

COMMUNICATION.

CHARITY.

I wish all persons, and especially Religious persons, to consider what Charity is, and what Charity is not.

Let us consider, properly, the word Charity, and its different meanings. 'Charity,' says Mr. Webster, is a noun, signifying love; piety; candor.

So we pass to the second meaning, given, viz. Alms.

Alms, in a literal sense of the word, means a gift to the poor. Now, it is not a gift to the poor, and if Charity be alms, where can be the Charity in giving to a man who has a sufficiency of this world's goods to live with ease and comfort?

When a man has a sufficiency of the goods of this world, so that he can live free from want, it would be uncharitable and unchristian, to do not consider him a poor man, and he, therefore, is not an object of Charity; neither do I believe there is any Charity in giving to such a man.

The Globe has an article headed 'Northern Coalition of Whigs with Abolitionists,' and it is made of statements touching a part of the New York election; written, of course, expressly for the South.

The editor of the Globe, of course, does not know that the election of General Root, in the third district, was jeopardized only by the baseness of the Abolitionists to that sturdy Whig, and their determination to sustain his loco-foco antagonist.

The Globe, of course, does not know that the hope of Marcus Morton's succeeding to the executive chair of Massachusetts, in place of Governor Everett, was founded almost entirely upon the votes which he was to receive from Abolitionists beyond his own party vote.

The Globe, of course, does not know that Abbott Lawrence, the Whig Congressional candidate in Boston, was openly and stoutly opposed by the Abolitionists, upon grounds that sent them to his opponent.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF WITNESSES OF BRANSWICK COUNTY.

TO THE FREEMEN OF BRANSWICK COUNTY. Fellow Citizens:—Believing that a thorough acquaintance of our Representatives, and the manner in which the general government of our country is administered, is essential to the preservation and permanency of our Republican institutions, and knowing that our country is well nigh deprived of all facilities from the public mails, we have taken the liberty to address you on these important subjects, and should our efforts to promote the public good, meet your favorable reception, we shall continue to address you, whenever any thing occurs in the councils of the country, which is deemed important or necessary to be submitted to the decision of the highest power known to the constitution—the voice of the People.

As economy is a fundamental principle in the Republican creed; and as the enormous increasing annual expenses of the Government, is a subject well calculated to excite the apprehensions of every Patriot; we shall at present call your attention to wasteful expenditures of the public money. Within the last few years they have reached from 13 to 39 millions of Dollars, a difference certainly more than commensurate with the growth of the country, and not justified by any reason that we have yet seen assigned.

To establish the correctness of this charge, we would refer you to a few items of extravagance, taken from thousands of others, which our limits oblige us to pass by unnoticed.

On the 30th day of September 1838, (as will be seen by reference to Document No. 2, a Report of the Government to Congress) when the Government was so poor as to be obliged to borrow money, or what amounts to the same thing, to issue its notes or bills, (Treasury Notes,) it appears that there were, in the hands of agents 15 millions of dollars. Enough, had it been in silver, to load nearly 500 waggons. In this embarrassed condition of the Treasury, (embarrassed because of the improper selection of dishonest Collectors of the Revenue,) the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives (independent of the mileage and daily pay of its members,) amounted to two hundred and seventy two thousand dollars, some of the items of which will be seen, if we are satisfied, open the eyes of many a Republican Farmer.

We refer you to Document No. 6, of the 2d session of the late Congress, for the following items:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'For making new iron members', 'For one year, as follows', 'In the War Department', 'In the Treasury Department'.

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FRANKLIN LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity in the case of John S. Babou and others, against John G. Babou and others, I shall sell by the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on Monday the 5th day of December next, upon a credit of twelve months, that valuable Tract of Land, late the property of John S. Babou, dec'd, lying in Franklin County, adjoining the lands of Allen Perry, John Mitchell, Willie Mitchell, Thomas Abston, Jeremiah Berry and others, containing between 800 and 1000 acres of land.

Hillsborough Academy.

The Fall Session will end on the 6th of December. The Spring Session will begin on Monday the 6th of January. Tuition as heretofore.

PHRENOLOGY.

