To the Editors of the Whig: By the appearance of a communication, in the Richmond Enquirer, of this morning, from the pen of Mr. Tyler, it becomes necessary that I should again present myself before the public. Not to make war upon him, but to defend myself from another most grave and serious charge which he has brought against me, of falsifying a Can think home bath

One thing, however, I may at least congratulate myself apon, and that is, that Mr. Tyler in his communication makes no denial of any other part of my whole letter, than that which I am prepared to sustain by the most conclusive evidence—which is nothing less than the Record

And here let me remark that I have no more taute for these newspaper controversion than Mr. Tyler himself, although my position for the last few years and the assaults that have been made upon me, have rendered it unavoidable, that should either have embarked in many more than were grateful to my feelings, or else, submit in silence to the most unjust imputations, that the violence and malevolence of party spirit could invent. And in the present instance it must be known, that for the last two years I have subjected myself to harsh and undeserved censure, for the violence of my political hostility to Mr. Tyler, and denunciation of his treachery, rather than disclose the occasion and the circumstances, that would at any moment have plead my excuse and instification. And it was not until a full disclosure had been invited by Mr. Tyler, by his autherity given to the Madisonian, to pronounce me a base fabricator and liar, that I was obliged, either to submit to this charge, going the rounds of all the Democratic and Tyler papers in the country uncontradicted, or of meeting it as I did, by a full development of all that had occurred leading to our separation as personal and political friends: between the two I could not hesitate or doubt for a moment

Now to Mr. Tyler's communication of this morning, and I shall pass over all the special pleading of a county court attorney which he employs as to the fact whether Lighfoot was his ward or the ward of his father, whose representative he was, and out of whose estate the sum he acknowledges to have been due from his father's estate to Lightfoot, which would otherwise have gone into his own pocket, (in part at least) and come to the gist of the question, by which it will be seen whether the statement I have made is sustained by the record or not; and in the first place I must remark that Mr. Tyler misquotes and perverts my language! I did not say, as he represents me to have said, that he had " obtained a bond by fraud from his idiot ward," &c., for in this matter I neither meant to affirm nor deny the correctness of the argument, nor the justice of the decision, though I had no doubt of eitherbut simply to give the facts as the record exhibi-ted them. My language was, as he truly quotes it in another part of his communication: "When it shall have been charged upon me by the most eminent and honorable members of the bar, and made a matter of record, that I have obtained, by fraud, a hand from an idiot ward, and that charge shall be enstained by the high court of chancery in Virginia, and I shall be perpetually enjoined and restrained from every realizing the amount of my bonds and fraudulently obtained, from the estate of a confiding and unfortunate young friend, who looked up to me as his friend and eccond father, then it will be time enough for me to shrink from such a controversy." Now here is the written note of argument filed in the court from the pen of the Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh, by which to be so stated. it will appear whether the charge was made by the most eminent and honorable members of the bar, as I have stated it. I have italicized the portions of the argument to which I particularly call attention :

Note argument for pl'tffs. PHILIP JOHN LIGHTFOOT, an infant, by George Blakey, his guardian, in 1815, exhibited a bill in the Court of Chancery of Williamsburg, against John Tyler, ex'or of Hon. John Tyler, dec'd, who had been a former guardian of plaintiff. It appeared by an account of Judge Tyler's guardianship, settled by Commissioners of the County Court of Charles City, and exhibited with the bill, that the estate of Judge Tyler was indebted to his ward \$4223.69 principal; and the bill claimed to surcharge this account.

Blakey & als.

Pending this suit, Lightfoot attained to his full age, and then he gave his bond to the defendant John Tyler, the ex'or of his former guardian, for 83500: this bond was dated April 17, 1819: and at the same time, he agreed to dismiss the suit brought to settle the guardianship account of Judge Tyler.
Lightfoot shortly after died and left a will,

whereof he appointed Ro. W. Christian his ex'or, against whom Tyler brought a suit upon the bond for \$3500, and recovered judgment. .

