COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER. TO THE PEOPLE OF GRANVILLE.

Mr. EDITOR :- I am a plain man, and am n no respect interested in the success of either of the political parties which divide the country. I am no office holder or office seeker; neither did I ever aspire to any office in the gift of the people or at the disposal of the Government. What I have to say, therefore, will at least have the merit of being free from the bias of selfishness. I have said that I am not personally interested in the politics of the day--in saying so, I mean simply, that I shall not get office or lose office whatever may be the result of the contest. But strictly speaking. I am interested as is every honest man -all who love the free Constitution and equal Laws which were bought with the price of blood, must feel a deep interest in the contest which is shortly to be decided, between the People on one side, and the Prætorian bands of power on the other. The struggle is for mastery. The question is to be decided whether the people are to govern themselves through the officers whom they have appointed, or whether those officers are to be suffered quietly to usurp absolute dominion over them.

I have taken my pen at present, to submit a few thoughts to the consideration of my fellow-citizens of Granville, in relation to the leading measure of the administration, the Sub Treasury bill; and in order to make my views intelligible, it will be necessary, in the first place, to take a short review of the history of the late Administration of Gen. Jackson.

The project of a Sub Treasury was started soon after the suspension of specie payments by the banks in 1837; at least the measure was then first embraced by the party in power; it was HIT upon, merely as an expedient for humbugging the people, to throw dust in their eyes, to prevent them from seeing that the disasters which had befallen the country were the consequence of the reckless wickedness and ignorance of the Administration.

In 1835, Gen. Jackson removed the public money from the Bank of the U. States, where it had been deposited ever since the creation of that institution, and where it had always been subject to the order of the Treasurer, without a failure, in a solitary instance. This high-handed measure wss taken, on account of the unprecedented contumacy of the President and Directors of the Bank, who dared to exercise the privileges which were formerly supposed to belong to every citizen of the Republic, of thinking and voting as they pleased. They not only did so, but actually carried their obstinacy so far, as to refuse to remove a Whig from the office of President of one of the branch Banks, to make or value of the money paid to them for their room for a good Jackson man, at the President's suggestion. The consequence was, that he who was "born to command" swore eternal hostility to the "monster." At this time, the anti bank sentiments of the President and "the party," extended only to a national institution-or rather, to the national institution. The State Banks were very clever little monopolies in their eyes at that time ; and the President had a fine job in distributing the public money amongst them. Those of the "Pets" that were lukewarm, became zealous partizans of a government which had given so signal a proof of its confidence; and ed on by such foul hypocrisy. the wavering and unstable, were made firm in their principles, by the weighty arguments a conclusion. Gen. Jackson told these Banks. when he made the deposites with them, their issues upon the credit of the money deof the advice given the banks, and their subnot disregarded. They did lend freely; they did extend their circulation, until they had nearly become bankrupt; they were compelled to suspend specie payments, in April, 1837-being no longer able to redeem their notes when presented by the holders. This catastrophe was precipitated in time, if not made necessary, by another measure of Gen. Jackson, the Specie Circular, which was alike odious, for the arbitrary manner in which and upon commerce. The nature of it was this : the President required of the officers whose duty it was to dispose of the public lands, to receive nothing but gold and silver in discharge of debts due the Government .--a general run upon them at a time when their liabilitics far exceeded the proper gage of next session.

have nothing but gold or silver ?

It was the wreck and ruin which this miserable course of policy had brought upon the country which induced the Administration to take up the Sub-Treasury. It was projected in sheer desperation, to put the public mind upon a false scent. Conscious of the mischief they had wrought, and trembling with places by the impending storm of public incountry.

What do the friends of the Sub-Treasury | and ought to be reduced. propose to effect by the adoption of the meaenough for the officers of Government whom | thousand. the people have created. It has been official-

better currency than the governed? If not, treasury, and cannot be. As a case in point, of music. The Dinner was set out at the why should the people be compelled to take I will mention an observation which was paper money, while the Government will made a day or two since by an Administration man to a Whig, in which he admitted that such would be the effect of a total abandonment of paper credit. The gentleman to whom I refer, is a prominent member of the Van Buren party in this county, and is understood to be a candidate for the Legislature. In a conversation on this subject, in which he advocated the Sub-Treasury, he appealed fear at the thought of being swept from their to the Whig to say, if it would not be as agreeable to him to pay ten dollars for a dignation, they pitched upon this scheme for horse as thirty. It seems that the gentlehumbugging the honest people of the country man estimated the proportion of paper money with promises of a hard money currency. to silver as three to one, instead of four to Considered merely as a humbug-a trap for one, but the principle is the same. Indeed, the unwary, the scheme is not a bad one; the party, so far from denying that such is to but it is difficult to conceive of the adoption be the consequence of their policy, make a of a measure fraught with greater evil to the boast of its wisdom on that very groundaverring that the price of labor is too high