MR. WM. F. PENDELTON, Practical Phrenologist, will attend to the examination of heads at the City Hotel in Raleigh, from the 21st of November, until the 15th of December, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement.

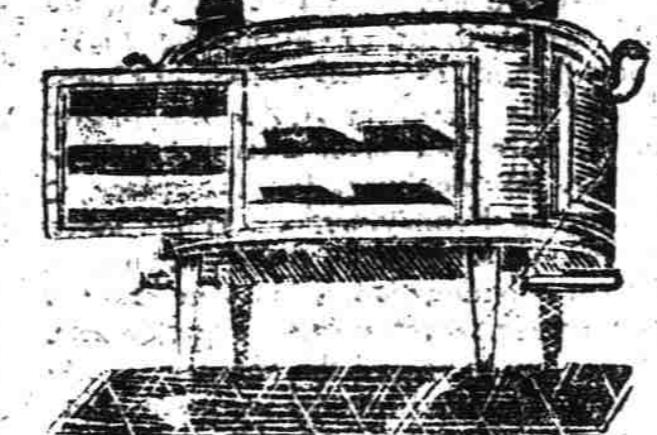
ONE CENT REWARD, but no thanks, will be paid for the apprehension of HENRY and JACKSON PHILIPS, brothers, and board Apprentices to the Carpenter trade.

Notice to hereby given.

TO THE OFFICERS of the 38th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, (Wake County,) that a Court Martial will be held at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 10th of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of which all persons concerned will take notice.

TIN, COPPER, & SHEET-IRON Wire Manufacturing.

FOR THE BANK OF CASH.



THE Subscriber, having entered into articles of Co-partnership with WILLIAM J. LOUGER, in the TIN & COPPER BUSINESS &c. it will hereafter be carried on, at the old Stand, on Fayetteville Street, in all its branches, under the Firm of REEDER & LOUGER.

REEDER & LOUGER.

All kinds of COINING, TIN & SHEET IRON WORK, and ROOFING of every description, will be done on reasonable terms, and on the most approved plan.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CARTER COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, A. D. 1839. David Trusdale, vs. Jane Trusdale. Petition for Divorce.

In this case, if being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that a Subpoena and alias Subpoena had regularly issued as directed by Law to the defendant commanding her appearance in this Court, to plead or answer to the petitioner's petition, and all other matters and things done in the premises as required by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, the plaintiff will therefore be allowed to support and maintain the said defendant as ordered and directed as commanded by the said Subpoena, and the said defendant being so called made default. It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk cause notice of the pendency of this petition to be published in the Newbern Spectator and Raleigh Register for three months, and that at the next Term, an issue be submitted to a Jury to ascertain the worth of the material facts charged in the Petitioner's petition.

SALT, SALT.

100 SACKS of Liverpool Salt for sale by FREEMAN & STITHS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at the Mill's River Academy, in the County of Henderson, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, the following Tract of Land, to satisfy the Tax-due thereon for the year 1838, and the post of Advertisings, viz. 100 Acres of Land, belonging to Alexander Muffitt, valued at \$100.

STAY.

GRAB UP by the Rev. Philip A. Strobel, the two wild Harts of Concord, Cabarrus County, on the 23d of October last, a Stay Horse, a Red-bitten Gray, with a dark brown spot on the left side of the neck, hind of the right eye, supposed to be 12 or 13 years old.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, will be held at the Executive Office in this City, on Tuesday the 10th December next. C. MANLY, Secretary.

THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1839.

Whig Convention.

The name of WILLIAM S. ASH, a delegate from Anson County, was inadvertently omitted in the Proceedings of the Convention, published last week.

Owing to causes, unnecessary to state, we did not get possession of the Report of the General Committee, in time for this paper. It shall appear next week.

On the evening that the Convention adjourned, an informal meeting of the Whigs was held, for the purpose of consultation and action, as to the best means of strengthening the Whig Press of the State, and enlightening the People on the subject of Government abuses. The meeting was a most harmonious one, and energetic measures were planned, which, we have no doubt, will exert the most beneficial influence on the Whig cause.

Van Buren Meeting in Wake.