And then Blakey and others, legatees of Lightfoot, exhibited a supplemental bill against Tyler and Christian, the ex'or of Lightfoot, in which they impeach the bond for \$3500 executed by Lightfoot to Tyler, on the ground that it was given for no valuable consideration, and that the only consideration, if any, was that Tyler had engaged in some law suit for Lightfoot; and alleged that Lightfoot's agreement to dismiss his bill on account of the guardianship, was founded on the same consideration; and they pray that the bond may be cancelled; and that Tyler may be decreed to settle the guardianship accounts of his father and to pay the balance.

Christian, the ex'or of Lightfoot, in his answer. seems to take neutral ground as to the validity of the bond for \$3500.

Tyler, in his answer, says, that Lightfoot had conveyed his whole estate in trust to Minge and George Blakey-that he was left without house or home—that he begged Tyler to assist him in obtaining restoration of his property-to become his agent and adviser in all his controversies and troubles-and to assist him with his servicesthat he offered him \$5000 if he would do sothat Tyler agreed to do so for \$3500, to be applied to the extinguishment of the debt which he, as ex'or of Judge Tyler, owed Lightfoot on the guardianship account. Whereupon, Lightfoot gave him his bond for that sum; and this was the consideration of the bond. That Tyler considered himself bound thereby to act in Lightfoot's stead in reference to the important interests embraced by the two deeds of trust to Blaker and Minge—to attend either in person or by another to all suits that might arise either out of the said deeds, or in any other way grow up in the Courts between said Lightfoot and othersand to magnify the value of the agency, he alleges, inter alia, that Lightfoot was a man of weak intellect—requiring an agent and constant adviser in all transactions of importance, which led him (as was the fact) to consuit Tyler almost every week, and often twice or thrice during the week;
—that he assisted Lightfoot to resist the claims of Blakey and Minge, under the deeds of trust he had executed to them, and to extricate him from

be declared null and void; and that Tyler be de-creed to render an account of his testator's guar-dianship of Lightfoot, and to pay the balance that may be found due thereon.

The consideration on which Tyler alleges

the bend was founded, if not merely colourable, was palpably, and grossly inadequate; and the bond being obtained from a man whom Tyler, according to his own shewing, knew to be a marrof weak intellect, requiring a constant adviser in all cases of importance, the inadequacy of con-sideration is of itself proof that the bond was obtained by imposition on Lightfool's weakness and folly.-1 Fonl., Ep. 116-118.

II. Even of this consideration, though it be aleged in Tyler's answer, he has offered no proof. The contract rests for evidence on the affirmative allegations of the answer.

III. Tyler never rendered any service to Lightfoot of any kind. He alleges some service; he shows no proof of any.

He speaks of his resisting the claims of Mr.

Minge and Mr. Blakey, the trustees, to whom Lightfoot had conveyed his property-and refers to the record of Minge and Christian. Here it appears from that record, that Tyler's whole agency was directed to the recovery of the amount Lightfoot's bond to himself, and the deeds executed to those trustees were intended solely to

protect Lightfoot and his property from plunder.

IV. I insist, lastly, that Mr. Tyler's method of settling his father's guardian's account, and payng his debt to his ward, is wholly inadmissible and fraudulent, and can receive no countenance

from a Court of Equity. And here follows the decree of the High Court of Chancery, by which it will be seen whether or not, he was perpetually enjoined and restrained from ever realizing the amount of said bond, which fairly and honorably obtained for a valuable consideration, in the opinion of the Court could not have been thus disposed of :

VIRGINIA :- At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the City of Richmond on the 3rd day of July, 1830:

Cary Wilkinson Administrator of Geo. Blakey, dec. and Ann W., Mary E. and Thomas H. Blakey, infants by the said Cary Wilkinson, their guardian and next friend, and Wm. Lightfoot an nfant by William Allen his next friend, and Mary Ann Lewis an infant by Frances Lewis her next friend, Plt'ffs.

