

## THE REGISTER.

RALIERGIE ST. C.

PRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1840.

Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

FOR PRESIDENT. VILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Breats—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. JOHN TYLER.

NATIONAL THE STATES WHERE SLAVERY DOES REMOVE IT, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE ARE IMMEDIATRLY INTERESTED."-Gen. Har-

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET. Col. CHARLES McDowell, of Burke county. Gen. JAS. WELLBORN, of Wilkes. 3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln. 4 DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan. 5. JAMES MERANE, of Caswell. 6. Hon, ABBAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham.

7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore. 8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange. 9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake. 10. Col. WILLIAM L. Lone, of Halifax. 11. Wx. W. CHERRY, of Bertie. 12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons. 13. Josian Cottans, of Washington 14. JAMES W. BEYAN, of Carteret.

15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hanover the Election is on the 12th Nov.

Delegates o the Whig Convention rom the several Conressional Districts of of the fair daughters of Ohio were present. he State, (those especiwithin convenient reach of a Printing Office) are most earnestly request- ry latch unfastened. and supply themselves n sufficient number to furnish each County. n former Presidential Elections, many votes have been lost in conseets, and the impracticability of furnishing writ-

The Members of the Raleigh Tippecanoe Club are especially requested to convene at their Log Cabin on Saturday (the 3d inst.) at 11 o'clock precisely, to march to the Capitol, where the ceremony of presenting the Banner from the will take place.

ten ones in sufficient

quantity.

To afford the hands employed in this Office (all of whom are genuine Whigs) an opportunity of participating in the Ceremonies of the State Convention, no Paper will be issued from this Office on Tuesday next. On Friday, we hope to be able to give a full account of the whole affair. As we have never before asked such an indulgence from our patrons, we are certain it will be extended most cheerfully.

Delegates to the Whig Convention, desirous of procuring Documents for distribution among the People, will please apply at this Office.

THE CONVENTION.

Our City is quite in a bustle, making preparation for the fifth. It is now certain that several Delegations will arrive to morrow evening (Saturday.)

Gen. JOHN I. PASTEUR, of Newbern, Chief Marshal, arrived here on Tuesday, and is busily engaged

in his agrangements for the occasion. Every indication promises a brilliant and glorious

O Mr. MATTHEW McCULLERS and Mr. GRAY Janus, of this County, seem quite offended with the Editor of this paper, because in the appointment of hundreds of Committee men for our great Convention, their names were included. If the Editor of the Register had been present, when the Committees were appointed, he assures them they would have been

spered their complaint. THE THEATRE.

In addition to the other attractions which will be offered during the Convention, our Theatre will be opened for a night or two by a Company which has taken it for the season. There are some excellent 3rformers among them; and as there will probably hundre's here who have never been in a regular pire, fine opportunity will be afforded for gratihingtheir curiosity.

LOG CABIN MEETING.

Our Tippecanoe Club had a brilliant Tuesday last. It was addressed at considerable length by WILLIAM B. SEEPARD, Esq. Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimons, and more briefly by Grones E. BADORR, Esq. Mr. S. is distinguished by a fine elocution, and on the present occasion was exceedingly animated. He spoke for more than an hour, and exposed with great effect the dangerous and fatal tendency of the measures of this Administration. He ridiculed in inimitable style the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren and his supporters to the claims of exclusive Democracy, and showed how his practices and professions differ. He regarded Gen. HARRISON'S election as certain, and exhorted all, not already in the Republican fold, to enter while there was room and before the day of grace was past. The whole Speech was received with enthusiastic approbation. Mr. Badger briefly followed and paid a handsome and merited tribute to the excellence of Mr. Shepard's

We publish to-day, with pleasure, the speech delivered by General HARRISON before the Miami Convention, in Ohio, on the 10th inst. Had the veterar Hero never said anything else, this speech would have stamped him as one of the purest Republicans and firmest Patriots in the land. Every line of it breathes the spirit of the best days of the Republic. Those who heard the veteran on this interesting occasion TOLATION OF A SOLEMN COMPACT, DO ANY THINE | say, that he looked well and in excellent health, and spoke for near two hours, with a fervor and animation belonging rather to youth than to age. The fire of his eye is not dimned, nor has the strength of hi manly intellect abated. The speech should be read and studied by every citizen of the United States. If the General's enemies desire to make up an issue of "ability" between Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, we can only say that the latter in his pulmiest days never produced a document that was to be compared in execution with this effort of "imbecile old age."