But let us inquire what effect the abolition sure ? What is its nature ? According to of paper credit, and consequent diminution him, as the kind, generous-hearted, upright man, we its friends, it is to operate as a divorce of the of the nominal value of labor and property is love him. Government from the Banks; to make the to have upon the community? And all of operations of the former independent of the you, my fellow citizens, who, like myself, latter. The public money, when collected, have the misfortune to be in debt, should instead of being deposited with the Banks look well to it; because it would be necesfor safe-keeping, is to be committed to the sary for you to dispose of just four times as care of officers constituted for the purpose. much property to pay them as it would with-And the debts due the Government, instead out such diminutions. The reason of this is of being collected in current Bank bills as so plain as hardly to need illustration; but to heretofore, are to be received in gold and sil- make the matter entirely clear, we will supver only. It is true that it is not proposed to pose that a citizen of Granville contracts a may we soon reap the golden harvest of its promise. carry the specie clause into immediate ope- debt of one thousand dollars, while the circuration; it is to be adopted gradually, but en- lating medium consists principally of paper tirely, in the space of three years. Of course as at present ; and before the debt becomes the public disbursements are to be made in due, or is discharged, the current money of more lasting monument-the memory of himself. the same specie currency. That is to say, the country is reduced to one-fourth the quan. the effect of the bill is, to establish one cur- tiy which existed at the time the debt was rency for the Government, and a different contracted, as I have shown one dollar would this toast, and offered this sentiment: and inferior one for the people, as was the have to stand in the place of four, and would effect of the specie Circular. Paper money, purchase as much property ; and hence the although declared to be necessary for carry- debtor must sell an amount of property to ing on the ordinary operations of trade and satisfy the debt of one thousand dollars, which commerce among the people, is not good at the time of contracting it was worth four

There are other points of view in which ly announced that the people expect too much | the subject may be considered, if my limits from the Government; that the Government permitted. I have not yet spoken of the has enough to do to take care of itself, and Sub-Treasury as an economical project for the people may do the same. Acting upon the safe-keeping of the public money. Bethis principle, they now propose a scheme fore the scheme could go into operation there which is to make nothing but gold and silver would be a number of public buildings to receivable into the Treasury for the payment erect, which wou d be of them elves not rifling of the salaries of officers, while THE PEOPLE | expense. The bill proposes the creation of are compelled to take what these same office- a new batch of officers with large Salaries, by, McRee and Jos. A. Hill-The Sailor, the Soldier, holders call "bank rags" in exchange for the and the number may be increased indefiniteproduce of their farms. Not content with ly. Neither have I considered the degree ful of their part apprices and successful and the second sec of security the public would have for the safe 13. Woman .- The Star that guides the wanderer keeping of their money, compared with the to happiness. "The rainbow to the storms of life." security of depositing it in Banks. I appeal to any man of common sease and experience to say, if he would not sooner lend his money to a bank than to an individual for and their sympathies, one and the same-like the security. I think that the point cannot admit of question. If then, there be greater security in depositing the public money in these lines of connection between the two States, bank than with individuals, according to the cause them to forget the existence of the line of sepscheine proposed, how stands the item of ex- aration. pense ? The National Bank kept the pubic money for many years without the slightest loss to the public -- So far from it, that institution paid a premium to the Government for the privilege of keeping it ; but kept, as it is proposed by the sub-Treasury, it will be a continual expense, besides the hazard of losing it altogether. And why then, it may be asked, is the administration so anxious to force this adjous measure upon the country ? What motive lies at the bottom of their designs? How are the office-holders to profit by the calamities which the measure would inflict upon the people? I will answer. While the lands and goods of the citizen undergo a diminution of three fourths of their present nominal value their salaries will stand the same they now are. While the people have to sell four times as much property to pay their debts as in justice they ought, the office-holders will have their pockets filled with gold, and silver to buy it. While the farmer sells his crop for one fourth of the money he now gets for it, the office-holder will continue to reap his full harvest of gold out of the sweat of the poor man's brow. It is thus that they are to be rewarded for their iniquitous efforts to palm this Sub-Treasnry upon the American people. Long as the party have been in power disasters which it brought upon the currency office-holders have a double motive for wish- they have never yet reduced the salary of a ing to pass the Sub-Treasury bill. First, to single officer of the Government ; but now, with a wickedness of design unparalelled in dy worth more than "bank rags;" and in the the history of misgovernment, they propose second place, the tendency of this measure a reduction of the wages of the laborer, and of the price of property. And for what? To render their salaries of greater comparative value. They endeavor to ruin the peodrawing upon the banks for specie; and such probably twenty-five or thirty per cent. upon ple-bankrupt them-render their property valueless, in order to purchase it up at a fourth of its worth with their swollen salaprudence and sound policy, was more than the effect of the Sub-Treasury on the suppo- ries. If I have not greatly mistaken the character of the people of Granville, they will embrace the first opportunity of setting their seal of reprobation upon this scheme of A MECHANIC.

