

From the Charleston Mercury. THE TARIFF AND THE SENATE.—The Washington correspondent of the North American, alluding to Texas and various consequences flowing from it, adds the following, in which we are as deeply interested as Pennsylvania:

"But the chief and paramount consequences of this enactment is soon to be felt upon the protective policy and industry of the country. Up to this day at 2 o'clock, the Tariff was not in danger, except prospectively. Now it is almost hopelessly and irretrievably lost. I do not wish to exaggerate the danger, but candor compels me to avow what is no longer doubtful. The 20 per cent horizontalists, some of whom, and some only, concede nominal discriminations for revenue, have been exceedingly active in ascertaining what would be the correct pull of the Senate upon a final vote, and their estimates and my own almost literally accord. After a most careful examination, I cannot discover more than three democratic Senators who will secede from the party, upon this question—namely, Cameron, Sturgeon, and Fairfield. There was some expectation of Niles' vote, but I fear the signs are against that hope, and Dix, from whose position it would be reasonable to infer an upright support of the existing bill, will have to surrender to the pressure from without and fall in, an enemy to his real principles. If one additional vote could be secured, the casting vote of the Vice President would place the Tariff beyond the contingency of harm. Without that success it is gone.

The interests to be affected by the prostration of this great measure, now fully understood where their energies and efforts ought to be directed, and it will be their own fault if they are not applied with vigor and the perseverance and persuasion due to its magnitude and the necessity of the crisis. The preservation or destruction of the whole Tariff policy turns upon one vote!"

There is no misunderstanding this. We are to have the "lumber" and "pipelaying" business transferred to Washington, and manufacturers are advised that if they can buy up one Senator their game is safe. If money will corrupt the Senate, that body will undoubtedly be corrupted and the monopolists saved.

RAISING COTTON IN INDIA.—We have just received a letter dated Dhoolia, India, 27th Sept., 1845, from a young gentleman formerly of this vicinity, who has for the last five years been in that country, experimenting in the raising of Cotton. He has already been located at three or four different places, in the different regions of the country, and thus far all the experiments in the cultivation of foreign cotton have proven a decided failure. In the letter before us, he says, "Since January last, I have been nearly all the time moving from place to place, and am now starting through the District of Candelish, and about the head of the Tapy River. All the attempts at introducing the American upland cotton plant has, in a great measure, proved a failure in every portion of the country where we have tried it. The plant grows well, but it invariably sheds its pods to such an extent, as to render its cultivation both unsafe and unprofitable. Indeed, it would appear that the climate of India is unfavorable to the production of all foreign cotton. We must give these up, and only pay attention to the natural plant. This produces a cotton a little inferior to upland Georgia, and is susceptible of being improved, but can never be so prolific a plant—and the best land not producing so much per acre as the poorest land cultivated in Georgia. Although labor here is apparently so cheap (36 rupees or about \$15 per annum) still my opinion is, India can never compete with America in growing cotton or any thing else (unless I might except indigo.) But from my knowledge of that plant I think it might be produced in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, so as to keep India out of the market. Among my reasons for coming to these conclusions are—that the laborer cannot, or does not perform one-tenth the labor of a negro—that the lands per acre will not yield more than one-half as much as in the United States—that communication is slow and expensive—produce has a great distance to travel before it reaches a European market, and exchange and insurance are high. There is also a lack of straight-forward dealing between the native purchaser and seller calculated to discourage the cultivator. There is little or no difference made in the prices between good and inferior, therefore it is the producers' interest to mix as many impurities with it as possible to increase the weight, which injures its value in foreign markets."—Macon Mess.

SENATOR ARCHER ON PIGS. In the debate in the Senate on the 15th inst., on the Resolutions of Gen. Cass to put the country into a state of defence, Mr Senator Archer, of Virginia, (known to the whole Union, and particularly to the New Orleans Picayune, by a celebrated Report of his made at the last session) took occasion to deplore the calamities a war with England would bring about, and to dwell also upon its horrors on the Atlantic coast. Waxing eloquent, the gentleman "repeated, the humblest individuals on the farm would suffer by the incursions of the English. There would not be a pig left; the English would seize it as plunder." This, it must be confessed, would be decidedly awful. Ducks and chickens were made to be taxed by Mr Van Buren, and pigs were not intended for English palates, but for the "home market"—and we can scarcely refrain from expressing the most profound indignation towards a government which would place national rights and national honor in the scale against ducks, chickens, and pigs. Mr Archer has properly warned the country on this subject, and we think he deserves therefor to have a title extracted from the occasion, and to wear it hereafter proudly in the presence of the people. Mr Pig-Archer is a fit associate for Mr William C. Rives, who, during the late campaign, pronounced Mr Polk a "Duck-River Colonel." Who is "William S. Archer?"—Raleigh Standard.

