



"Our's are the plans of fair, delightfull peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, November 23, 1841.

THE PRIZE SHIP.

The prize ship presented by the makers at Wilmington to the Whigs of Surry county, (as the county that gave the largest Whig majority in the State), has, until now, been left exposed to the weather near the Court house in Rockford, and has suffered some slight injury. A suitable building for its accommodation is, however, preparing, into which it is intended to remove it after repairing all damages.

HENRY CLAY.

The papers are filled with rumors of the intended resignation by Mr. CLAY, of his seat in the Senate. Whether they be true or not, we have no means of judging. Of one thing, however, we are certain. The measure of his fame is full, and though, if he remained in the Senate he might make other exertions, he could accomplish nothing that would add lustre to the palm that he has already won.

It is now thirty-five years since Mr. CLAY first appeared in the National Council. In 1806, he entered the Senate of the United States, and since that period either as Senator or Representative, his sentiments upon every great question of National policy have been before the country. His profound views as a Statesman, his patriotism and eloquence, have every year added to his reputation at home and abroad.

Mingling as he has, with little intermission, in all the great debates and political contests which have successively occupied and agitated the National Legislature, his supremacy as "lord of the debate," has been, at every successive onset, the more conspicuous and unquestioned. In those debates, always animated, often angry, and sometimes tumultuous, he has ever stood unshaken; equally firm in the cause of his country, and in the confidence of the Representatives of the People. In all their deliberations upon National policy, he has been listened to as the most sagacious Statesman of the age. Through all the revolutions of Congress, through all the phases of rising and setting, of waxing and waning Statesmen, in and out of it, he always has been the same. His step has ever been onward. Nothing has arrested, nothing impeded it. His march has been in the face of the country, when every eye was upon him. And that country, whose voice can neither be bought nor sold, has pronounced its irreversible decision in his favor, as a sagacious and profound, an eloquent and indefatigable, a pure and incorruptible Statesman!

A NEGRO LEGISLATOR.

In the town of Townsend, Massachusetts, a negro has been elected to the Legislature! At the first election, it happened that the polls were kept open longer than the legal time, and that election is therefore void; but a new meeting was to be called, and if the abolitionists hold out, the negro has been elected. In Massachusetts there is no disqualification as to color, and the negro has agreed to take his seat as a member if elected.

BATHS.

One, now and then, meets with an amusing illustration of this sinking, when you mean to rise. The waxen wings of Icarus, which, instead of making him master of the air, plunged him into the water, was a practical bathos. Of the written bathos, an amusing instance is afforded in the recently published tract of a lady. Describing a storm to which she was exposed on board a vessel, she says—"In spite of earnest solicitations to the contrary, I persisted in remaining upon deck, although the tempest had now increased to so frightful a hurricane, that it was not without great difficulty I could hold up my Parasol!"

As a worthy companion to this little morsel, we copy the following affecting advertisement from an English newspaper: "If this should meet the eye of Emma D—, who absented herself last Wednesday from her father's house; she is implored to return; when she will be met with undiminished love by her almost heart-broken Parents. If, however, nothing can persuade her to listen to their joint appeal—should she never mean to revisit a home where she has passed so many happy years, it is at least expected, if she be not totally lost to all sense of propriety, that she will, without a moment's further delay—send back the key of the Tea-caddy!"

PETERSBURG, NOV. 18.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—It was but the other day that the painful duty devolved upon us, of announcing the destruction by fire of two of our most beautiful edifices—Powell's Hotel and the Presbyterian Church. We have now to record another, which had well nigh proved equally destructive, which broke out half past seven o'clock yesterday morning, on Walnut street, in the Coach Shop occupied by Jno. H. Atkinson, which, with a great deal of timber and unfinished work, was consumed. The fire next caught the frame-house, immediately adjoining, belonging to the Rev. Dr. Syme, which was laid in ashes. It then communicated to four small wooden tenements, also adjoining the Coach Shop, and belonging to Montgomery Lynch, which were also destroyed. Several smaller buildings on the same square were also destroyed. At this stage of the fire, through the noble exertions of some of our worthy citizens, the buildings in the rear of the fire were pulled down, which arrested its further progress.—Several times the Petersburg Rail Road Depot was on fire, but, by the appliances of water and blankets, it, with the Cotton, Tobacco, &c. contained, was saved from the devouring element. The house on the opposite side of the street belonging to William Weeks also caught fire, but was put out, with the roof very much damaged. The Rev. Dr. Syme's house was partly insured, and the furniture was saved in a very damaged state. We understand the house occupied by Mr. Atkinson, and the goods contained in it, were not insured.