Depot, under sheds temporarily prepared for the purpose. About five hundred and fifty were at the tables, which were amply prepared for hungry men. General Owen, the President of the Company, presided, assisted rality. by the Directors acting as Vice-Presidents .-As a little mal-a-propos to the occasion, a shower of rain came on ; it excited however not much attention, there being within more attractive objects for the senses. Good feelings ruled the hour, and good cheer gave quick wings to the nurslings of wit.

Subjoined are the Regular, and as many of the Volunteer Toasts as could be conveniently obtained :

1. The occasion we celebrate .- Glorious as a revelation of complete success amid innumerable and unforeseen difficulties, we hail it as the harbinger of brighter days in store for us.

2. The Old North State .- God bless her !

3. His Excellency, Edward B. Dudley .- As the able, bold and fearless Executive, we admire him; as the disinterested and patriotic Statesman we praise

4. The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road .- Our ends and wishes are the same, then let no ambitious rivalry, no petty jealousy, divide us, but let

" Ours be the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers." 5. Petersburg and Portsmouth Rail Rouds .- They are our Sisters. May the feelings of that endearing title be preserved.

6. The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road .-The basis of Internal Improvements in our State-7. Our Chief Engineer .- Maj. Walter Gwynn-Upon our soil he will leave a lasting menument of his genius and enterprise-but in our hearts a still

Major Gwynn acknowledged in a handsome manner the compliment conveyed in

Wilmington .- First among the Cities of the earth for hospitality, liberality and enterprise. She has passed through the fiery ordeal, and spread her fame throughout the land.

8. The regeneration of the State .- Slowly but surely the work advances, and the night of ignorance and apathy is fast brightening into the full dawn of Education and Internal Improvement.

9. Rail Roads and Canals .- Better than hooks of steel for grappling us to each other; and making us a free, happy and enlightened people. 10. The Supreme Court of North-Carolina.-The

learning which adorns its bench, affords the best exponent of our reverence for the laws.

11. The Mentor of the Standard .- The able and indefatigable champion of Internal Improvements. 12. The distinguished dead of our Town .-- Blake-

By E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville-Wilmington-The VOPAZ RIFLES.-Lane's celebrated Pa. modern Archimides; she has found the fulcrum, applied the lever, and raised the State.

By Maj. Charles L. Hinton .- The Stockholders, President and Directors, of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road-May their prosperity equal their libe-

By Frederick C. Hill, of Wilmington,-Our common mother-North-Carolina-Rich in all the elements of wealth, she looks to the wisdom of her sons -their energy, learning, and industry to achieve her greatness.

The following named gentlemen, who were among the invited guests, not being able to attend, sent letters of excuse, accompanied

names.

By Tristram Tupper, Prest. of the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road .- The Rip Van Winkle of the South, is awake ! and so far now from meriting this epithet, she bids fair to rival and eclipse the " Ogre of the seven league boots" in her rapid strides.

By George W. Mordecai, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Ruil Road .- The Town of Wilmington, the enterprize and public spirit of her citizens, surpassed only by their hospitality; may she derive all the promised benefits from her noble undertaking, and arise like the Phænix more splendid from her ashes. By James Graham, Member of Congress.-Internal

Improvements, like the Dutchman's bridge, the nighest way to every place. By Pasteur & Moore, Editors of the Newbern Spec-

tator .- The citizens of Wilmington, the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and the Chief Engineer, who began and completed the longest Rail Road in the world. North-Carolina owes them a debt of gratitude for their great work and encouraging example.