> GEN. HARRISON IS AMONG THE PROPER literally His whole journey to the Dayton Convention from Cincinnati, appears to have been like a triumphant procession. He was accompanied by ex-Governor Metcalf, both riding on fine steeds throughout. 'The long train of Western teams was stopped at Sydney, (Shelby County) by an immense gathering of the People; and the old veteran addressed them for an hour. A great portion of the multitude then joined the train in its progress, which was again stopped at Urbana, where acres of People had assembled to welcome itthe lowest estimate of numbers being 20,000, as the Urbana Citizen of the 9th assures us. At least 5000

Here again the procession received an addition of thousands, and when it reached Dayton, the whole lly who do not live body there assembled in Convention covered TEN were there more than two-thirds of the People on the ground. Every house with a flag was a hotel without price—the strings of every door being out, and eve-

The return of the party, (after the two days at Dayed to call at this Office, ton) was characterized by similar exhibitions of the popular feeling. On Saturday merning the General addressed an assembly of 8000 at Lebanon, 22 miles with Electoral Tickets from Dayton, and as he proceeded the roads were lined with teams and on horseback, banners and flags marking the whole distance. It is said that at no time was the cavalcade less than a mile in length. Thus goes the man of the people-whom they delight to honor.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The National Intelligencer of the 25th ult. contains a very interesting Article from one of its well-informed Correspondents, accompanied with a Map quence of inability to of the disputed Territory, by the British Commis sioners, which comes to conclusions, drawn from their procure printed Tick- own Map, directly opposite to those of the Commis sioners. The Editors remark, however, "that the most positive convictions, on the one side or the other, do not at all approximate matters to a settlement between parties who must meet upon a common ground before the matter can be adjusted-peaceably we mean; and as to any other than a peaceable adjustment of it, if there be any man in either country who desires to see it, he is a madman, upon whose propensity to mischief a strait-jacket would be a wholesome restraint. We trust that we shall all keep cool on this subject; and that, in the end, each party, however positive in its own convictions, will be found ready to acquiesce with cheerfulness in the result of the arbitration to which. failing other attempts at adjustment, it has been agreed between the two Governments again to submit the

We have the " Eastern Argus," printed at Portland Maine, on the 22d September. That paper confirms Ladies of Raleigh to the Club the intelligence that Kent (Whig) is elected Governor, but by a smaller majority than was at first supposed. We have the Legislature and four members of Congress. In two Districts, where no choice was effected, it is confidently believed that the whigs will be elected at the next trial, giving us six to their two. Well does the Argus remark-

"The result of the late election in this State-start ling like the death-knell to a convict, to the party in power, and joyously brilliant to their opponents— speaks a lesson of practical wisdom to all, such as is seldom read in events of human origin and accom-

POSTSCRIPT.

By last night's Eastern Mail. We received last night the Boston papers of Tuesday morning, bringing the latest accounts from Maine. It will be seen that the returns are all in, and that Kent is elected Governor by 345 majority over Fair-

From the Boston Atlas, Sept. 22, MAINE ELECTION. The victory in Maine is complete. Mr. Kent lected Governor by a majority of between three and four hundred votes. Every town and plantation has

been received, and the result is as follows: For Edward Kent, For John Fairfield,

45,052.

Kent's majority, 345.
Such is the intelligence brought last night from Bangor. Nothing certain has been ascertained respecting the election of a member of Congress in Washington and Hancock. No doubt is entertained of Noyes' election.

All the glorious news we have been publishing for the last few days is wholly confirmed. An hundred guns were fired upon the Common yesterday in hon-or of this brilliant and most unexpected victory.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS. For the Whigs of Maine were fired from the New York Battery in the afternoon of the 22d inst, by their brother Whigs of that city.

HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq. of Washington, in this State, has become Associate Editor of the "North Carolina Standard." Mr. Toole is a Lawyer, with a reputation for ability, and having also the advantage, it is said, of considerable practice as a writer.

A WORD IN SEASON.

We were about preparing a paragraph on the subject treated of in the subjoined article from the "STAR;" but this is so much to the purpose, that we adopt it as

Let every Whig be at his Post !- The 16th of November is the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Legislature of this State. We hope every Whig member will be here, ready to answer to his The election of Speakers, let it be borne in mind, is a matter of great importance, and will take place on the first day. We would call the attention of the Senators especially to the fact, that the Whigs have but a small majority in that branch of the Legislature; and it is highly important that every one of them should be in his seat when the roll is called. The absence of a single Senator may give the Administration party an advantage which all experience has proved they would not scruple to employ in fiance of the will of the people and every principle of fairness and justice. Every Van Buren man will, we doubt not, be present; and no excuse, short of absolute impossibility, will justify the failure of any Whig to be at his post, AT THE TIME.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM MACHINERY The improvement consists in the saving of heat by onsuming the smoke of the fire. The projector, Mr. Bennet, is an uneducated man who, on first seeing Steam Engine, was struck with the great loss of heat which passed up the chimney or smoke-pipe. This mpression led him to make experiments, which have at length, enabled him to effect his object. And the Steamboat Eureka, having been fitted with an Engine, as improved by the introduction of this new principle. sailed a few days ago from Philadelphia for Stoning ton, in Connecticut, with a company of gentlemen on board to witness the experiment. She left Philadelphia a few moments after 8 A. M. with a moderate reeze ahead, and in one hour and thirty-five minutes passed Sands Point which is called 25 miles, but which, according to Burr's survey, is 22 miles-performing about 14 miles an hour. She passed Huntington Light, called 45, but measuring 43 miles, in three hours and ten minutes, or about 14 miles an hour. After this, the revolutions of the wheel were less, and it was evident there was a difficulty in her machinery. She however, performed satisfactorily, but with less speed. She reached Stonington in good time, having consumed the astonishing small quantity of three and five eighth cords of wood. From Stonington she started to return, when the same difficulty was found in the machinery, and it was determined to stop and ascertain the cause. This was done by taking off the head of the cylinder, when, to the astonishment of all, a blacksmith's hammer was found inside, and so great was the working of the engine, it was broken in two. The surprise was, that the machine, under these circumstances, worked at all. On the renewal of the fire. the machinery resumed its previous working, and the speed of the boat was as great as ever. She returned to Philadelphia, burning but three cords of wood-having performed a most triumphant trip of experimentperforming to the entire and perfect satisfaction of all on board, having consumed but one-sixth of the wood used in the present Steam-engines in passing the same distance. This we believe is the first great experiment of this principle, and thousands who have studied it must be gratified at its success.

AN IMPORTANT LAW CASE has been decided by Judge Bermudez, of the Probate Court of New Oreans. The point of law arose in the settlement of the estate of Alexander Milne, recently deceased who left an immense estate to be distributed in accordance with the directions of his last will. Among other testamentary dispositions, was a legacy of one hundred thousand dollars to the city of Fochabers, in Scotland, the birthplace of the testator.

An application to the court of probates for the be quest, was made in due form by the Duke of Richmond, to whom, it seems the city of Fochabers belongs. His grace, at least, is the feudal lord of the corporation, and claims the legacy as his own. To this application the heirs and other legatees of Milne, made strenuous opposition.

The decision of the Court was against the claim of

The heirs of Milne, opposed his claim, on the ground that the Duke, and the city of Fochabers, being aliens, were incapable of taking the bequest, which was there-

The law on which the opponents relied, is contained the 1577th article of the Lousiana code. It declares that donations inter vivos and mortis causa, may be made in favor of a stranger, when the laws of the country do not prohibit similar dispositions from being made in favor of a citizen of Louisiana.