Against John Tyler and Robert W. Christian, executors

f Philip J. Lightfoot, dec. This cause came on this day to be heard on the pill, answers, replications, and exhibits, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof, he Court, being of opinion that the bond obtained by the defendant Tyler, from Philip John Lightfoot dec. for the sum of three thousand five hundred, dolls. bearing date the 17th day of April, 1819, was not obligatory on the said Lightfoot in equity, and if it had not been prosecuted to judgment, ought to have been decreed to be delivered up and cancelled; doth therefore adjudge, order and decree that the defendant Tyler, be perpetually enjoined from proceeding to enforce his judgment at law on the said bond, recovered against the defendant Christian, executor of the said Lightfoot in the Superior Court of Law of Charles City county, at May term 1820, a copy of which jud ment is filed among the exhibits in this cause: and the Court doth further order that the defendant Tyler do render an account of his testator's guardianship of the said Lightfoot, and an account of his own Administration of his said testator's estate, before one of the Commissioners who is directed to examine, state and settle the said accounts, and report the same to the Court with any matters specially stated, deemed pertinent by

A Copy-Teste: WM. G. SANDS, C. C. Thus it will be seen, whether or no, I have departed one hair's breadth from the record in the statement I have made, (except that Lightfoot was the ward of Mr. Tyler's father, and not himself,) which has subjected me to the severe animadversion of having sworn falsely to a record, when in truth no man could have understood my oath as applicable to any other part of my communication than the conversations held between Mr. Tyler and myself-but let it all go in, Mr. Tyler will find if he has not already discovered it, that it is not my habit to make vague charges against any man that I cannot establish when called on.

But Mr. Tyler says, "I have never been able to conceive the ground on which Chanceller Taylor declared the bond void. That decree was pronounced by that Judge, many years ago when he was in the decline of his life, and after he had been visited by severe paralysis, and his decision was never enforced." What Mr. Tyler means by saying the decision was never enforced -will puzzle a lawyer to understand, and perplex him to explain; does he mean that in spite of this decision of the Court declaring the bond roid that he recovered the money from Lightfoot's estate. I imagine not, because the statement could not accord with the facts-the thing was mpossible, except by the commission of another raud more inexcusable if possible than the first. ind to which the Executors of Lightfoot, who were contesting this matter with Mr. Tyler, must have been parties, which from their character and standing, is impossible ;-it was, however, at the June Term of 1842, that Judge Robertson rendered a decree vs. Mr. Tyler for the amount due Lightfoot's estate on the guardianship account, and also pronounced the decree of Chancellor laylor in 1830, as final upon the bond held by 'yler from Lightfoot,) and this is the debt that has been within the last twelve months the sub-

ject of compromise spoken of by Mr. Tyler.
"Heaven however forbid," says Mr. Tyler, that any man should be assailed for moral oblinuity because of the arguments of counsel."men, say I, with all my heart. I know too much of the depravity of some counsel, and of the personal and political malignity that may be indulged in under the cloak of professional duty in Chancery proceedings, either to condemn myself, or ask others to condemn any man on that alone: but Watking Leigh is no such man, and all the circumstances of this case as they are now given, with the representations of the Executors of Lightfoot, who were the blood relations of Mr. Tyler, justify all and more than I have ever said on this subject. But enough of ite Mr. Tyler is lone to blame for any reference I have made to his or any other matter touching his personal honor. He assailed mine, and seemed not only o invite but provoke it; and having said all that I deem necessary in my own defence and justification, I drop this matter forever, unless farther occasion should be presented either by Mr. Tyler

or his friends. probably" make through the Madisonian, I not only authorise but invite, and so far as I have the right, demand the publication of any paper, in his possession, that can reflect in the least degree on my character or course as a public or private man. JOHN M. BOTTS.