By Col. R. W. Alston, of South-Carolina .- North Carolina, the system for reclaiming her waste landsthe founding of her schools and colleges, and the Internal Improvements projected and in progress within her limits-all indicate a policy of which her citizens justly may be proud. They are the sure elements of future greatness, of wealth and social power to be gained without the sacrifice of a single virtue A letter was also received from Judge Saunders, as below :

Raleigh, April 10th, 1840. GENTLEMEN : I regret that previous engagements leprive me of the pleasure of accepting your polite invitation to the celebration on the 15th inst. Allow me to express my best wishes for the success of your great work, and the hope that it may fully realize the highest expectations of its friends and enterprizing projectors. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your obedient servant, R. M. SAUNDERS.

> THE HUGE PAW. A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE. Come list to me a minute. A song, I'm going to sing it, You'll find there's something in it, 'Tis all about a PAW. P, A, W, paw,

tent Topaz Rifles, (for sharpening Scythes,) double coated, manufactured from the real Topar Emery, superior to any in use.

The above valuable artic es are for sale at the North The above valuation by Carolina Book Store, by TURNER & HUGHES.

SHERIFF'S SALES .-- Will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, so much of each of the following Tracts of Land as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1838, together with incidental costs and charges for advertisement, viz :

by the toasts attached to their respective A Tract of 100 Acres, on the South-west side of Great Marsh, adjoining Baxley & Glovur.

April 17.

listed by Rodrick McSwain for 1837 and '38. Taxes \$1 1222 Acres on Little's Marsh, adjoining Mc-\$1 63 Nair's, listed for the Heirs of Duncan Mc. Nair for the years 1837 and '38 - 175 225 do. on Gum Swamp, adjoining Locklier. listed by William Locklier 50 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Watson, listed by William Lowrie - - . 0 09 250 do. on Lowrie Road, adjoining Dial's Heirs, listed by Daniel Lowrie - - - 1 09 81 do on Bear Swamp, adjoining Campbell. listed by Owen Lowrie - 183 150 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Brown 4

Locklier, listed by Levi Locklier 434 500 do on Burnt Swamp, adjoining McAlpin. listed by Arch'd. McGill - -100 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Campbell, listed by Sampson Revells - - 1 89-200 do. on Holy Swamp adjoining Bigg's, list.

ed by Raiford Revills - 2 18 1100 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Watson, listed for Catharine Lowrie for 1837 and '38 5 60-56 do. on Saddle T'ree Swamp, adjoining Mc-Natt's, listed by Birch Jacobs. Taxes for 1836, '37 and '38 - - - 2 56 50 do. on Lumber River, adjoining McNeill, listed by Wm H. McNeill - - - . 944

200 do. on Richland Swamp, adjoining McAlpin, listed by Daniel Graham for 1826 and 1828 - - - - - 196

43 do. near Flower's Swamp, adjoining Griffin, listed by Patrick Barfield - 1 40 50 do. on South west side of Indian Swamp, adjoining Ivy, listed by Theophilas Ivy -250 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Wilkin-1 34 by Deunis Ivey . . . 1 34 50 do. on Jacob Swamp, adjoining Warwick, listed by Jesse Jones for Ervin Jones 100 do. on Jackson Swamp, adjoining Warwick & Fuller, listed by Jesse Ivey 29 4910 do. on Great Swamp, adjoining Powers & King, listed by Saltar Lloyd - - 25 224 100 do. on Jackson Swamp, adjoining Warwick's, listed by Matchew Wilkins 94

UNLISTED. 212 do. Beaver Dam Creek, adjoining Purcell & others, supposed to be ong to the Heirs of Colin Landsay - - - -212 do. on Toney's Creek, adjoining John Mc-Lean, Esq supposed to of Colin Lindsay - - - -40 do. between Little Marsh and Buck Horn, adjoining McDonald, owner unknown . TERMS .--- CASH. NEILL McALPIN, Sheriff. Robeson County, N. C. April 1840. 35-10.

large salaries paid in the current money of the country, the office-holders are now trying to establish a law which shall enable them to shave the people by means of the superiservices. And yet this same Administration, which is thus endeavoring to exalt itself above the people, has the effrontery to brand all who oppose it as aristocrats and federalists; they and they alone, if we credit their protestations, are the true democratic party, and all besides, are enemies to the country. After oppressing the people with odious and unequal laws, an effort is made to insult their understandings by pretending the utmost solicitude for their welfare. I cannot believe that the people of Granville, and of North Carolina, will suffer themselves to be impos-