In this case it was held, that the legacy of Milne was what the Scottish law describes as heritable property being a bequest secured upon real estate. Other legacies by the deceased, and to which he gave a preference in the order of payment over this, had exhausted the personal estate of the testator except, certain notes secured by real estate. It appears that a citizen of Louisiana could not have received, under the law of Scotland, a bequest left to him in that country under such circumstances, and as the Lousiana law allows such donations to a stranger only when the laws of his country do not prohibit a similar gift to a citizen of that State, the Court decided that the Duke and the city of Fochabers could not take under the will of

GEN. SCOTT'S OPINION OF GEN. HARRISON Saratoga Springs, Aug. 20, 1840.

DEAR SIR: Your complimentary letter of the 10th instant, inviting me on the part of the Harrison Com mittee of Correspondence for Butler county, to visit you, and be present at a Convention in Pittsburgh, has

A tour through the Keystone State would be highly interesting to me, but my public duties at this time forbid, and I ought to add, that as an officer of the Federal Government, I early prescribed to myself the rule to abstain from taking an active part in the conflict of politics. Hence in thirty-two years, I have not once een to the Polls, or to a party meeting. This official eserve has, however, never prevented me from discusing in the spirit of a freeman, in the casual intercourse of society, the merits of all public men and public measures of my time. Thus it has often fallen in my way to bear zealous testimony to the distinguished services of General Harrison, both as a statesman and a soldier With those services I have long been familiar, and can only attribute to gross ignorance or to party malignity the recent imputations to which you allude.

If at the end of the late war with Great Britain, or at the end of that so successfully waged by Gen. Wayne against the Northwestern Indians, any person had shamelessly impeached the courses of Gen. Harrison, he would, I am fully p patriotism but his courage denied by every every honest hearted American. It was never my fortune to serve in the field with Gen. Harrison. But I well remember the admiration entertained by my immediate associates in arms for the Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the River Thames. This sentiment as far as I ever knew or believed, was common throughout our Armies, both officers and men placing him, with one accord, in the class of our most gallant and successful commanders.

Without meaning to violate the self-imposed restriction mentioned above, I cannot, being directly appeal-ed to by your respectable committee, withhold this humble testimony from an old brother soldier who has been so unjustly assailed in this late day of his fair

I remain, my dear Sir, with high respect, your obe-WINFIELD SCOTT. SAMUEL A. PURYLANCE, Esq. on behalf of Tippeca-

noe Club of Butler Co. Pa.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

We understand that at Johnston Superior Court, this week, Mr. CHARDES G. SERPARD addressed his constituents at some length on the political topics of the day. Mr. MANLY, Whig Elector for the District, being quite indisposed, Mr. H. W. MILLER; of this City was called on to reply. This, he did so very effectually, that Mr. Shepard found it necessary to explain and amplify. But he took nothing by this move, for Mr. Miller again rejoined with more power than before, and had the last word. Indeed, we un- should be known in this country, especially derstand that our young townsman acquitted himself with such signal ability, that his friends were more than gratified—they were delighted.

The Merchants' meeting as an offset to the preten ded Merchants' meeting, will be held in Wall stree on the Exchange, in New York, on Monday the 26th inst. From 25,500 to 3,000 merchants sign the call with their places of business annexed. Daniel Webster will address them. The attempted introduction of Locofoism upon the New York Exchange was a sad mismove for Mr. Van Buren, so far the city of New York is concerned, and the success of the move for the market abroad depends upon the capacity of the art of humbug. The merchants in New York needed a shove like this to wake them up for November, says the New York corre-pendent of the National Intelligencer.

The Hon. Lewis Williams, on Tuesday vening last, arrived in our town, on his way Northward. A number of the citizens of the place were not willing that he should pass without paying him some token of respect for his long and faithful services in his country's cause, and his firm and unwavering support of Republican principles. A collection of citizens of this place assembled in front of the Hotel where Mr. Williams had stopped, and enthusiastically called for him; he made his appearance, and responded to their call in a short but good speech. Mr. Williams has been in the United States House of Representatives the longest of any of its present Members.

Greensboro' Patriot.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS .- The next election which is to come upon the tapis, (we are reminded by the Journal of Commerce) takes place on the 5th of this month, in Georgia, for nine Congress men, (elected by general ticket) and members of the State Legislature. There is no election for Governor this year.

