SALES BY EXECUTIONS.

From the Warrenton Reporter.

MR. VERELL:—Not long since I sent you a communication on the unwise, and I may say, unjust method of giving notice of Sales under Execution.—I herewith send you another, which I think, ought, and will, convince every one of the impropriety of not giving more general notice of those sales:

Passing through Warrenton one day last week, my attention was arrested by a small assemblage of gentlemen in front of the Court House; I walked up to see what was going on, when I discovered that an officer was selling a poor man's property, which consisted of a Waggon, Gear, and four Horses: The Waggon was sold for $25 25, the best horse brought $25 50, and to set the lowest value on him, he was richly worth $40—the next best $11 and some cents—the third $5 25, and I believe the fourth brought $1 12½. I do not think there were more than 15 gentlemen at this sale—and I feel confident in stating, that had this property been advertised in your paper, Mr. Editor, it would not have brought less than $150, whereas, it did not bring *ninety dollars*.

It certainly would be worth while for our members, of the next Legislature, to bring in a bill to authorise these sales to be published in the most convenient newspaper, for three or four weeks previous to the sale. In this case, I was led to believe the Execution was not discharged, or the poor man would have stopped the sale of his property when it was satisfied. It is true, the horses were low in flesh; but surely if they were able to pull a waggon, they were worth more than 40, 50, or even 60 dollars, which is more than they all brought. But as I said before, this way of conducting such sales, does not give sufficient notice to draw together any thing like a sufficient number of persons to create fair competition; for not one in ten see these written notices, posted only at one or two places. Mr. Editor, something ought to be done to assist the poor debtor in paying his just debts, and I know of no other way, than to sell his property at a fair price: and where it does not bring more than half its value, the officer should be authorised to stop the sale. I do hope our Legislature will do something for this unfortunate class of men, for it really grieves me to see property thus thrown away, and that without remedy. X

September 28, 1829.

DOMESTIC.

The following extract of a letter, from a gentleman travelling on the Pendleton and Asheville Road, appears in the "Mountaineer" of the 12 September, printed at Greeneville, South-Carolina:

"The first thing that strikes the traveller on this route is, the pleasing improvement of the road from the North-Carolina to the Tennessee State line. It is one of the best roads in the Southern, nor are there many better in the United States. If good highways denote civilization, then indeed may the people of this new country, be pronounced to be civilized. Be this as it may, I hesitate not to say that the Incorporated Company who performed this work, is entitled to the lasting credit of the country, as well as the warm acknowledgements of all travellers.—A few years ago, the danger and toil of transporting a family over these tremendous mountains were greater than would be incurred by a voyage across the Atlantic. Now, the whole seventy-odd miles may be travelled at the rate of four or five miles an hour, with perfect pleasure. It is true that the 12 miles of State-road in South-Carolina is creditable, and the execution of it more durable than the road through North-Carolina, but it is a 'burning rebuke' upon the former State, that this 12 miles has cost it more than twice as much money, as the 76 miles in North-Carolina. No one can have a higher opinion of the proud spirit and exalted principles of the South State than myself; but I believe it to have been, as I fear it still is, the most *gullible*, confiding, and *cheated* State in the whole 24. It has been the head-quarters, yes the very starting point around which all agents, contractors, &c. rally, to filch from, and defraud a credulous community. There can be but little doubt that the State-road on this side the line, and I believe I may add the whole system of Internal Improvements, has cost the State twice or three times as much as was just and right. This every patriot must most deeply feel, because an odium has thereby been cast upon a system, which, under proper regulations and restrictions, would have proved one of the most pure blessings ever showered by Heaven upon an enlightened community. Such has been the ruinous consequences of a system, recklessly entered upon, without restriction as to number of objects, amount to be expended, estimated cost of the works to be done, practical ability, or efficiency of Engineers and Agents, or *times* of payment (I would rather say of *squandering*,) of money to a hungry set of contractors! Would to Heaven that South-Carolina could call back ten or twelve years of her by-gone profligacy (doubtless with the best intentions, & arising from the purest motives!) and then the contrast between the State-road of 12 miles, and the Turnpike of more than 70 in North-Carolina, would not stand as so reproachable a monument of the difference between the efficient and practical operation of an incorporated company, and the clumsy movements of a State which every body has tried to cheat, and which every body has cheated! If the State had incorporated a company for each prominent and attainable object of Internal Improvement, instead of recklessly scattering her money into every part of the State without any defined object, the work of Internal Improvement would now have been as popular as it is universally execrated! If any serious enquirer really wishes to know what may be done for $30,000, under proper restrictions and with true economy, let him traverse the road through North-Carolina above alluded to, enlivened by as pure an air as ever circulated, and delighted by as picturesque a country, and as rich and sublime a scenery as perhaps the world ever saw.