Richmond, May 19th, 1843.

the embarrassments which the deeds involved him in—though he acknowledges that those deeds were pronounced by this Court void only as to creditors; that is, fair as between the parties; but this decree, he imputes, is a compromise between Blakey and Minge and Lightfoot's widow; and he refers to the record of the case of Minge vs. Christian in this Court, which therefore, is to be considered as an exhibit in this cause. For the plantiffs, I insist that the bond for \$3300 shall will not be short of ten millions.—Eden. Serie. The Pisheries, on Albemarle Sound, have all

" WHAT'S IN THE WIND!" Ever and anop, we find mysterious hints thrown out in the Democratic papers that Henry Clay is not after all to be the Whig Candidate: that he is ultimately to be put aside as unavailable: that the Harrisburg experiment of 1840 will be played

When these surmises come to be scrutinized and examined closely, they vanish into thin air. No evidence is adduced to support them beyond a bald assertion here, or an unauthorized supposition, there. In truth, the Loco Foco wish that Henry Clay may not be the Candidate of the Whig Party, is father to the whole strategy, by which the Loco Foco party are endeavoring to shuffle Mr. Clay out of the position which he fills with the united concurrence of the Whig party of this country.

"Down, busy Devil, down!" Mr. Clay is not thus to be whistled down the wind, and the Great Whig party is not by such shallow expedients as these to be choused a second time out of their privilege and their preference.-They are for Mr. Clay within a fraction of unanimity, and with an ardor and heartiness that will tolerate no other Whig candidate, and brook no second disappointment. Already have they yielded enough to a patriotic spirit of compromise, and found themselves rewarded for it by Jno. Tyler's introduction into the Presidency, and by Fate itself becoming their foe! They will compound no farther, and now they are resolved either to win triumph which will be worthy of the name and productive of the proper results of a civil revolution or they are prepared in the other alternative o sustain a conclusive and final defeat.

No more compromise! No more temporising No more cowardly capitulations with expediency ! GLAY, IF HEIS ALIVE, for the next President or else let the Whig Party disband, and despairing of the preent accomplishment of their patriotic purposes incorporate themselves with their victoious adversaries, to temper as far as they can the cruelty of the conquerors, if they are so disposed and to promote indirectly what they believe salutary for their country.

We do not believe that any WHIG meditates the exchange of Henry Clay for any other man. If there be such an one, calling himself Whig, we would not give a pinch of snuff for his Whiggery. We have never seen such a Whig, and never expect to see him. Not either, that the Whigs are addicted to the idolatry of man worship! They evere Mr. Clay in a certain sense indeed! but it s as patriotism venerates the valor which has rescued the country from slavery, or the wisdom which has made it great and prosperous : As the Athenians venerated Themistocles or Aristides: as all rational creatures are found to venerate him whom the Creator has endowed with a superior intellect and with a public virtue correspondent to it. Thus the Whigs think of Henry Clay, and thus thinking we believe they are altogether unanimous in the purpose of supporting him for the highest station as best qualified to adorn it, and through its instrumentality, to promote

the happiness and glory of their country.

All these "shallow devices" of the enemy to create suspicion and to detach the Whig party from Mr. Clay will prove unavailing .- Whig.

HENRY CLAY.

The animation, and union of the Whigs is in striking contrast with the miserable dissentions. heart burning divisions and petty jealousies of the Locos. The prospects of the Whig party are truly cheering. We were never more united, more harmonious, or more confident of success than now. Throughout the length and breadth of this vast empire the great measures of our party are ably vindicated; and the great exponent of these measures, Henry Clay, warmly sustained.