THE LOCO FOCO PARTY.

The "Petersburg Statesman" calls upon some Whig paper to define what is meant by the *Loco Foco Party*. The Editor should rather call upon his own side of the house for the desired explanation, inasmuch as the name was solemnly recognized by a late Convention of the "Democrats" in New York. Here is their language:

"Resolved, That we glory in the name of Locofoco. We would raise aloft the genuine LOCOFOCO FLAG; we would let it stream in the wind from every liberty pole in every town, village, and hamlet in the Union. No dishonor stains it; it is new, and whole and strong."

Extract of a Letter from Anson County.

"I trust to you that the Whigs in these parts stand firm. I know not of the defection of one, out of 1100 in Anson. Further, I know not one that is satisfied with the course of President Tyler. Their complaints are heard only in low murmurs as yet, but if the President does not act upon Whig principles at the approaching session of Congress, you will hear a general burst of indignation, such as you have not yet witnessed; compared with it, all that has been said in Congress or by Members of Congress, will be considered mild and conciliatory."

☞ The King of Sardinia contemplates cutting a tunnel through the Alps, a distance of 25,000 feet.

CLOSE SHAVING.

Representatives were chosen in not less than eight Towns in Massachusetts, at the late election, by one majority.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The Raleigh Register proposes the 24th of January as the day for the meeting of a State Convention at Raleigh to nominate a Candidate for the office of Governor of the State, and concert measures for maintaining the supremacy of our party and principles at the election next August. There can be no objection to the day, and we suppose it will be agreed to nem. con.—Fayetteville Observer.

A very intelligent and highly respectable gentleman in the country, who has always been opposed to a national Bank, was asked how he stood affected in politics at the present juncture. His reply was, that he was still opposed to a Bank—for the sake of consistency—but he believed the Whigs were honest—and honesty in Politics was like charity in Religion—it would cover a multitude of sins. He preferred the Whigs with a Bank infinitely, to the Locos without one.

MISERIES OF TRAVELLERS.

One hour before night to be told that it is five miles to a house—travel several miles, and be assured it is at least seven "good long miles" further. A long day's journey to go—get a late start, and find, after going several miles, that you have forgotten some very important article of luggage—compelled to turn back—roads horrible.

To be benighted, and asking in great haste of a person by the way-side the distance to your intended stage, to have him draw out a reply as if he was singing psalms—besides inquiring your name, residence, destination and profession.

In a strange section of country, on inquiry, told to "keep the plain straight for'ard road,"—go half a mile, and discover three roads, one apparently as plain as the other, and no sign-boards.

A Letter received in this place from Spartanburg, S. C. dated 13th instant, says—"It appears to me that, in a few days past, Stock enough has passed through this place from the West, to supply the two Carolinas. I hear that Pork has been offered at three and a half dollars."

The magnificent new Merchants' Exchange, in New York, has been opened for use.

GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

It has been generally supposed, that this was to be an equestrian statue, but the following from a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, shows what it really is:—

"The famous statue of Washington by Greenough, has been placed in the rotundo of the capital. I confess I have been a good deal disappointed in it, and I think that disappointment will be felt by every one. It seems to be a mere copy of the Jupiter Tonans with the head of Washington. He is seated on a bench, half naked; with some drapery thrown over his legs, and a pair of sandals on his feet—one naked arm in front, holding a sword, which is so ponderous as to require a block of marble to support it. The other is in the attitude of pointing to heaven. The muscles are developed as fully as those of Hercules wielding his club, or those of Sampson pulling down the pillars of the house of the Philistines. The figure is colossal and monstrous, and resembles Mr. Shelley's creation of the monster Frankenstein more than any thing I could imagine. Fancy the noble and modest Washington in a state of nudity, and stripped to the buff like a stage boxer or Roman gladiator and exposed to the gaze of every eye! It is perfectly revolting. The statue weighs fourteen tons, and has been placed in the rotundo in safety."