A meeting of the friends of MARTIN VAN BUREN was held in this City, on Monday last, the week of our County Court having been cunningly selected by the leaders for the occasion. We were not present, of course, but learn that the meeting was respectable as to numbers. Mr. WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr. was the lion of the day, and made, we understand, one of his peculiar Speeches. We were astonished, we confess, to learn that he made a most violent assault not only upon Mr. MOREHEAD, but upon the Whig party generally.

He assailed with great severity, we understand, Mr. MOREHEAD'S votes, whilst a member of the Legislature, and the Convention to amend the Constitution, on the subject of Free Negro privileges. Having determined to avail himself of Mr. Morehead's absence to attack him, (Oh! most magnanimous adversary!) we marvel much that he should have selected of all others, this particular point, with Mr. Van Buren's votes staring him in the face.

South Carolina.

THOMAS D. SUMPTER, a grand-son of General Sumpter, has been elected to Congress, in place of Hon. J. P. Richardson.

Missouri.

JOHN JAMESON, (V. B.) is elected to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. G. HARRISON, (V. B.)

Massachusetts.

The Annual Election took place on Monday week, in this State. It is believed there has been no election for Governor, a majority of all the votes given, being required to elect. The Van Buren Candidate, MORTON (a thorough going Abolitionist) who has been in the field now for about 20 years, has received more votes than EVERETT (Whig) but there are several hundred scattering votes. This may appear a strange story to tell of Massachusetts—that State, of which Mr. MANSUNG said in the U. S. Senate, that he honored and loved her, because she had never been conquered. But the reason is apparent. The Whigs suffered themselves to split to pieces on two or three questions of local policy whilst the Vans, as they always do, stick every other consideration in the effort to elect their man.

There were also two vacancies to be filled in the Congressional Delegation—both in place of Whigs. In the Boston District, ABBOT LAWRENCE (see a manly letter of his on the first page) is chosen by 1,400 majority. In the Hampden District, there is no election, though the Whig Candidate was greatly ahead—a majority of all the votes given, as before stated, being necessary to a choice.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Make way for Michigan!

The returns received from this State are sufficient to warrant the Whigs in claiming a glorious victory indeed—a Whig Governor and Lieutenant Governor—a Whig majority in BOTH BRANCHES of the Legislature!—and, more important than all, a WHIG United States Senator, who will be chosen by the Legislature this winter!!! This is no barren victory, but a Waterloo defeat—a strong hold captured from the enemy, and a full set-off against our inglorious defeat in Tennessee. We welcome Michigan therefore, our youngest Sister, into the Whig fold, and can wish for her no more glorious destiny, than that the maturity of the fruit may equal the promise of the blossom.

From the Detroit Advertiser, we copy the following expression of the feelings of the Whigs of Michigan, on the triumph they have achieved:

Michigan Redeemed!

"Oh! who that shares them ever will forget, The emotions of this spirit rousing time. When, breathless, in the mart the couriers met, Early and late, at evening and at prime; When the loud cannon and the merry chime, Hails news on news as town on town is won! When noise, loud doubtful, soars at length to heaven, And our glad eyes, awake, as day begun, Watch JOY'S BROAD BANNER RISE, TO MEET THE RISING SUN!"

We believe we can safely announce to our readers, and to the Whigs of the Union, that MICHIGAN IS REDEEMED!—Sufficient returns have been received to warrant this gratifying conclusion. The heaviest counties have been heard from. In all of them, the Whig majorities have been greatly increased, and the loco foco majorities reduced.

This is a sublime moral triumph. No State in the Union has been so badly governed as Michigan. No State in the Union so much needed Reform. This the People felt, and they have arisen, in the majesty of their strength, to redeem and reform their State. The result is, there will be A WHIG GOVERNOR, A WHIG LEGISLATURE, and A WHIG UNITED STATES SENATOR.

A more perfect victory could not have been achieved. For it the Whigs of Michigan cannot but feel most devoutly grateful.

New York.