We really concede the worth and talents of other aspirants in our ranks-notwithstanding, we unfurl the Clay Banner, and recognise it as the only Whig Banner under which we can march to victory in 1841. Henry Clay is not the Candidate of any particular part of this wide extended Empire : he is the Candidate of the whole Country, and upon him rests the hopes of the nation. In every crisis he has been true and faithfulever striking strong and efficient blows for the rights of man-the proud and boasted champion of human liberty. No section can claim him-No State appropriate him. His views like his heart, span the entire Union. He originates no expedient, looking only to localities. His gigantic powers of mind-his indomitable energy of character, his long tried and unswerving integrity. has rendered him dear to the people, and it will be a jubilee of great rejoicing throughout the land, the day he is proclaimed President of the

Nation .- Roanoke Republican. POLITICS, in this country, though often derided and loudly talked against, and much condemned. are a part, necessarily, of the concern of every man; because they are made to operate upon the laws, and the pursuits, and the business of every citizen, and, because they affect the governments of the Nation and the States so as to touch the pecuniary condition, social happiness and general welfare of the whole community. Hence, every good citizen does, and must feel an interest in the parties and politics of the country-and every republican is more or less a party man,-taking sides with one or the other of the political parties, and enlisting his wishes and hopes in the success of the division which he espouses. And it is all right and and proper that this should be,-for the public good. No chizen is too humble to be beyond the reach of evil measures, and none too nigh to be elevated above the fear of a bad government. Nor is there any quarter or section of the whole land which can escape from the effects of wrong measures pursued by those in authority. The knowledge of this fact stimulates to zeal: and the only requisite wanting, is, that this zeal should be tempered with prudence, and conducted by discretion. In high party times, there is always danger of imprudence and rashness; of strife and bitterness. But a little reflection enables all reasonable and honorable men to calm down their passions or their feelings, and, admitting their own imperfection, impels them to do justice to the you shop on Saturday ? motives, and excuse or forgive the errors, of their opponents. It is a part of the duty of our station as citizens of a Republic, to tolerate all differences of opinion, whilst we, with independence, assert and maintain our own. But the entire abstinence from care as to the politics of our country, ought not to be encouraged and cannot be excused. No man can wrap himself up in his self-sufficiency or selfishness, and say, "let the world wag on-it cannot injure me." He is State." wanting in love for his neighbors and affections for his country, when he ceases to feel an interest as to those who are to administer the Government, or what is to be the policy of the nation. So to act is to prove, in some sense, recreant to his obligations. To every one is given in charge-"ne quid detrimenti Respublica capiat," and we should all faithfully, to the best of wave till every little circle in the lake of prosour ability, keep and fulfil that charge.

ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN MECHANICS. We have frequently labored to impress upon our maders the necessity of attention to the sugrestion which heads this article. We do not say advice; for many who would not heed it as dvice, would take it under consideration as a suggestion. With the view, then, of enforcing the suggestion, we copy the following article from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal; and as has be well remarked by other papers into which it has been copied, it is as applicable elsewhere as in the particular section for which it was originally designed :

"ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."

Passing recently a shop which a young mechanic, of good trade, had been occupying, we found it closed. The sign was down, and all was silent as the temb. The cause was naturally asked. Was be temperate? Yes. Was he attentive

and industrious? Yes. Were his prices reasonble? The same as others asked. Was he desirous to locate at home? He was. Then why has he closed shop? Because patronage was not extended to him. He waited for months but received scarcely work enough to keep body and soul together-while some of our citizens were at the same time procuring their work from other townsno better executed than he was able to furnish at a lower price.

" Encourage your Own," said we. But our train of thoughts was disturbed by an invitation to step into a cabinet-maker's warehouse. Here was as fine a supply of furniture as decorated found, Fanueil Hall at the great Fair. Sofas, hureaus, chairs, and a hundred et ceteras; where do you find purchasers for all these ! said we to the industrious manufacturer.

Oh, they go the New York and Boston market. To the Boston market, we exclaimed; why neighbor-has just purchased some articles of furniture from Boston, at a great bargain he thinks -a sofa much like that for forty dollars, some splendid chairs too-I did not know there were any like them in town, until I now see you have some here so much like them that I suppose you have taken the pattern.