The next object which arrests the attention of the traveller is, the agreeable improvement in entertainment, exhibited by the different houses on the road, erected for that purpose. I need not say that a cleanly, nice house, is a comfort, which to the traveller, is above all price. What can excel a good wholesome meal, nicely prepared, a good bed and matrass, clean sheets, and a kind accommodating host, to a family wearied with the toils of a journey over the mountains, and an appetite whetted by a cool and invigorating air? Great however, as the improvement has been, there is still room, in some places, for still further advances.

Upon the whole there is in progress, an improvement in almost every part of the region alluded to, which the seekers of health from all parts must delight to contemplate; and with the invigorating purity of the air, and beauty and cheapness of the country, must take Pendleton, Greenville, and the whole road to the Warm Springs, a great thorough fare for all travellers from the lower country in the Summer and Autumn, and for the drivers of stock from the Western country, in the Winter and Fall. I have already witnessed an emigration, bringing with it a display of taste, riches, and substantial improvement, to both Pendleton and Greenville, not often surpassed; and even in the neighborhood of the Blue Ridge, a similar spirit is now unfolding itself. Indeed, I have there seen a settler of such taste, industry and practical talent as by means of his own laborers, to employ in his building, granite dug from the mountain; for his furniture, the walnut and cherry from his forests; for the embellishment of his garden, pleasure grounds and walks, the shrubbery and grasses of the surrounding hills and vallies; and by means of wooden pipes he has drawn the waters from the living fountains above him which water and refresh the whole. This is certainly devoting wealth to praise-worthy and useful purposes. Such a man, situated in such a climate, and with such facilities for cheap and beautiful living, has already attracted, and will continue to attract, additional settlers; and those few among us who may live for a quarter of a century to come, may have their sight greeted by hill sides covered with vines, the valleys with meadows and corn, the country checquered with tasteful and magnificent dwellings, and the mountains themselves cut down and yielding to the improvements of the rising generation."

ON PREMATURE INTERMENT.

There are few persons ignorant that it is the unnatural custom of the French to inter twenty-four hours after the apparent decease. This practice, which is said to have had its origin in regard for the living, by preventing the evil consequences of putrefaction, has excited horror in reflecting minds generally, and the deserved censure of many eminent medical men, who declare that the sanatary precaution has been carried to an extreme which outrages not only decency but humanity.—That it should still exist is the best proof that can be offered of the obstinacy of the French Government, or the ridiculous respect attached by the nation to a custom which sends many innocent victims prematurely to the grave, and serves to weaken the effect which scenes of death are calculated to produce upon the living. It is monstrous that the body of a parent or a child is to be dragged to the grave almost before it is cold, and with a people like the French such an indecent practice must tend to unhinge the sacred ties of nature.

Several laudable attempts have been recently made by Englishmen in France to rouse the attention of the French ministers to the subject, and so produce a total change in the system. It is lamentable to state that, not only have their endeavours been unattended with success, but also that in too many instances the humane applicants have been treated with a coolness bordering upon incivility.—Doctor Macnab, an English physician, who has resided in France for many years past, made some very spirited exertions on this subject during the ministry of M. de Cazes, and it is only doing common justice to the ex-minister to state, that his conduct was an exception to that which has been observed by his predecessors and successors. Unfortunately, however, for the interest of humanity, M. de Cazes quitted the ministry just as he was about to propose an alteration in the French law of burials. The memorial presented by Dr. Macnab to the French ministry is a most interesting production, and we have been favoured with a perusal of the Doctor's manuscript, from which we make a few extracts:

"Individuals of whatever rank," says the Doctor, "from crowned heads to the labourers in the fields, are equally victims to the unnatural custom—the rich and the poor—the child newly born—the youth in the flower of life, and the favourites of the creation, the fair sex, are alike exposed to the danger of perpetual death from premature interment.