The present term of the Court of Common Pleas, for Hamilton county, Ohio, has 70 cases of divorce upon the trial docket.

AWFUL TRAGEDY. We learn from private sources, as well as from the public "prints" in the immediate neighborhood of the occurrence, that one of the most horrid tragedies ever enacted in real life, took place in Dallas county on the 29th ult. Our readers will remember Thomas C. McKean, of Bank robbing memory. Previous to his outbreaking depredations, McKean occupied a fair standing in the community, being of a highly respectable family, and a man of insinuating address. He succeeded in obtaining the affections of a young and artless school girl, in Marion, Perry county, and in opposition to the wishes and advice of her friends, ran off with and married her. This young and unsuspecting girl was the daughter of Mr J. K. C. Poole, of Perry county. And amid all the hardships to which her connections with such a man as McKean subjected her, she remained firmly attached to him, and could not be prevailed upon to leave him, until the commission of the Columbia Bank robbery, from which time she has never seen him. Being intelligent and remarkably beautiful, and her friends having determined to procure her a divorce from her unfortunate marriage, she soon became an object of considerable attraction, and many have been the suitors for her hand. Among these was the unfortunate Bethel Holmes, a gentleman highly respected and esteemed in Dallas county, where he resided. On the evening of Saturday, the 29th November, at the house of Col. William H. Richardson, who had married the sister of Mrs McKean and where this unhappy lady was spending a portion of her time, Holmes perpetrated the horrid deed.

It seems, that Holmes and Mrs McKean were left alone in the parlor, and it is presumed that receiving a final rejection of his suit, he was seized with an unaccountable phrenzy and shot Mrs McKean with a pistol, the ball entering her heart; and then immediately shot himself. Col. Richardson had been out of the room but a short time when the report of the pistol induced him to return. He found the unfortunate lady already dead in her chair, and Holmes staggering on the floor—he also died soon after. Neither having spoken after the fatal deed, the particular matters that led to the denouement were not known. These are all the facts we have been enabled to gather concerning the transaction which has shocked an entire community, and filled a large circle of friends and relations with heart-rending anguish, for both the unfortunate were greatly beloved.—Alabama Independent.

RAILROAD TO NASHVILLE.—The bill for chartering a railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga had passed to a second reading in the Tennessee Legislature. That bill has, ere this, no doubt, assumed the form of an act. We understand from several gentlemen, who were delegates to the Convention at Memphis that the enthusiasm in favour of this enterprise was very great throughout every part of Tennessee visited by them. In Nashville the subscription would be filled without going beyond its limits. The surplus capital the ready to take this direction is large and available. The facilities for building the road are abundant. The price of labour, the cheapness of provisions, the command of necessary materials along the intended line, render this road among the easiest of construction, of any now in progress or contemplation. So soon as the charter is obtained, sections of 30 miles more or less, will be farmed out to separate contractors, and the whole will be in such a simultaneous course of completion that in two years at farthest it will be finished. The change, in anticipation, merely, which must attend the completion of this great artery of communication between the West and Atlantic seaboard, unfolds prospects of improvement to our city of which it is impossible to exaggerate the value and importance. The effect will be similar to the opening of an entirely new channel of trade, bringing into commercial and social connexion divisions of the earth widely separated by geographical obstructions.—Charleston News.

AND THE STONES SHALL IMMEDIATELY CRY OUT.—The Norfolk (Va.) Gazette mentions as a novelty in music, the successful attempt of a Mr Nelson to produce sounds of exquisite melody from wood and stones, and to make his audience realize a perfect harmony from these simple elements, not in combination but separate. The effect, says the Gazette, exceeds all that has been accomplished by the far-famed bells or the more common musical glasses. In describing the novel apparatus to the reader, it says, "let him imagine some six or eight square sticks of wood, an inch thick, wound round with straw laid parallel to one another, on a table, each pair of the sticks supporting a number of whetstones, of different sizes in a perfectly rough state, with the exception of the surface, and the instrument is complete. Mr N. then takes his stand at the table with a little mallet in each hand and proceeds to tap the stones from which flow all the sounds of the gamut, in smooth, distinct and melodious tones. The stones were procured from the Skiddaw mountains, in Cumberland, England, which Sir Walter Scott has, by the wizard influence of his pen, placed within the pole of Fairydom as a fit abode for the Genius of Romance. And hence, perhaps, the magic effect of their minute particles when touched by the Spirit of Music embodied in Mr Nelson."