That sofa and those chairs too, were of my own manufacture-and he has paid for them in addition to the price I ask here, two freights and commission-besides a small bill for repairs of it for injury by moving.

Is it possible? said we, then full sure our motto, " Encourage your Own," is not only patriotic but also economical.

Mr.-has all his coats made in the City-no tailor of his own town can ever make a fit-they are only convenient to call upon when a button gets off or the elbows need a stitch. He handed in an old coat to repair to one of our established tailors, with a high commendation upon the workmanship, and a wonder that none of the town tailors could do as well.

A Mr. of the City.

Oh yes, he is a very good workman-he served his time with me, and has just established himself in the city. I see however that he has not paid quite the attention to the stitching of the collar I used to require of him-and I suppose a pressure of work has compelled him to make little longer stitches that I used to let pass .- However, he will no doubt improve.

"Encourage your own," thought we, if you wish to save yourself from the chagrin that was manifested in the patron's countenance.

There is no smoke from the brass founder's standing in it; but his lathe is still. Well neighbor, how is business? Dull-had no orders from Boston for three months. Don't you find enough town work? Scarcely any, it is all procured from Boston. Have they any better facilities for doing work cheap in the city, than in town! None; we have every facility they possess in Boston for manufacturing, and cheaper rents; but still the work goes there and we are idle.

If this policy drives the honest and industrious mechanic to the alms-house, how much better, it will then appear, to "Encourage your own."

What a fine toned piano! Only listen. It is better than Gilbert's-it must be imported. Who made it ? It was made at our own factory : and while there are more than a hundred pianos in use in town, there is scarely enough encouragement given to the industrious and ingenious manufacturerers, to insure them a living. What a fine and useful tune might be made of the words. ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."

Here is a new store just opened for "ten days only," with the fag end of some stock which city purchasers will not look at. "Great Bargains, at less than cost," are hung out-and our regular dealers have the mortification of seeing their counters deserted, and all the customers taken in a Pather to his sons in College, by Samuel Miller, D. at the new store. In ten days the stock is distributed in town : spotted cloths, rotten cloths. defective cloths, &c. &c., are found, too late, to have been dearly paid for. Had they been purchased of our regular dealers they would have been returned, but Mr. "Ten Days" is among the missing, and they must pocket the loss. How much better it would have been to have followed the motto-"ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."

Sir, shall I furnish you with a pair of these French shoes—cheap indeed, for those who made | Both partners will attend the Courts. them live on frog soup, and can therefore work cheaper than our beef eaters.

And can you tell me how much was paid for imported shoes last year?

No sir, my family shall not wear the foreign article, so long as the Yankee beef eaters need my patronage to make the pot boil. Give me the brogans first. And sir, in future we will buy all our shoes of you, if you will put on your shoe stamp, "ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."

Here are some hats, sir, right from N. York, if they have not crossed the Atlantic. Who are those half dozen men I saw idle in

Oh, they are some hatters who are out of employ. Just get one of them to make me a hat, if it costs ten dollars-and put on the tip just under prices free from expense. his name, "Encourage your own." Let there be over his name the American eagle, with this

"Our Country against the world. " Our State before any other in the Union.

This may seem girlish, but we are fully convinced that it is the true policy to ensure prosperity. If generally adopted, no one would have cause for complaint. Even if you pay a little more for an article, it is better for the general prosperity that its own citizens should be patronised as it gives them the means to extend the perity unites and sets the whole community in

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

New and Cheap Spring & Summe Dry Goods TUST OPENED, a fresh lot of DRY GOODS which will be sold very cheap for Cash, at the Store on Fayetteville Street, a few doors above Mr

R. Smith. Among them may be found:
Figured French Lawns, new styles,
Embroidered do do do
Balzarine do de

Mouslin de Laines-Figured and plain, Satin striped Louisanes, Calicoes from 4 cents per vard to 314. Furniture Calico, 61 cents,

White and black Cotton Hose, from 10 cents up, Black and white Silk Hose, very cheap, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, very low, Irish Lineas, a arorging Bleached Cotton, from 5 cents up, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.