"In every age and country history has furnished numerous instances of individuals, who, in apparent death, have been preserved by accidental causes from premature interment. The short period of twenty-four hours, allowed by the existing laws of France for the purpose of ascertaining the real or apparent death of individuals, is far too short." There are many cases in which the signs of apparent death are witnessed, and which cannot be determined for days after they have been manifested. I could enumerate diseases in which such signs are common."

Doctor Macnab the proceeds, in his illustration of his position, to relate among others the following:

"The danger to which the elegant Lady Russell was exposed is too well known, both in France and in England, to require details. She remained seven days and nights without any sign of life, and her interment was delayed only on account of the violent grief which Lord Russell experienced at the idea of being separated from a beloved wife. On the eighth day, as the parish bells were tolling for church, Lady Russell suddenly raised her head, and to the amazement and indescribable joy of her husband, told him to get ready to accompany her to church. Her recovery was rapid and complete; and she lived many years afterwards to render her Lord the father of a family." "If," says the author, "Lady Russell had been in France, under the existing law, she would have been buried alive."

The second instance is related by the celebrated Odier of Geneva, in the following words;—"I knew a girl, twenty-five years old, named Eliza Roy, who narrowly escaped being buried alive.—She lived at a distance of two leagues from Geneva. For some years she had been subject to nervous attacks, which frequently deprived her of every appearance of life; but, after the lapse of a few hours, she would recover and resume her occupations as nothing had happened.—On one occasion, however the suspension of her faculties was so protracted, that her friends called in a medical man of the neighborhood, who pronounced her dead. She was then sewn up in a close shroud, according to the barbarous custom of the country, and laid upon the bedstead. Amongst those who called to condole with the parents was a particular friend of the supposed deceased of her own age. The young woman, anxious to take a last look at her friend unripped the shroud and imprinted a kiss upon her cheek. Whilst she was kissing her, she fancied that she felt her breathe. She repeated her caresses; and being shortly assured of the fact of her friend not being dead, she applied her mouth to that of the girl, and in a short time the latter was restored to life, and able to dress herself."

Dr. Crichton, physician to the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother to the Emperor of Russia, relates a fact from his own experience which powerfully supports the arguments used by Dr. Macnab. "A young girl," says Dr. Crichton, "in the service of the Princess of ———, who had for some time kept her bed with a nervous affection, at length to all appearance was deprived of life. Her face had all the character of death—her body was perfectly cold and every other symptom of death was manifested. She was removed into another room, and placed in a coffin. On the day fixed for her funeral, hymns, according to the custom of the country, were sung before the door; but at the very moment when they were going to nail down the coffin, a perspiration was seen upon her skin, and in a few minutes it was succeeded by a convulsive motion in the hands and feet. In a few moments she opened her eyes, & uttered a piercing scream. The faculty were instantly called in, and in the space of a few days her health was completely re-established.—The account which she gave of her situation is extremely curious. She said that she appeared to dream that she was dead, but that she was sensible to every thing that was passing round her, and distinctly heard her friends bewailing her death; she felt them envelope her in the shroud, and place her in the coffin. This sensation gave her extreme agony, and she attempted to speak, but her soul was unable to act upon her body. She describes her sensations as very contradictory, as if she was not in her body at one and the same instant. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes, or to speak. The agony of her mind was at its height when she heard the funeral hymn, and found that they were about to nail down the lid of the coffin. The horror of being buried alive gave a new impulse to her mind, which resumed its power over its corporeal organization, and produced the effects which excited the notice of those who were about to convey her to a premature grave."—*European Magazine.*

FEMALE SEMINARY.