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Lieut. James L. Rankin who was thrown from his horse in Savannah on the 17th ult., died of the effects of the injury on Friday night. Lieut. Rankin entered the army in 1839, and had distinguished himself during the Florida campaign. He was recently stationed at St. Augustine and the object of his visit to Savannah was to take his wife, (a young lady of Savannah whom he had married about a year since) to that place. His remains were interred on Sunday with military honors.

Edwin H. Ewing, Whig, was elected on the 11th inst. to represent the Nashville District in Congress, in place of Mr. Peyton, deceased. Ewing's majority over Gen. Trousdale, Dem., was about 1200.

THE OREGON MEMORIAL. The American citizens in Oregon, petitioned Congress to take certain measures for their benefit. They say that the English citizens of Oregon are protected by British laws, and they think the United States ought to give them the same protection. They say that to prevent the evils that might arise from conflicting interests, and the mixed nature of the inhabitants, the British and American subjects adopted a temporary provisional government, that might be equal to all the exigencies that might arise, not provided for by the respective nations to which they belong. And they say the utmost harmony and good will has prevailed under their temporary government, with a few individual exceptions. They say that the conduct of the British subjects towards them has been friendly, liberal, and philanthropic; but they fear that this present unintermitted state of things cannot last very long. That while the British subjects are furnished through the Hudson Bay Company, with the ammunition and arms for protection, obtained from the British fortifications, the citizens of the United States are scattered over a wide extent of territory, and have no single place of refuge. That the Hudson Bay Company having ships and all the appliances of commerce, control the markets for every article, and by their immense wealth, prevent competition. They therefore pray Congress to establish a distinct territorial government; they pray for adequate means of protection from the numerous Indian tribes, and for the purchasing territory which they are willing to sell; and for agents with authority to regulate intercourse between whites and Indians; that donations of land may be made; that navy yards and marine depots be established on the Columbia river, and Padgett's sound, and a naval force adequate to their protection in the adjacent seas; that a monthly mail be established between the U. States and Oregon; that adequate military protection be given to emigrants to Oregon.

McNULTY ACQUITTED.—We learn from the correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, dated the 24th Dec., that Mr McNulty, former Clerk of the House of Representatives, and who was indicted for embezzling the funds, has been acquitted. The correspondent says: "McNulty has been acquitted! The counsel finished their arguments early this morning, and after deliberating an hour or two, the jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.' He still remains in prison, awaiting trial on the other indictment hanging over him. He has certainly had a fair trial. The prosecuting attorney, Mr Fendall, is one of the first in the Union, and the jury were men of intelligence and character. Various and conflicting are the opinions of this decision, which, when examined and weighed, may be resolved by saying that shrewd and persevering counsel pushed him through the meshes of the law." Later advices say that he has been released entirely on a nolle prosequi.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND.—The commercial world is periodically disturbed to the great injury of all classes of persons, by fears of a rupture with Great Britain, growing out of her continued encroachments on this continent, and claims for territory not her own. In January, 1839, a complete revolution was produced in financial affairs by her claims to one half the State of Maine. And although she obtained what she claimed, yet the effect was to ruin the American credit abroad, and lay the train for that course of events which ultimately resulted in the dishonor of several States of the Union—States which were engaged in the construction of public works, and for the prosecution of which they owed their bonds abroad. The more fear of a war withered their credit and left them, with unfinished works, heavily in debt. That question was settled finally by a division of the territory. Scarcely, however, had six years elapsed, and our affairs but barely recovered from the effects of that squabble, when the same scenes are repeated on the North Western Territory. If the United States went across the ocean, pushed claims to territory in British India, or located in her neighborhood in the Mediterranean, it might be alleged that some of these difficulties arose from our ambition; but in both of these cases, have our own citizens been disturbed on their own soil, by agents of England, thousands of miles from the Imperial Island. The prestige of her power is that on which England depends to carry out her claims: not that she has any actual intention of war, but in the hope of obtaining that which she demands from our desire for peace.