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. GALES: We can but hail it as among the most auspicious omens in favor of the great Temperance efforts of the day, that a gentleman of such a giant mind as Professor Ware of Cambridge College should be found among its most zealous advocates. Please sir, publish the following short extract from his late excellent sermon on Temperance, delivered before the young gentlemen of the College.—"But let others do as they may; is there any good reason why they should not countenance and abet a cause like this? The same reasons which decide other persons in the community should affect you. If your brothers and companions in other walks of life have good reason to be concerned, your being differently situated does not destroy the force of the reason. If they can manifest any concern, without interfering with their professional duties, you can do the same. If the young men of the Republic, elsewhere, are making it a part of their patriotism, there can be no reason why the young men of a higher education should regard it with apathy. Indeed, why must it not be a reproach to them, if found holding back? If, while the young men who enter the service of society find their good and wise duties, and the counting-room carry into affairs a habit of rigid self-denial, those from our colleges are distinguished for adhering to the self-indulgence which others have abandoned? If the country is to be a gainer by this extraordinary movement; if the fountains of wretchedness and crime are to be in a manner dried up; if happiness, virtue, and prosperity are to be indefinitely increased; if the good and wise are not altogether lonesome in their contemplations, and the community and the church stark mad in their expressions of gratitude to these recent benefactors (Hawkins, Cary &c.) then surely it is becoming that the educated classes should not be found recreant; it must not be that they, entitled to place among the leaders, who always have been, and always must be, treated with a certain deference, as lights of the social order;—it must not be that they forfeit what belongs to them, by backwardness to aid the improvement on which the community prides itself." PHIL0.

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AGRICULTURE.

We observe that our neighbors, the Virginians, are bestowing attention on the subject of Agriculture. Societies, fairs, and periodical works on this subject are getting to be quite frequent; and are beginning to produce a correspondent interest amongst the people. Improvement of land—improvement in stocks as well as an improvement in the modes of cultivation are beginning to be quite observable in many parts of the State. We intend to give our readers the accounts published a few weeks ago, of the proceedings of an Agricultural Society with its Cattle show, its fair and its festival at Richmond. These proceedings show that there are some highminded and liberal individuals—of great intellect and high character, who look upon the cultivation of the earth as the post of honor, and that distinction in this art, is at least the most pure and solid fame, that man can enjoy. It is a fame acquired and enjoyed without envy from others, and without any strictures of our own conscience. It behooves every well-wisher to his country to give currency and weight to these opinions. Instead of trying to get your sons into the professions of Law, Physic and Divinity, which are already crowded, let them be reared to the idea that Farming is the most useful, most intellectual, and certainly the most happy pursuit that man can engage in. The following remarks on the disposition to crowd the professions is taken from an able periodical of Great Britain, and while on this subject, we commend it to the consideration of all who are about to make a selection of an occupation.

"But thousands have died of broken hearts in these pursuits, thousands would have been happier behind the plough, or opulent behind the counter; thousands in the desperate struggle of thankless professions look upon the simplicity of a life of manual labor with perpetual envy; and thousands, by a worse fate still, are driven to necessities which degrade the principles of honor within them, and make up, by administering to the vices of society, the livelihood which was refused to their legitimate exertions."

If this be true in England, how much more true is it in this country. The rush for the learned professions is greater. The qualifications are generally less, and the failures and disappointments are consequently greater. Agriculture, in particular, feels the effect of such a vitiated sentiment. The law in particular, has been called the road to preferment. We admit it, and when a young man is qualified to take a high rank in it, it is a source of profit and honor; but for the humbler aspirants to that vocation, it is too often the road to ruin. It is never the road to peace and happiness. If, instead of pursuing the vain shadows of ambition, more educated young men would fall into the business of agriculture, and would bestow thought as well as labor upon it, we should soon see the beneficial consequences of it.

The subject of these remarks, is to try and get up a spirit favorable to the formation of SOCIETIES and Fairs in our section of the country. With such a soil, and with such industrious habits as we have, such establishments could but have the very best effects. Let some of our leading men put the ball in motion, and we doubt not of good success: The founder of a good permanent Agricultural Society would deserve the thanks of the community.

EDUCATION.

The Free School System in our State, is strictly a Whig measure—the Whigs being solicitous that the people should be educated in order that they may understand the principles upon which our Government is founded, and defend their rights against the wicked designs of bold ambitious men. And now that Free Schools are about going into successful operation, it would not surprise us to see the Van Buren Feds at their old tricks again, winding and twisting—throwing political sunsets, and after the performance of some of these wonderful evolutions, to hear them clamorously asserting that they had ever been the ardent and devoted advocates of Free Schools.

Roanoke Advocate.

