.



THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Monday, April 30, 1838.

OUR MARKET.

There is, at this time, more than an ordinary demand for FLOUR in our market. A dealer in the article, in whom we have confidence, says he has sold his last barrel of best superfine at 83 dollars, and could sell more at that price, if he had it. Good white MEAL sells at 75 Cents a bushel, by the load.

MR. CLAY—ABOLITION.

The last "Standard" contains a reply to our remarks in the "Register" of the 16th inst. in reference to the charge brought against Mr. CLAY by that print and others, of being identified with the Abolitionists. For simply characterizing this allegation against one of the chivalrous defenders of South, in mild language, as ungenerous and ungrateful, we are, ourselves, accused of a breach of propriety, and of having bestowed "unjust censure" on our neighbor. The only "censure" imputed by us, was, that the individual who copied the extract from Mr. CLAY's biography, furnished a garbled and disconnected statement, which essentially altered the purport of the passage. This allegation, the "Standard" could not deny, and therefore does not attempt it. If it be a "breach of propriety," to have exposed this unfairness, we fear we shall be guilty of many similar violations against good manners.

There lives not the person who, more than ourselves, deprecates these personal controversies, thro' the columns of a newspaper—as well, because we know the public take very little interest in them, as of their tendency to interrupt those kind feelings and friendly offices, which it has always been our pride and pleasure to cultivate and practice towards our professional brethren. But the chord of private friendship is but an attenuated thread, compared with the lion-grip that binds us to our country. We cannot stand silently by, and see a deliberate attempt made to offer up as a sacrifice on the altar of Party, a distinguished Statesman, whose long, brilliant and useful career in the service of his country places in clear and prominent relief, not only his friendship for the South, but his devotion to the best interests and honor of his whole country.—Such a man is HENRY CLAY. Already is his name inscribed in durable and lustrous characters on the roll of immortality, and envy and detraction vainly strive to cast a blur upon the inscription. But to return to the *grit* of this matter. What is the main point at issue, between the "Standard" and ourselves? The Editor of that paper charges Mr. CLAY with being the Abolition Candidate, and, in support of the accusation, alleges—1st. That a Convention is about to assemble in his (Mr. CLAY'S) State, the object of which is to abolish Slavery. 2d. That the Abolitionists have identified themselves