The amount of the exports of Great Britain in 1844 was £50,615,265, of which one half or £25,331,586 was cotton goods, for the raw material of which she is dependent upon the United States. Of the remainder, £13,952,964 was wool, silk or woollen goods. These four articles, which she sends to all parts of the world, comprise four fifths of her trade. To deprive her of cotton is to ruin one half, and the privateers of all nations preying upon her commerce under letters of marque will ruin the other. In the mean while the vessels of France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Spain will carry our cotton to the manufactories of Europe, into whose hands would be thrown the trade lost by England. Such a state of things would in England involve a doubling of the internal taxes and an immense increase in her debt, while one third of her population, scantily supplied with provisions, would be thrown out of employ by the loss of the external trade. This could be endured but for a short time. The mere prolongation of a war would produce a crisis in England; and it is to be supposed that such fearful calamities will be invoked merely to attempt to support an unjust claim to an uninhabited territory? Such a mad attempt will only be made in the conviction that the United States as heretofore will recede from their just rights, a contingency which the temper of the nation renders impossible. The assurance of that on the part of England will procure an amicable settlement.—True Sun.

MURDER WILL OUT. That "truth is stranger than fiction" has often been said, and the circumstances that we are about to relate, do not at all lessen the truth of the quotation. Last week we noticed that a special term of the Circuit Court was in session, for the trial of John C. Lester, charged with the murder of King B. Scott.

Scott was a young man who was brought up in this county, wild and reckless in his habits, and careless about the good opinion of the society in which he lived. His mother possessed considerable property, and Scott and Lester, who had married Scott's sister, were her only heirs. Mrs Scott was, one morning after a corn-shucking at the house of Lester, found in her own house dead. When discovered, she was lying in the fireplace, nearly all consumed, as though she had fallen in the fire, and thus died. Suspicious were aroused at the time that there had been foul play, and that old Mrs Scott had been murdered; however, as there was such an appearance of accident, no clue could then be had to the murderer, if she was murdered.

In the month of October, 1843, Scott, then about 18 years old, was apprehended on a charge of larceny, on the information of Lester, his brother-in-law. He managed to make his escape from custody and disappeared. His sudden disappearance was freely commented upon by the neighborhood, and there were those who did not hesitate to say he had been murdered. Subsequently, Lester was indicted for having forged some instrument of writing, and a man named John Horton was indicted for perjury, having, as a subscribing witness, sworn to the genuineness of the instrument. By the delays and uncertainty of the law, Horton was first tried for the crime with which he was charged. Lester so managing the matter as to put off his trial until the fate of Horton was determined; and at the March term, 1844, of the Lafayette Circuit Court, Horton was found guilty of perjury, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. Lester was subsequently tried for the forged instrument, and made out before Judge Ryland that Lester was his murderer. A warrant was issued for Lester's arrest, and he was apprehended at his farm on the next day. On bringing the prisoner to town he attempted to escape, but was badly wounded and re-captured by the guard.

The examination of Lester took place before Judge Ryland the next day, and Horton swore positively that he saw Lester murder Scott. As well as we recollect, Horton's narrative of the horrid affair was about as follows: He said he had been to a neighbor's house, and was returning home when he saw some deer in the prairie, which he followed—getting near a small thicket or grove in the prairie, he saw Lester and Scott coming down the prairie. He determined to secrete himself in the bushes to let them pass, but instead of passing him, they turned down a hollow in the prairie near him, and he determined to watch them to see what they were about. It by this time was growing dark, and the two commenced making a fire. After they had lighted a fire, a bottle was produced, from which they drank alternately, and when Scott turned to set the bottle down, Lester struck him on the head with a club, and continued to inflict blows upon him until he was dead—he then buried him in a sort of gully, and covered him with dirt and loose stones.