The Madisonian speaking of the President, says, that "he knew he was designated by his God to administer the laws" &c. &c. We have heard this kind of "knowledge" attributed to the President before, but we never believed the "soft impeachment."—The "divine right" belongs altogether to Kings, in the estimation of their subjects.—We plain republicans, on this side of the Atlantic, acknowledging that all things are directed by Infinite Wisdom, think it quite sufficient to "know," that the People designate who shall "administer the laws," without seeming to call in any direct interposition of Providence in the matter, or expecting that any such idea should prevail.

TEXIAN EXPEDITION TO SANTA FE.

Advices from Galveston to the 31st ult. received by way of New Orleans, bring intelligence of the arrival of the Texian Santa Fe expedition at its place of destination, after a severe journey, and encountering hordes of hostile Indians whom they had to fight through. The people and authorities of Santa Fe treated the expedition with great respect, and extended towards them all the hospitalities their rude manners were capable of. The subsidy, or rather loan of \$24,000 in specie from the Yucatecos, had arrived at Galveston, and the greatest activity prevailed at the Navy Yard in fitting out the Austin, the Wharton, and the Archer, and steamship Zavala, for an expedition against Mexico.

State of Marriages in London.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Runaway wives 1,132; Runaway husbands 2,348; Married persons legally divorced 4,175; Living in open warfare 17,345; Living in private misunderstanding 13,279; Mutually indifferent 55,240; Regarded as happy 3,175; Nearly happy 127; Perfectly happy 13.

This is a new kind of statistics. We are assured that one of our first moralists is engaged in drawing out a similar account of Paris. It will be curious to see what country may claim the advantage of the matrimonial balance.

DOLLY SPANKER'S LAST.

Our worthy friend, Billy, with the literary complexion, (deep red) puzzled our craniums a few evenings since with the following: "Why is a red herring like an india rubber cloak?" (a Mackintosh.) After pouring over this theological inquiry for a long time, we got it up, when the piscatorial Billy, beaming with good nature, and the remedial sixpence ready between his thumb and fore finger, answered—"Because it keeps you dry."

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A good MILK COW with a young calf. Enquire at this Office. November 22, 1841. 95-41

NEW GOODS.

JOHN T. WEST, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, next Store to the CITY HALL, has just received from New York, his winter supply of Dry Goods, Silks, Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c. SHOES, watered, plaid, striped, figured, embroidered, changeable, and plain. Mouslin de Laines, plain and figured. Merinos, French & English. Bombazines, Alpaccas, American, French and English Calicoes, laid & striped Muslins, Swiss, Mull & Cambridge do. Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Bands and Handkerchiefs, Thread and Cotton Laces, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric and Linens, Insertings and Edgings, Gloves of various kinds, Silk, Woolen and Cotton Stockings, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Flax Thread Needles, Pins, Scissors, &c. &c. Pongee of various colors. Bleached and Unbleached Domestic. Apron Cloths. Woolen Shawls. Kentucky Jeans. Negro Cloths. Brogans from 40 cts. to \$1 25 per pair, &c.

SPUN COTTON.

TEAS—Green and Black. COFFEE—Java and other kinds. SUGAR—Loaf, Lump, and Brown—Ground Ginger, Pepper, Sperm Candles, Palm Soap, Starch, Tobacco, Mrs. Miller's best Scotch Snuff, in bottles and bladders, &c. &c. 4c.

PRINCIPLE SEGARS.

Principle Segars, in quarter boxes. Falla brand. Truly the genuine article. Imported by Holt & Co. New York. Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 23, 1841. 95 if

FEMALE TEACHERS.

I AM requested to obtain situations for several Ladies of unexceptionable character, considerable experience and undoubted qualifications, as Teachers of the various English branches, together with the French Language and Music on the Piano Forte. Salary, \$400, and board for the scholastic year of ten months. Others not so experienced in teaching, but otherwise desirable, \$300 and \$250 and board. Communications addressed to the subscriber, postage paid, will be promptly attended to. E. P. NASH, Book and Piano-Forte seller, Petersburg, Va.

BLANK DEEDS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WARRENTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. and Mrs. GRAVES have the pleasure to inform the friends of Education and the public generally, that all the departments of instruction in this Institution are now filled with experienced Teachers, who devote their undivided attention to the intellectual and moral improvement of their Pupils. By extending the supervision to the most minute concerns of the Seminary, and securing the services of the most able and successful Teachers, they will endeavor to render the Seminary worthy of the patronage which it has so generally received during the few months it has been in operation. Mr. T. H. Vandenberg has recently been appointed Professor of Music and entered upon his duties. His thorough acquaintance with the science of Music, skill in imparting it, and extraordinary execution upon the Piano and Organ with the vocal part, have deservedly placed him among the first of his profession in Philadelphia.