Maryland comes next. Her election is held on the 7th of October, and will be for delegates to the lower House of the Legis-

lature, and also for seven Senators. the 13th of the same month: In Ohio, for Governor, 19 members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature; in Pennsylvania for members of Congress and of the Legislature, who elect the Governor. The Congressional election in New Jersey does not take place till November.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The barque Eugenia, Captain James Biscoe, arrived at New York on Friday morning. She left Vera Cruz on the 26th Au-

The Government conducta, consisting of about \$300,000, had left Mexico on the 19th August, destined for Vera Cruz, at Which place money had become exceedingly scarce, owing to recent revolutionary movements of the Federal party at the capital.

The revolt of the 5th and 6th regiments, on the 15th July, had been compromised and settled on the 27th-the lives of those concerned being guarantied by the Supreme Government; but the principal chiefs had received their passports to quit the country,

and were preparing to leave. President Bustamente had asked to be invested with extraordinary powers, but which Congress had not granted on the 19th August. His Ministers had sent in their resignation, but continued to discharge the otism in the subjoined remarks of the Amerfunctions of their respective offices.

Tranquility prevailed at Tampico on the 9th of August-a revolt of the troops having been anticipated.

The Texian navy, or a part thereof, under the command of Commodore Moore, was cruising off Vera Cruz on the 24th August; but not, as supposed, with any hostile

Another distressing Fire in New Orleans. -The New Orleans Bee of Tuesday morning last says, that on Monday night a fire broke out in Bagatelle street, which consumed fifteen or twenty dwellings, kitchens, and back-buildings. The fire originated in a house in Craps street and extended to Bagatelle, from thence the flames destroyed nearly all the buildings on the right hand side of Bagatelle street to Union. The half of the square was destroyed. The amount of losses, although not considerable, will be severey felt by the unfortunate sufferers

Starting Children in the World .- Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparngly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives s like tving bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom-Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him.-See too that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern men, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies .-You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, the better.

The Boston Courier states, " We are authorized by the Treasurer of the late Monument Fair to say that sufficient progress has been made in the settlement of the various accounts to authorize the belief that the nett proceeds will not fall short of twenty-five thousand dollars. It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we make this annunciation. The Monument will now go up. Whosoever lives three years will witness its compleSEASONABLE REFLECTIONS.

From the National Gazette:

Geh. Cass has used, as is generally known, the advantages of his position as Minister to the Court of Louis Philippe to make observations upon the condition of France, which he has published, within a few months, in a small volume. The following is a passage from it, which may be new to many readers, mentioning facts which at this time: The matter is concerning the army system of France, and exhibits in strong light the state of society throughout the kingdom, as it must necessarily be when every man is subject to do military duty for seven years, at the very period of life when his habits of industry and business and his domestic associations as husband and father should be formed.

"It is difficult for an American to conceive an idea of the true state of the working class, upon whose pas sion these men continually operate. Perhaps thirty cents a day, or a little more, may be the average price of labor throughout France; and out of this the work-man must clothe and feed himself. And then come the seasons of interruption, when work is almost dis-continued, and when the starving mechanics are thrown upon the community, to seek the support of life as they can. With us, every honest industrious man car reasonably expect to provide something in the meridian of life for its decline. By emigrating westward, he can procure a piece of land, and close his days sutrounded by his family. But such an occurrence in Europe would be little short of a miracle; and in this reasonable expectation of an eventful acquisition of property in our country, with the moral stimulus which accompanies it, and in this despair of the future which seems almost inseparable from the condition of a European laborer, I trace one of the mest striking distinct tions between a new society and an old one, and one or more of our surest guaranties for the perpetuation THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, of our institutions.

"An illustration confirmatory of this state of things is furnished by the law of conscription. By this law every young man, after the age of twenty years, is lieble to serve in the army. He draws for his chance of enrolment, and is then called as his number and the exigencies of the public service may require. He served seven years precisely, at the time of life when he ought to be forming himself for his eventful duties, and laying the foundation of any respectability he may hope to acquire. It is precisely the period which, with us, if lost, would be lost irreparably. The average annual demand of conscripts in France, to keep the army at its requisite number, is eighty thousand; and this immense amount is every year drawn from the class of the population in the very spring-time of life, to be returned—such of them indeed as have the luck, good or bad, as it may be, to return—seven years after, without any preparation for eventful usefulness.