But objectionable as the Sub-Treasury may seem in this view of it, we have only looked which were used to assist them in coming to at its fairest side. All the mischievous consequences, which, as I have shown, would flow from the measure, would attend it even to lend the people money freely-to extend if the difference in value between specie and paper money were to remain at the present posited with them. Such was the substance rates ; but the infallible tendency of the specie clause would be to make that difference sequent conduct showed that the counsel was greater. The refusal of the Government to receive paper money in payment of debts and taxes, must necessarily tend to lessen its value-this we have seen exemplified in the past history of the country. Those Banks whose notes have been receivable at the treasurv have always enjoyed the best reputation; and the reason is obvious. The receivability of a Bank note at the public treasury has the same effect upon its credit, that the endorsement of a wealthy farmer has upon the note it was imposed upon the country, as for the of his poorer neighbor. Thus we see, the have their salaries paid them in money alreawould be to depress the value of paper mo-The consequence was, that the purchasers of ney still lower, so that in a short time they the public lands were under the necessity of would be enabled to shave off their specie at the people.

I have hitherto considered what would be they could withstand. The sequel is told by sition that the Banking system is to continue. the universal embarrassment which has been Some of the more moderate advocates of the felt by every interest of society. This Specie bill profess to be friendly to the credit sys-Circular was adopted immediately on the ad- tem, while much the larger portion denounce fraud, and upon its authors. journment of Congress, after the Representa- all Banks, and paper credit entirely. This tives of the people had expressed their disap- division of the party declare their object to probation of it, and was repealed at the very be, the destruction of all Banks, and all credit. If this be the object of the heads of the par-

1 will mention as one of the incidental ef- ty, they can only bring about such a state of fects of the Specie Circular, that in conse- things by a gradual process; and in the mean quence of the prohibition of the receipt of time, the people may have a foretaste of the paper money for the public lands, the poor full cup of misery in the class of evils I have emigrants were debarred the privilege of ob- already described, before paper money is entaining a home in many cases, without ruin- tirely banished. If the "first fruits" be bit- Rail Road, a large number of gentlemen asous sacrifices, after being at the expense of ter and unwholesome, what can we expect of sembled in the town, from various parts of removing to the West. Thus, suppose a poor the riper produce of the tree of evil?

Granville County, N. C. April 15.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE. THE CELEBRATION.

Wednesday last, the 15th instant, having been fixed upon for the purpose of a general celebration of the opening throughout its whole extent, of the Wilmington and Raleigh this State, and from Virginia and South Ca-

VOLUNTEERS.

By Major A. Black, of Charleston .- North and South Carolina-In their institutions, their interests, Siamese twins, their destinies are inseparable.

By Edmund Kuffin, Esq. of Petersburg .- The Rail Roads of North-Carolina and Virginia, May

By John W. Syme, of Petersburg .- The old North State and the old Dominion; old friends and old neighbors; like old wine, the older they get, the more they minister to Internal Improvement,

By Dr. John Bragg, of Petersburg .- Rail Roads-In peace a never failing source of prosperity, in war a strong arm of national defence.

By R. B. Haxall, President of the Richmond and Petersburg Kail Koad .- The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road-truly a great work in its extent. almost national-it must flourish notwithstanding the doubts and opposition of the ignorant and illiberal. By Charles Dimmock, Gen. Agent of the Ports-

mouth Rail Road.-North-Carolina-no more can it be said of her "she sleeps," when we see her boundless forests threaded with Rail Roads-her hitherto swamps made pleasant fields-and the intellect of her youthful sons guided and enlightened by a most liberal hand.

By Henry D. Bird, President of the Petersburg Rail Koad .- The Engineer of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road-by his works we know him, the noble line before our eyes is a lasting record of his abilities,

By Richard Hines, of Edgecombe .- The Presilent and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road ; well done, good and faithful servants, you shall have your reward.

By C. C. Battle, of Raleigh .- The union of the States, and the States of the Union, the former the rail way, the latter the locomotives to transport speedily all the powers of the Constitution.

By Dr. S. P. Andrews, of Wuyne .- Wilmington and the interior counties; an intimate union and reciprocal friendship and confidence.