A day or two after, Horton said he had been hunting ducks, and on his return home he saw some to keys, which he followed to the hills—he came suddenly on the top of a steep hill, and in the hollow he saw Lester digging a hole—he crept softly away, and on returning by the spot where Scott had been buried, he saw that hogs had partly rooted him from his grave, and had eaten a part of the body—he then supposed that Lester's object in digging the hole, was to make a more secure grave for his victim; he accordingly watched Lester's movements that evening, and saw him remove Scott and re-bury him. A party was sent to the place where Horton said Scott was buried, accompanied by H. to show the spot, and the body was taken up and recognized to be the body of Scott, from the clothing. He was buried in a place that no human being would ever suppose to be selected for a grave, and even those who were sent for this evidence to corroborate Horton's testimony, believed the story to be a fiction until the body was found. It was in a ravine where a constant stream of water was flowing over the grave. Upon this testimony, Lester was committed for trial.

Lester applied for a change of venue, and his trial was removed to Jackson county. The whole of the week before last and part of the last week were devoted to the trial. Circumstances elicited testimony other than that of the evidence of Horton, which convinced the minds of the jury, and after a short absence, they returned with a verdict of guilty. The judge, upon pronouncing the awful sentence of the law, asked the prisoner if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. Lester arose and for an hour addressed the court alleging his innocence, and explaining away the circumstances which seemed most dark against him, in a manner which we are told brought tears freely to the eyes of that large audience which had assembled to hear his awful doom. The sentence of the law was then pronounced. The counsel for the prisoner prayed an arrest of judgement, and moved for a new trial, which the Judge overruled. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

We said our testimony had been elicited besides that of Horton, and this testimony tending so strongly to criminate Horton, he has been arrested, charged with being an accomplice. His examination commenced yesterday. It is now confidently believed that stranger things will yet be divulged, and that it will perhaps be discovered that Mrs Scott was murdered, and by whom.

Extraordinary case of burying alive.—The New York papers have previously mentioned the case of John W. Ramsey, late a clerk with M. W. Warner, of 186 Bowery, who was supposed to have died in a fit of epilepsy, but who showed signs of life after having been placed in a coffin, and removed from the city to the residence of his parents up the North Bend. The Tribune gives the following account of the case, together with some interesting facts communicated to Mr Warner by the parents of the young man:—He was taken sick about 6 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, and a dose of peppermint and brandy was given him, which in similar attacks had proven beneficial. He soon fell into an apparent sleep, in which state he remained until 3 o'clock of the morning, when Mr Warner retired to bed. At 7 o'clock the young man was found apparently dead, and so pronounced by Dr. McClelland, who was called to him. On Monday after an inquest had been held, Mr Warner left the city, with the body, for Greenville, near Newburgh, in this State, the residence of his clerk's parents. On Sunday, the face of the supposed deceased was very much swollen; and his limbs and joints stiffened; but on taking the body from the coffin on Tuesday, the swelling had disappeared, the face had assumed a more natural appearance, and the limbs and joints were as supple as in life. Mr Warner then learned from the parents, that when only 9 years of age, John was supposed to have died from a similar epileptic attack, but strange to relate, while being laid in his coffin, preparatory to burial, signs of life were discovered, and he was miraculously resuscitated. A few years after, an aged relative of his was pronounced by the physicians to have died in a like fit, after being kept for ten days, was restored to consciousness, and is now enjoying excellent health. The parents fondly entertain the hope that their child may again experience a similar resuscitation; at all events, they are not to bury him at present.

Gen'l. Houston.—It seems (says the Galveston News) that Gen. Houston acknowledges that he did write to the British Charge d'Affaires in this country that the Mier expedition was unauthorized by the Government, and that the British Charge did, in consequence of that letter, communicate that fact to the Government of Mexico, "thus placing our countrymen in the position of outlaws."—The Civilian states that Gen. Houston has written a long letter, which will shortly appear, explanatory of his whole course in relation to the Mier prisoners.

Vegetable Species. According to Humboldt, there are 35,500 vegetable species, viz: 6,500 in Asia, 7,000 in Europe, 3,000 in Africa, 5,000 in Oceania, and 17,000 in America.

SHAD.—The Charleston Courier of the 25th ult. says, the first shad of the season was brought to the Savannah market on Saturday last, and that last year the first one was brought there on the first day of January.

PRINTING OFFICE JOKES.—It is customary in some printing offices, when a particularly green youth commences learning his trade, to make him the object of various jokes. He is often sent to a neighboring office for an article which is of course imaginary, and wholly original in the minds of those who perpetrate the joke. Once upon a time, a boy was sent to K's office for a quart of editorial. He was sent back with the picture of a jackass. This was rather severe upon the jokers—but they immediately told the boy to go to K, and tell him "it was the editorial which they wanted, and not the editor."