We have observed, by a late advertisement in the National Gazette, that Professor Ethan A. Andrews, of New Haven, Con. is about to establish in that city a Female Seminary, to be called the "New Haven Young Ladies' Institute." "The course of instruction is to be so extensive, and the mode of prosecuting the studies so thorough, as to afford to young ladies the means of acquiring a systematic education strictly adapted to their sex, and at the same time, not inferior in value to what may be gained by the other sex in our Gymnasia and Colleges. It is believed, not only that the highest intellectual and moral cultivation is consistent with the acquisition of every desirable accomplishment, but that the principal value and attraction of the latter depend upon their union with the former. While, therefore, unusual pains will be taken to cultivate the faculties of the mind, and to communicate useful information, unremitted efforts will be made to produce a correspondent elegance of manners."

From a long and intimate acquaintance with Professor Andrews, we can venture the assertion that no man could be more eminently qualified "both in character and in talents, for such an undertaking." If the possession of a vigorous and richly-stored mind, if an uncommon power of communicating to the minds of students the benefits of instruction, and of rendering the dry and abstruse portions of science, entertaining and delightful, if suavity of manners and amenity of disposition, can claim the confidence of the public, we know of none that would stand more conspicuous than that amiable gentleman.

Perhaps nothing need be said respecting the peculiar advantages which would be offered by New Haven for an Institution of the kind contemplated. There are but few who are not acquainted at least by report, with the beauty of his situation and splendor of its scenery, with the moral and literary character of its inhabitants, with the advantages to be derived from the presence of its noble Seminaries of learning, and with the excellence of its climate.—*Balt. Post.*

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Raleigh, 1st of October, 1829.

A.
Abington Rev. Wm. 2.
Allen Benjamin
Alford John
Ashley William
Avery Aaron
Averyt Samuel
B.
Bobbit Green 2.
Blodget B. 2.
Brown John 2
Bydie Mary 2.
Bevers Thomas
Bolton Wilson
Brown Jas. H.
Byrd Jethro
Broadwell John
Buffaloe James
Brown Anthony
Butler Sarah
Barksdale Thomas H.
Bashford Alexander
Barker Thomas
Baily Samuel
Bailey Israel
Bennedict Rev. Alanson
Bennedict Ann
Brasfield Alfred
Briggs Joseph
C.
Carpenter Dan. 2.
Cole William H.
Collins Urias
Crudup Josiah
Clerk Wake C. Court
Chapman John L.
Corn Temperance
Carew John C.
D.
Dowd Rev. Patrick W.
Dowb Rev.
Dunan Gustavus 2.
Dunn Jeremiah
Drake Arch'd. G.
Dilliard Wiley
Davis Walter
E.
Ellis William
Eastwood Margaret
Ellington Kindred
Evans Daniel
Ellis Frederick C.
Evans Enoch
F.
Ferrel Rev. James 2.
Fowler James
Fort James
Fort William
Fuller Thomas
Fowler Joseph
Fenner Arthur
Folger William H.
Faleyham Matthew
G.
Gales & Son
George Abner 2.
Graves John C.
Garret Martha M.
Gilbert James
Gooden Daniel
Gooden George
H.
Hancock Claresso
Hunter John (Col.)
Hutchins Isaac
Hodgin Macare H. A.
Donalson
Holoman Isah
Holliway Dr. John
I.
Ivy Nathan
J.
Jewel Benjamin H.
Jewel Nancy
Jones Augustin
Jones Jesse
Jones Lemmy H.
Jones David
Johnson Edmond
Jarrel Wiley P.
Jennings John D.
K.
Kyle Jeremiah
L.
Lawrin Martha
Larke James
Lassiter Miles
Lewis James
Lea Julia
M.
Malone Caleb 2.
McPheeters Rev. Dr. 2.
Martin James
Medlin Cader
Morecocke Edward
Megeha Thomas
Moore Mary
Moore James
Miller Henry
N.
Nance James
Nall Martin
Nash George
Norwest Doctor
Nichols Williams
Nichols Willie
O.
Olive James
P.
Price Thomas 2.
Price Needham
Partain Drury
Pilconter Anthony
Pope Willie
Pugh Martha
Pate Edmond
Parrish William
Pullen Turner
Pollard Benjamin
Powel Robert
R.
Robertson Wiley 2.
Rencher Daniel G.
Rhodes William B.
Ruffin M. Caroline
Rigsbe James
Robinson Wm. A.
S.
Simmons Wiley 2.
Smith John A. 2.
Sugg Betsey
Sugg Elizabeth
Sugg Joshua (Major)
Snelling William
Scott Thomas
Shaw John
Schaub Susanna
Saltmarsh Orlando
Secretary State N. C.
Smith Fanny
Smith Simon
Smith John
Sheriff of Wake N. C.
Spikes Starter
Segraves Charles
Simms Berry D.
Sims Allen
Sudbury John W.
Sanders Reuben
Simons Elizabeth
Simons Henry
T.
Thompson Joseph R. 2.
Thompson James
Todd Moses
Thrower Jesse
Terry William
Tattle Joseph P.
U.
Upchurch Beatis
Upchurch Nathan
Utley Burwell
Utley Allen
V.
Vandagriff Eliza
Y.
Yates & McIntyre 3.
W.
Walton John
Walton Martha
Warren Nathaniel 2.
Wheaton Sterling jr.
Wheaton Sarah O.
Whitfield Mary
Whitworth Allen
Wilson Polly
Whitly Daniel R.
Watson James
Wood Nancy & Harriet
Wright Levy
Woodfork Richard
Williams Nancy
Whitaker Thos. G.
Whitaker Henry 3.
Watkins Riley.