The glorious News from this great State, powerful for good or for evil, is fully confirmed in every particular. The Whigs will have a majority in the Senate of 8, and in the House, of 12—large enough for all useful purposes. Mr. TALLMADGE'S re-election to the Senate of the United States is certain, and Mr. WRIGHT may have an opportunity, himself, of obeying instructions. Well may it be said, that this victory is to the Whig cause, what the victory at Trenton was in the American Revolution. It settles, conclusively, the question, that the 42 votes of New York will be cast for the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention. It is the ominous hand-writing upon the wall, of an approaching and sure dissolution of hope to the political dynasty that is now oppressing the nation into poverty and bankruptcy.

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Foreign News.

The Oxnard, arrived at New York, brings two days later intelligence from Europe, and though not very important, its effect was somewhat depressing on the Money Market. Flour is on the rise in New York.

Plant's Almanac.

We are indebted to Mr. T. H. PLANT, of Augusta, Geo. for a Copy of his "Southern and Western Almanac and Silk Grower's Manual." It is very neatly printed, and besides a large amount of the usual valuable statistical matter, has some 30 or 40 pages devoted to the culture of Silk, and abounding with apparently most valuable instruction, to persons engaged in that department of Agriculture.

A new Post Office has been established in Kingston County, called 'Pee Dee.' Col. Thomas Waddill P. M.

Rhode Island Whig Convention.

This body met in full force to the number of 300 delegates, at Kingston, Oct. 31. The venerable ROBBINS presided. The Resolutions were of a sound democratic tone, to be expected from that gallant little State. They contain thus:

"In short the whole history of this Administration, is a history of broken promises to a devoted and trusting people. The People, therefore, have nothing to hope from their rulers; their only remedy lies in themselves, and must be exercised through the ballot boxes."

The Sub-Treasury Plan.

Mr. Van Buren and his party are using every effort in their power to carry into effect this plan. A pamphlet of eight pages has been transmitted in this Office, and addressed "To the States of the Union," bearing the imposing title of "A Plan for the States to obtain permanent loans with certainty and perfect safety to all concerned, without discount, besides supplying a safe and sure Currency for the people."

After touching on the present difficulties in relation to money concerns, both in this Country and in England, and referring to the total stop that is likely to be put to all the contemplated Plans of Internal Improvement throughout the Union, the writer speaks of the ruinous effects produced by obtaining Loans from abroad as the means of withdrawing from this country in payment of interest, large amounts in Specie, and recommends in preference to such a course, his plan of obtaining Loans at home, which is, in fact, the Sub-Treasury Plan, viz: The General Government to issue Treasury Notes to an unlimited amount in sums of \$20 to \$100 and upwards, and loan them to any amount to such State Governments as shall apply for them, at an interest of four or five per cent, such loans to be repaid at some stipulated time. These notes to be receivable for duties and in all other payments to the Government, and of course, to pass current every where. And their final payment will be made at the National Treasury, backed by the whole body of Public Lands. That if the amount of interest arising from the Notes issued shall be larger than is needed by the Government, the overplus to be divided in dividends amongst the States. The State Governments would dispose of the Treasury Notes thus obtained, on interest to incorporated Companies, for effecting objects of Internal Improvements, and for such other purposes as they may deem proper.

The author of this Pamphlet recommends the subject to the consideration of the several State Legislatures, in order that they may transmit their opinions thereon to their members in Congress.

It will at once appear, that if this Plan were adopted, the whole money concerns of the Union would be placed in the power of the President of the United States, and all the Banks of the Union (except perhaps a few favorite Institutions which might be necessary to assist in carrying out the Plan) would be at once put down, which must prostrate thousands of Manufacturers, Merchants and Traders of every description, as well as the citizens generally. Every Bank would, necessarily, have to enforce their claims against their debtors and these debtors must in turn make their collections from the people. A more ruinous state of things can scarcely be imagined.

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Tennessee Legislature.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Tennessee Senate to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives in Congress from that State to vote as follows:—

- 1. Against a National Bank. 2. In favor of the Sub-Treasury. 3. Against Mr. Crittenden's bill to secure the freedom of elections or any similar bill. 4. Against the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. 5. In favor of a bill repealing all duties on imported Salt. 6. To support in good faith the leading measures and policy of the present Administration.

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