The village of Warrenton is notorious for the salubrity of its climate, and being situated within three miles of the Flathead and Colville Health, it is easy of access to pupils from the Eastern and Southern parts of this State.

The year is divided into two sessions of five months each. The first, which is the beginning of the year commences on the first Monday in July, and closes the last Friday in November. The second commences the first Monday in January and closes the last Friday in May.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Board, per Session of five months \$50 00; Tuition for English Branches 12 50; Fuel for School Room 00 50; Stationary 00 75; Total \$63 75.

WINTER SESSION.

The charge for the Winter Session is the same, with the exception of Fuel which is \$1 00.

EXTRAS per Session.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Music of the Piano 3 00; Use of Instrument 3 00; Music on Guitar 20 00; Acoustic 5 00; Landscape Drawing & Pictorial 10 00; Course of Lessons in Wax Flowers 6 00; do in Wax Fruit 8 00; Various kinds of Fancy and Needle work 5 00; Mezzotint and Chinese Painting 8 00; The Language—each 5 00.

COUNCIL.

WM. PLUMMER, Esq. THOS. WHITE, Esq. H. L. PLUMMER, M. D. J. B. SOMERVELL, Esq. WM. EATON, Jr, Esq.

INSTRUCTORS.

N. Z. GRAVES, A. M. Principal. Mrs. E. B. GRAVES, Ass't. J. WILCOX, Ass't. T. H. VANDENBERG, Professor of Music. Nov. 20, 1841. 95 5c.

CAUTION.

The subscriber hereby forbids all persons from trading for a certain note of hand, made by him payable to Andrew Cox, for the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy five Dollars, bearing date the 1st of April (Circuit week) 1841, bearing date the 30th of January 1841; subject to the following credits thereon endorsed, to wit: April 15th 1841, Three Hundred Dollars; July the 15th 1841, Three Hundred Dollars—Also, Ten Dollars—October the 15th 1841, Two Hundred Dollars which note was given, together with Five Hundred Dollars in Cash to the said Andrew Cox in full payment for three Negroes, with an implied condition between the subscriber and the said Cox, in the presence of witnesses, that should the Negroes or either of them fail to turn-out to such as the Cox had recommended them to be, he would take them or either of them back and refund accordingly, which condition has failed to comply with, thereby committing a fraud upon me, and as such I am determined never to pay said note. ISAAC SULLIVANT. Wadesborough, N. C. Nov. 16, 1841. 95-3c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Chatham County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841. Daniel Sinclair, vs. Attachment, levied on Land. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Daniel Sinclair, had removed beyond the limits of this State; so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant aforesaid, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court House in Pittsburg, on the 2nd Monday in February next; that said defendant do reply, and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and the land levied upon, condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Nathan A. Stedman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Pittsburg, the 2nd Monday of November 1841. NATHAN A. STEDMAN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Chatham County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841. Susannah Headen, widow and executrix of Andrew Headen, dec'd. vs. Isaac Headen, John Headen, William Headen, James Headen, Josiah Headen, Louis Jones and wife Ruth, Chiles McGee and wife Catherine, Henry Harris and wife Eliza, John T. Brooks and wife Nancy, William Burns and wife Emily, Benj. Harris, next of kin and sole heirs at law of Andrew Headen, jr, dec'd. Petition for Dower. In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that Chiles McGee and wife Catherine, and James Headen, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, commanding them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Pittsburg, on the 2nd Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte. Witness, Nathan A. Stedman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of November, A. D. 1841. NATHAN A. STEDMAN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Chatham County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841. Isaac Headen, John Headen, James Headen, William Headen, Andrew Headen, Josiah Headen, Louis Jones and wife Ruth, and Chiles McGee, and wife Catherine. Petition for division of Land. It appearing to the Court that Chiles McGee and wife Catherine are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the said Court House in the town of Pittsburg, on the second Monday of February next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed by the party or parties failing to do so, and be heard ex parte as to such party or parties. Witness, Nathan A. Stedman, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday of November, 1841. NATHAN A. STEDMAN, C. C. C.

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