T. G. SCOTT, P. M.

☞ Persons applying for Letters will please say they have been advertised.

State of North-Carolina.

Pitt County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
August Term, 1829.
John Wadsworth *vs.* James Odom.
Original attachment returned levied on land, &c.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, James Odom, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Odom appear before the Justices of our next Court for the County of Pitt, at the Courthouse in Greenville, on the first Monday of November, replevy the property or plead to issue, final judgment will be taken and the property levied on condemned, subject to the plaintiff's demand. Witness, James Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at Greenville, the first Monday of August, A. D. 1829.

JAMES SHEPPARD, Clk.

Price ad. $2 75

Superior Court of Law.

Chatham County. Fall Term, 1829.
Alfred Vestal & others *vs.* Thos. Vestal & others
Petition for the division of Lands of William Vestal, dec.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Vestal, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that notice be published in the Raleigh Register for six months of the filing of the Petition, and that the said John Vestal, at the next term of this Court, on the 3d Monday of March next, plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

CHAS. J. WILLIAMS,
Clerk Sup. Court.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Granville county, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, in the town of Oxford, on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next, it being the 2d day of the County Court, the following Real Property, belonging to the Estate of Richard Taylor, dec'd. viz:

A Tract of Land containing between 7 and 8 hundred acres, (uncleared) it being a part of the tract on which the said Richard died; situated on the waters of Tar River, 7 miles south of Oxford. Three hundred acres of this tract is first rate Tobacco land; the remainder is free, productive, and remarkably well timbered. Bonds with approved securities will be required, payable at one or two years, each for $1,000. For the residue, (should there be any) like bonds and securities, payable in 3, 4 and 5 years. The whole of said bonds to bear interest after the expiration of one year, and the interest on the last three bonds to be paid as it accrues. The said tract, should it be found to suit the convenience of purchasers, will be sold in parcels; in which event like bonds and securities in the proportion of the prices at which said parcels may sell, will be required.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land of 68 acres, in and adjoining the Village of Williamsborough, at present occupied by Bishop Ravenscroft. This tract has good improvements—situated in a pleasant grove, and convenient to a first rate Spring. It has a sufficient number of acres in wood-land to keep up a continued supply of fire wood. Bonds with approved securities payable in 1, 2, and 3 years, to bear interest after the expiration of the first year, will be required.

JNO. C. TAYLOR, Comm'r.