By James S. Green, of Wilmington .- Halifax, Nash, Edgecombe, Wayne, Duplin, Hanover and Brunswick .- Honorable and powerful agents in bringing this mighty work to pass.

By J. C. Burgwyn, of Newbern.—The Wilming-ton and Raleigh Rail Road—The back-bone of the State ; may the State never suffer from an affection of the spine.

By B. D. Battle, of Nash .- The triumph of steam power-But yesterday as it were, the ingenuity of man conceived it not.

By S. B. Spruill, of Jackson .- Maj. Walter Gwynn -Not less the able Financier than Engineer-the costs of whose works, never exceed the estimate.

By R. S. Moore, of Newbern .- Education and Internal Improvements,-The basis and superstructure on which depend the prosperity and independence of North-Carolina.

By R. L. Myers, of Washington, N. C .- The opening of Nagg's-Head .- May the execution of this enterprise soon furnish an outlet for the products of North Eastern Carolina.

By P. K. Dickinson, of Wilmington.-The Iron Ore of North-Carolina-May smelting furnaces and sledge hammers, soon fashion it for use, and a wise course of Internal Improvement give her sons an opportunity of bringing it to market.

By Col. Jacobs, of South-Carolina.-The comple evidence that the Legislature and people of North-Carolina have not slumbered while their interest and the public good require them to be wakeful.

By Wm. B. Meares, of Wilmington,-M.T. Golds- requested to come forward, prove property, pay for his years, tall and active, can tell a plausible staman had gone to the Western frontier of It being alleged by the great majority of rolina. The state of the weather was unfa- borough and F. N. Barbarin, principal assistant Engi- charges and take him away; or he will be dealt with ry, and drink his share of liquor

If you've any For the luckless situation Of this bamboozled nation, Hear the tale of this HUGE PAW.

The hugest ever you saw,

The wheel was lustily spinning, The merchant merrily grinning, And cash the farmer was winning, As fast as he could claw. C, L, A, W, claw,

Went each industrious paw; And all was jollification.

'Till a meddling botheration Confounded the circulation !

Of the blood of this HUGE PAW.

For a quack came slily creeping, While Uncle Sam was a-sleeping, And, astride of his shoulders leaping,

Like a hungry dog did gnaw. G, N, A, W, gnaw, All the flesh of his honest paw !

And with mighty speechification, Made a blarneying protestation, How he'd " better his circulation," By the wag of his impudent jaw !

But, Sirs, the quack was a Tory. And his wonderful " blaze of glory," To make short work of the story, Was puff'd away in a flaw !

F, L, A, W, flaw, Like snow in an April thaw ! If you've any commiseration. Think of Uncle Sam's consternation,

When he felt the sudden prostration Of the strength of his HUGE PAW !

But the rogues will soon be nabbin', If guessing I'm any dab in ; So-come out of that log-cabin, Old soldier among the straw ! S, T, R, A, W, straw, Shall tickle 'em all till they jaw. Then sound a loud acclamation. And hand him into his station. For he's the man for the nation. To wield of reform the HUGE PAW.

So, Tories, prepare to knock under, For he'll down upon you like thunder, And smite your whole squad asunder, With his HUGE and VETERAN PAW

P, A, W, paw,

Will hit you over the raw ! Then hurrah for the Whigs and the nation ! And a shout of loud jubilation For the glorious restoration

Of the HUGE and PATRIOT PAW !

TOTICE .- TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Anson County, on the 17th of December inst. a Negro Man, who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to JOHN SMITH, of Alabama tion of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road-An and was bought of DANIEL WILLIAMS, of Robeson with Negroes, and released by my becoming bail for County, in this State. Said Negro is about 5 feet, his appearance at Court. He has now absconded. 10 inches high, stout built, copper coloured, and, leaving me to hold the bag Said Warren is about apparently, about 24 years of age. The owner is 25 years of age, slender built, rather young hoking

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CRATHAN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1840. Joab Brooks & Larkin Brooks, 23. Executors & Legatees of Larkin Brooks, dec'd .-Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Parker Brooks is not an inhabitant of this State : It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court. to be held for Chatham County, at the Court-house in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday of May next, then and there to answer the allegations of the Petition, &c. or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, NATHAN A. STEDMAN, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday of February, A. D. N. A. STEDMAN, C. C. C. 1840. March 27, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-Washing S ton County IN EQUITY-Spring Term, 1840 Sarah Ann Keith v. William Keith ; Bill for Divorce. On motion, and it appearing to the Court that two Subpænas to answer the Bill of Complaint issued to Bertie county, against Wm. Keith, have been returned by the Sheriff that he is not to be found in that county; and also, that the said William Keith is not an inhabitant of this State, or not within the jurisdiction of this Court : the Court doth order that advertisement be made for thirteen successive weeks in the "Raleigh Register and North Caro ina Gazette," advising the said William Keith that unless he appear before the said Court, at the Court house in Plymouth on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Compla nant's Bill of Complaint, it wil be taken pro confesso, and such decree made thereupon, as shall be considered just.