"But the most remarkable fact in all this institution is the pay which these forced soldiers receive—a pay which, after making the deductions which go to the residence here, for the melioration of the existing institutions of the country, a single allusion to this great est of all practical oppressions And I cannot account for this apparent indifference to a subject which strikes every American with astonishment, unless it results from the conviction that a bare support is all the labor-ing classes can procure by the most fortunitie exertion, and that this may as well be in the army as else

Such is the system in France, and with certain modifications in other countries of Europe; the governments of which on account of its operation are said to be "strong." To our apprehension a large standing army is at once an index of a despotism feeble in itself, and resting for support upon the arms of the soldiery. Just in this particular does our republican institutions differ from all other forms of civil polity in existence. Its strength is intrinsic. Its safeguard is the affections of the people: Every where but in the United States the municipal authorities are protected from the people; here they are protected by the people. The operation of laws among us is through respectful acquiescence in the necessity and justice of them. In foreign countries it is through the organized edercion of a military force. There is a spirit of truth and patriican Sentinel, which we warmly commend The subject is kindred to the matter in hand Where, but in this Union-which ruffian scribblers abroad have held as semi-savage-where but here would thousands and tens of thousands of men peaceably assemble, peaceably discuss questions of the most exciting temporary interest to the mass, and peaceably disperse to their homes, as men do daily throughout our vast territory? Republicanism needs than this no higher culogy; no better proof that its foundations are eternal truth and equity:

"It must certainly be regarded as a most gratifying ign, that with all the excitement which now pervad he country from one end to the other, on the Presi dential question, there is little to offend or alarm th lovers of good order, or threaten the security of repub licanism. Millions of people are in unrestrained mo-tion, and even ferment. Frequent conventions of zealous partisans, attended by ten, twenty, or forty thousand, listening for hours, and sometimes days, to the most impassioned, earnest, and eloquent orators, are held in all parts of the land, and nearly with as much order and quietness as a Sabbath gathering for religious purposes. No other country in the land could do it.— The most stable nation of Europe would reel like drunkard-would be convulsed with revolution and drenched with blood, in such an experiment upon the populace. Think of such conventions in Paris or London, with all their note of preparation, with all their pageantry, and all their freedom and eloquence of speech. and you think of a revolution. To the enemies of republican forms, the political agustions of this country may appear precursive of this end. To us, it is the most assuring token of permanence and power, that a great people assembling, as is the wont of ours, like waves or storm clouds, are yet so far the intelligent masters of their passions, that they can deliberate and retire from the most exciting gatherings in peace and

> SOCIAL INTERCOURSE. BY DANIEL WEBSTER.

We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order-who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society-whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer of draws a thread .-There is nothing so distant from all natural claim as the reluctant, the backward sympathy-the forced smile-the checked conversation-the hesitating compliance-the well off are too apt to manifest to those a little down, with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

BLAMBIRA CIES.

In this City, on Wednesday Evening last, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. EDWARD E. TARRIS, of Petersburg, Virginia, to Miss MARTHA SPEARS GORMAN, of this City. At the seat of Mrs. Jackson, near Florence; Ala. on the 2d uit. Rufus K. Polk, Esq. of Tennesses, to Miss Sarah Jackson, daughter of the late James Jackson.

> THEATRE. GREAT ATTRACTION

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and the ablic in general, are respectfully informed that Mr. Phillips will re-open the Theatre on Saturday evening, Oct. 3d, for a few nights. Being ever anxious to please, and to secure the approbation of his patrons, he has entered into an engagement for a limited period with Mr. DELAROUX of the principal Thetres of Europe and the United St

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, OCT. 3d. Will be presented the popular Melo-Waire our our trule

THE HOUSE OF GLENCAIRN. CLANRONALD, (His first ap) MATTHEW [the Warlock] PHILLIPS Mrs. PHILLIPS ADELA, Counters of Glenouirn

Comic Song "Nice Young Man," Mr. PHILLIPS Mr. Delaroux, the celebrated Delineator, will give

Mr. VANDENHOFF as CATO; as RICHARDHI, Mr. PORREST To conclude with the Story of the Mystified Franch man's account of his Trip to America

To conclude with the laughable Ferce of

A WIFE'S FIRST LESSON. Col. FREELOVE: Mr. LUCKETT.