Professor Morse exhibited his telegraph before the French Academy and the Chamber of Deputies, in the presence of the King and a great number of scientific men. All seemed favorably impressed with its advantages, but it was thought the Commission appointed by the government of which M. Arago was chairman, would recommend a partial adoption of the several systems of Morse, Wheatstone and Bain.

SUB-TREASURY IN MARYLAND.—The Annapolis Herald gives us the information, that the sub-treasury proposed to be established for the United States, "is nothing more after all than we have had in the State of Maryland for more than half a century, and which is now under the supervision of that excellent officer—Dennis Claude, Esq." Maryland is a whig State, and yet the whig oppose the sub-treasury.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21. Sickness and Suffering in the Army.—By the schooner Rosella, Capt. Shipman, arrived yesterday from Corpus Christi, we have dates from that place up to the 12th inst. The army stationed there was suffering much from the extreme cold weather and the want of good quarters, and many of the troops were reported sick.

ONE COMFORT.—A lady being about to marry a man who was small in stature, was told that he was a very bad fellow.—"Well," said she, "if he is bad, there is one comfort—there is very little of him."

ADVICE TO MERCHANTS AND GIRLS.—Never refuse a good offer for a better market. The first is certainly—the latter only hope.

The Georgia Legislature has refused to pass a bill to abolish capital punishment. That was right.

Judge Geo. W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, has been made a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hogs are selling at Shelbyville, Kentucky, at \$3 per hundred, gross, when last year \$2 was the highest price given.

We thank our Senator, Mr Haywood, most heartily, for the copy of Capt. Fremont's Report.

A GOOD DEED.—Upon learning of the melancholy murder by the anti-renters at Delhi, of the late Sheriff Steele, Hon. John Hunter, of Westchester, N. Y., with a commendable liberality, directed his agent to select a farm of 100 acres, and to present the same to the afflicted widow. And also, (she then being *amicante*) in the event of an heir being born, that another farm of 100 acres be selected in like manner, to be presented to the child. Mrs Steele was on Monday delivered of a fine boy, who is now doing well.

At Charleston, on the 22d ult., turkeys were selling at \$3 a pair, and the price of wood was \$6 50 per cord. On Christmas day, five turkeys were sold in our town at 80 cts. to \$1 per pair, and the best of fire wood could be purchased at \$2 per cord.—Cheruee Gaz.

3 TONS Wagon Boxes and Hollow Ware a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by J. D. WILLIAMS January 3, 1846. 359-11

CARTHAGE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE. The Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th of January, 1846, and end on Friday the 5th June.

A large and commodious Academy Building, erected during the present year, for the accommodation of the Students of the Male Department, will be completed and ready for use by the commencement of the Session. It is also contemplated, as soon as practicable, to erect one for the Female Department. Until the Trustees can carry into effect their present plan of a building, the School will be carried on at the residence of the Principal. It is now filling up, for the accommodation of the Young Ladies, a convenient and comfortable School Room, attached to his dwelling. It also is expected to be ready for use at or near the commencement of the Session. The rates of Tuition vary in the Male Department from \$6 to \$12, in the Female Department from \$6 to \$15 per session, payable in advance. Music on the Piano, extra, 25c. Wax Flowers and Fan, extra, \$10. Board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c. from \$3 to \$6 per month. Every exertion will be made on the part of the Trustees and Teachers to make the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public. A. C. McNEILL, Principal. January 3, 1846. 359-2w

30 KEGS White Lead, in Oil for sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS. January 3, 1846. 359-1f

State of North Carolina—Robeson county. Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1845. Edward K. Arsey vs. Milly Kearey. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the subpoena and alias subpoena in this case, have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in the said subpoena, and the said Milly Kearey having failed to appear, it is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinaian, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the petition will be taken pro-confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of said Court at office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, AD 1845, and the 7th year of American Independence. A. McMILLAN. Jan. 3, 1846. 359-3m. p. adv 3 25

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port Wine, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS. January 3, 1845. 359-1f

CALENDAR FOR 1846.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January		4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31		
February		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28		
March		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	
April			5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30	
May			3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31
June			1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30
July			5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31	
August			2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30 31
September			6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30	
October			4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	
November			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30
December			6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31	