Sept. 21st, 1829. 11 ts.

The Raleigh Star and Newbern Spectator will insert the foregoing advertisement *twice*, and forward their bills to me, at Williamsboro'.

J. C. T.

NOTICE.

MRS. SARAH GLENDENNING, late of Granville county, formerly resident in Raleigh, has lately died intestate. Many of her next of kin reside at a distance from this place, and I do hereby notify all persons concerned, that at the expiration of two years from the 1st May, 1829, as prescribed by law, I shall be ready and willing to settle the said Estate.—The Administration of said Estate having been committed to me by the County Court of Granville County in May 1829.

I will attend to all communications (*post paid*) which may be addressed to me at Raleigh, N. C.

PARKER RAND, Adm'r.

Wake county, 21st May, 1829. 74 6m

NOTICE.

WAS taken up and committed to the Jail of this county, on the 2d of March last, a negro man supposed to be a Slave, who calls himself SAMUEL WILKINS, and says that he was bound an apprentice to Wm. Mosely, of Norfolk, Va. and that he ranaway from the said Mosely before his term of apprenticeship had expired. The said negro has been in this county 5 or 6 years, and has passed during that time as a free man; he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, and coal black. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES PALMER, Jailor.

Windsor, Bertie county, June 9.
Price adv. $7. 82-6m.

NOTICE.

FOUND in my Store, some time since, a Note made by T. P. Berryhill, and Samuel B. Hill, to John Mullis, sen'r. for the sum of $70, dated 20th Oct. 1827, payable 12 months after date. The owner can have the same by applying to me and paying for this advertisement.

HU. McKENZIE.

Morven, N. C. 7th Sept. 1829. 7

Roanoke Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company, will be held at Weldon, on the first Monday of November next, being the 2d day of the month.

A. JOYNER, Sec'y.

Sept, 10. 8 3t

Haywood's Manual,

Brought up to the present time.

J. GALES & SON have just published an APPENDIX to Haywood's Manual, which embraces the Laws passed since the year 1819, under distinct heads, in alphabetical order, including those of last Session, which renders the Work complete.

For this addition to the Manual, no extra charge will be made. The Book will be sold at Five Dollars as heretofore.

Orders will be instantly attended to.

Sept. 12, 1829.

State of North-Carolina.

Bertie County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1829.
Elijah Rayner, Adm'r. &c. *v.* Blount B. Ruffin.
Original attachment returned "John Ruffin garnisheed."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Blount B. Ruffin resides out of the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Registerfor three months that unless the said Blount B. Ruffin make his personal appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Bertie at the Courthouse in Windsor, on the second Monday of November next, and replevy, final judgment will be taken against him.

By order of Court.

2 3m E. A. RHODES, Clk.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his HOUSE & LOTS in the Town of Oxford, with the LAND adjoining—about 200 acres—of which about 60 acres are Woodland. The House is 52 by 40 feet, commodious, and well finished throughout, having 4 rooms with fire places on each floor, with a wide passage on each—a garret distributed into closets and two comfortable rooms; and a cellar under the whole divided into several apartments. It is situated in a most beautiful grove of Oaks: attached to it is a large Falling Garden furnished with fruits selectedfrom the north—an Ice-House constructed of rock—a stone Spring-House—a Well of excellent water in the yard—an Office in the yard suitable for a Lawyer, and every necessary Outhouse, all in good repair.

Also, a TANYARD now in operation, which might give employment to 8 or 10 hands, having 10½ acres of land attached to it; and on the premises is a comfortable two story Dwelling, with every convenience for a family residence. A better constructed Yard is seldom seen any where. This property will be disposed of on reasonable and accommodating terms.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN.

Oxford, Sept. 1. 5oaw tf

Just Received

Faber's Difficulties of Romanism
Scott's Family Bible, in 6 vols. 8vo.
The History and Mystery of Methodist Episcopacy, by *Alex. M'Caine.*
A Defence of the Truth as set forth in the History and Mystery of Methodist Episcopacy, by the same person.

JOS. GALES & SON.