TH: TURNER, C. & M. E. lest, Plymouth, N. C., March 16, 1840. 25 13w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Ber-tie County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1840. James R. Rayner v. James V. Russelli. At'schment. B. B. Russell, Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that James V. Russell has removed beyond the limits of this State : It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for he said James V. Russell to make his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Bertie, at the Court-house in Windsor, on the 2d Monday in May next, and then and there, plead to or replevy; or Judgment by default wilk be taken against him.

By order of the Court. SOL. CHERRY, CI'k.

SKETCH of the Life and Public Services of Gen. WM. H. HARRISON, of Uhio, pamphlet form, theap edition, this day received at the N. C. Book Store by **TURNER 4 HUGHES.** April 13.

FINEN DOLLARS REWARD .- I will give a te ward of Ten Dollars for the apprehension of WILLIAM WARREN, who was recently imprisoned in the Jail of this County on a charge of trading

March 20, 1840.

	what actually was the case in hundreds of in- stances) with three or four hundred dollars in his pocket, say of Virginia or United money entirely. I will next include the support of the Administration that voral money entirely I will next include the support of the Administration that voral such is their object—that they wish to de- stroy the Banks, and rid the country of paper enjoy	fused its genial beams, all seemed bent on	cured to them our grateful remembrance.	as the law directs. Y. H. ALLEN, Sheriff. Wadesboro,' Dec. 14, 1839. 8-6m	AL EXANDER BLAKE. Releigh April 26, 1849. 35
	States money, expecting that it would be rea- dily received at the land office. On being mation? It is estimated that the aconsum-	t sonorous peals, and the Shipping in Port	votion to the interests of the Company-entitle them to our highest praise.	torney at haw, win attend to the adjustment and col-	STATES IN A IL INTRATION OF THE ALL STATES
	not answer the purpose, he must resign all including gold and silver, amounts to largely day,	y, with a National Salute at meridian. At	- May those who rail at Rail Roads, be rode upon a rail.	Tennessee, and also act as Gen'l Land Agent in selling, listing and clearing old disputed titles. Persons re-	EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
-	eral, every man knows how inconvenient a thing it is at all times, to raise any consider. This amount on the shells	irectors, and Officers of other Roads, the	Our old neighborthe Cape Fear binds us in bonds of interest, and good feeling unites us in friendship, may she ere long invite us to celebrate the completion of	whose interest is so extensive in this country, would do well to notice more strictly the situation of their Land claims.	Britan ML 11
	ence is particularly hard upon poor men.— Nothing renders a man so unpopular among value areation, and become the measure of neers	Board, the President, Directors, Engi- ers, Agents, and others in the employ of	By Col. C. Jones, of Hillsboro'The Town of Wilmington-The devouring element has deprived her	Refer to Col. Samuel King, Iredell County, N. C.	For every 16 lines, first insertion, One dollar; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Court Orders and Indicial Advertisements will be-
	payment of debts due him - such a requisition therefore, that the article of property which of G	med on Front street, under the direction Gen. A. McRea, Marshal of the day, as-	her of the spirit of enterprise, and of her feelings of hospitality and kindness.	Turner & Hughes, " Brown, Snow, & Co. " W. M. Lewis, Milton. "	charged 25 per cent. higher ; but a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for adventisers by the year.
	is justly looked upon as oppressive and cru- el-and is the Government better than the People? Ought the Government to have a tion is not denied by the friends of the Sub- Wiln	sted by Maj. R. F. Brown, and marched	by m j. m. master The junction of the Rai-	John McNeil, Cumberland County, "	Advertisements, inserted in the Semi-Weeky REG- ISTER, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.
6		a second and a second and a	raise brine weep asunder.	Pebruary 18, 1840. 15-6m.	All Letters tothe Editor must be nest-paid.