LADY ELIZABETH: For further particulars, see bills of the day. Tickets 50 cents-Children half price.

BROWN, SHOW & CO. and Walking Shoes, City make. ply of Ladies! Kid Slippen LOST RECEIVED a fresh sup-03-I'V DIES, SHOES1-00

TO the Members of the Legislature:—I shall be prepared to accommodate twenty-five or thirty of you with Board during the session of the Legislature. I have enlarged my Dining Room since 1838, and as I do not expect to take transient boarders, and my house being within two hundred yards east of the Capitol, and no pains or ex-Government for indispensable supplies, amounts to one pense being spared on my part, I do not hesitate to cent a day, twenty-five dollars and a half for seven years' services. And yet this process of military supply services. And yet this process of military supply services are firmly services. was in 1838.

Any Member wishing to keep his horse or horses can do so, as I am prepared to provide for them also.

JOHN HUTCHINGS.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on the 6th of black. She has lost one of her upper fore teeth, and has a remarkably round face. I will pay ten dellars for Hannah if taken in this State and delivered to me or confined in any fail in the State, and twenty dollars if taken out of the State.

JAMES BUNN, Near Wakefield

Sept. 30, 1840.—Stif.

HERE are many persons who would purchase Piano Portes if they could be sure of being suited without having to come to town expressly for the purpose. To such I would say, that there is not the slightest doubt about their being pleased, and all that is necessary in ordering an litstrument, is, just to name the price they wish to give. I have Pienes at almost all prices; and therefore can supply almost all

The character of my instruments is now so well es, tablished that it is entirely unnecessary to publish the numerous letters which I am almost daily receiving rom persons who have bought and tried them.

Having sold about two hindred instruments, all of which have been fulfly tried, I can truly say that their merits have been thoroughly tested.

Book and Piano Forte seller, Petershirg, Va. October 4, 1840:-80:

LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN for sale. Apply at this Office. Sept. 30, 1840,-80tf.

NFORMATION WANTED, of an indi-vidual named Francia Montanti a Spaniard, who speaks very broken English, is of a swarthy complexion, and marked with the small pox. He left Sumner county, Tenn. about the 10th July last, and is supposed to have settled somewhere in North Carolina or Virginia. He is a Segar-makef by trade. Any person having information where said Mumfrey may be found, is requested to communicate the same, without delay, to the undersigned at Nashvilla, Tann. JAMES JOHNSON. Nashville, Sept. 16:

TOUSE & LOT FOR SALE -I will sell or est building to the new Baptist Church. The house is two stories high, with three rooms below and two above stairs, all having fire places. The other buildngs are good and convenient. There is a fine gar den spot sufficiently large. Those wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves A. J. BATTLE Apply to Raisigh, May 19th,840.

AND FOR SALE .- The subscriber wishes to Asell a Tract of Land, consisting of 1200 Acres the South part of this County, near Myatt's Mill. persons desiring to purchase, will do well to examine the said land, as it will be sold on very accommodating terms.

CYRENA WHITAKER.

PLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c. 500 Recomposition, viz: Ledgers, Journals, Registers for Court Day-Books, Invoice, Letter Books, Receipt and B. Books, Memorandum, Bank & Pass Books, Cypheng and Copy Books, &c. &c.

N. B. Book Binding executed in all its varieti with neatness and despatch, &c. T. & H. INO THE PUBLIC.—The Subscriber, to-

tending in a few weeks to go to Taxas for the purpose of practicing Law, would be happy to attend to any business that may be entrusted to him. Persons wishing his services would do will to apply soon, either personally or by letter addressed to Salisbury, as his stay in N. Carolina will be necessarily short. ROLAND JONES

REFERENCES.

September 16th, 1840.

Hon. Joseph Story, Dane Professor in Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mass., Hon. Charles Fisher, Hon. David F. Caldwell, & pf Saliabury; Hon. John Giles, Gen. Samuel P. Patto

Col. Edward Yarbrough.