Fig'd and plain Swiss do Nett and Kid Gloves and mills, Also Silks, Black Plain and Figured : Blue black do : also colored. The above with a great many other articles, will be

sold uncommonly low FOR CASH. W H. PEIRCE.

Favetteville Street. Raleigh, May 24.

COMMISSION STORE.

COODS. THE Subscriber has received this day, from NEW York, a variety of Goods of the latest styles and most genteel patterns. Among them will be

Plaid Ginghams, Printed Lawne. Kid Gloves French Calicoes, Black Lace Mitts or Gloves. JOHN T. WEST,

Opposite the Post Uffice. Raleigh, May 26, 1843.

- I WHA TRY AGAIN. THE Copartnership of BATTLE & PETER-SON, being dissolved by mutual consent, the Subscriber will continue at the same store in the Lazarus Fire Proof building, to attend to the

Commission. Receiving & Forwarding Business. He has a good Ware room in the same building, for storing goods, and hopes, by prompt attention to the interests of all who may favor him with their business, to give general satisfaction. He feels grateful for past encouragement from his friends, and solicits a continuance of it Net having funds to buy with, he will thank all those who send their orders to him. to forward the means to pay with, as it will be greatly to their advantage, and he will then be sure of pleas-A. J. BATTLE.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -PITT County-Court of Equity, 1843.

John Nofcott, Pitt Court of Bouity. March Term, 1843. Calvin Evans, Ex'r. Asa Anderson et. als. Bill for restraining defendants from paying over

or assigning. Who made this coat, sir? inquired the tailor,

If appearing to the Court, that Asa Anderson and Clizabeth Slaughter, Defendants in the above case, as a personal interview, since he takes upon himself publication be made in the Ruleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Greeneville, on the 1st Monday in Sept-mber next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, as to them, and heard accordingly. Witness, Henry F. Harris, Clerk of our said Court at Office, at Greeneville, the 1st Monday of March, 1843.

HENRY F. HARRIS, C. M. E.

Valuable Lands for Sale, IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

GREEABLY to an Order from the County A Court of Franklin, I will, as Guardian, &cc, exfurnace-his door is open to be sure, and he is pose at public sale, in the Town of Louisburg, on Saturday, the first day of July, 1843. 3000 ACRES OF LAND.

Belonging to the Estate of ARCHIBALD YARBROUGH, dec'd. These Lands are of an excellent quality and lie within a mile of Franklinton Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; and adjoin the Lands of P. C Person, Jeremiah Perry and others. I will go over the Land, and show it to any person, desirous of becoming a purchaser. And, as it is presumed, no one will purchase, without personally examining the Premises, it is deemed unnecessary to go here, into a particular description of the Land. A very liberal credit will be given to purchasers. Terms more particularly made known on the day of sale. JAMES S. YARBROUGH.

May 13, 1843

MORE NEW BOOKS. TUST RECEIVED at the North Carolina Book-Store, Raleigh, N. C .- Fay's New Novel, Ho-

boken, a romance of New York: Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamieson: Conquest and self conquest: The May Flower or, sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims: Lave of Ancient Rome, by T B. McCauley: the Life of Gen. La Fayette by E Mack: the Life of John C. Calhoun: Incidents of a Travel in Yuratan, by J. L. Stephens: the Life and Treason of Benedict Arnold, by Jared Sparks: Spark's Life of Sebastian Cabot and Ethan Allen: three years in the Pacific by an Officer of U. S. Navy: Sketches of Turkey, by an American : Letters from D. (said to be an invaluable Work,) all of which and many others, are for sale by

TURNER & HUGHES. Raleigh, May 25.

LAW NOTICE.

Toseph A. Black and Samuel R. Black, Have formed a Partnership in the practice of Law and Equity for Kershaw and Sumter Districts, South Carolina. JOSEPH A. BLACK may be found at his Office

in Columbia and Samuel R Black, in Camden .-SAMUEL R BLACK will attend, individually, to any business entrusted to his care in Richland.

Fairfield and Lancaster Districts, S. C. March 5, 1843. J. P. & C. P. COLLINS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS.

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS. GLASS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. No. 1, South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

The Subscribers have a large and well selected Stock of the above articles, which they offer at the lowest market prices, and on the most liberal terms Physicians, Drugglets and Merchants in the South and West, who wish to make purchases, may by

April 1, 1843.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road HE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be held at the Office of the Public Treasurer in the City "Our town in preference to any other in the of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in June next. A gen eral attendance, either in person or by proxy, is re-

> quested. S. F. PATTERSON, Pres'L. Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Office, ? April 26th, 1843

Dancing and Waltzing School. R. DE GRAND-VAL respectfully informs the sprightly boy. I understand he is lurking somewhere sprightly boy. I understand he is lurking somewhere Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will, in a few days, re-open his Dancing School of Mr. Go D. has received from France, the most fashionable and newest Figures, and, several new Fancy Dances, which will be introduced at his School, this Summer.



Save a Dollar and get a better Hat.

HUGH LUCKEY, Practical Ha ter. respectfully informs the Citizens of Raleigh, and the Neighborhood generally, that he has now received his Spring Stock, consisting of IPATS & CADS; of every description, which he offers for sa'e at leas: twenty per cent. cheaper than they can be had at any other place in this City. He is now finishing some Superior Cassimere and German Brush Hats, a little neater than you have seen for many a day Also some very superior Mole Skin and Short Nap Silk Hats, which for beauty of finish, and durability, cannot be excelled Hats will be kept constantly on hand or manufactured to order, of every quality, price and fashion. Hats of every description, cleaned and pressed to look equal to new. Customers' Hate

H. L. has taken the Shop on Fayetteville Street recently occupied by Dr. Japaners, next door to Mr. WHITE'S Shoe Store, where he invites the public to call before purchasing elsewhere, if they wish to save a dollar and get a better Hat. He trusts, that by strict -attention to the business, to receive a share of the pub. lic patronage.

N. B. Cash given for Wool on the Skin, and exery description of Funs.

WAKE COUNTY-Superior Court of Equity. Spring Term, 1843.

Jacob Hunter, Attachment. Abram Hester,

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Abram Hester, is a non resident of this State - It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, notifying the said Abram Hester to appear at the next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for Wake County, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the fret Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead. otherwise Judgment by default will be granted against him, and the property levied on, condemned to the use

of the Plaintiff. Witness, R. P. Finch, Clerk of said Court at Office the first Monday in March 1843.

R. P. FINCH, C. S. C.

E. P. NASIES PIANO FORTES.

S the lest evidence the Subscriber can possible A give of his own opinion, as to the superiority of the Piano Fortes which he offers for sale; and in order that others may have an opportunity of testing the matter, he proposes to place them upon trial in the parlors of such persons as may be desirous of sun. plying themselves with articles of the kind. The postponement of a positive purchase of any

instrument whatever for a few months, to give the different makers a fair trial, would at least do the pur-A line addressed to the Subscriber, at Petersburg,

the risk of selecting and guarantees to please in every

A large assortment always on hand. Upwards of three hundred have been sold by him, without ever selling a bad one.

Petersburg, Va.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .-- Martin County. Court of Equity. Timothy W. Ward, et als.

John P. Turner and Hardy W. B. Price. Mr. Hardy W B Price.

SIR: You are hereby notified personally to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Court House in Williamston, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to answer the several allegations of the original Bill of the said Timo by and others, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the 20th day of April, 1843. C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Pr.Adv. \$5 624

TOOCH REST FEMALE SCHOOL . The ensuing Session of this School, which has been revived on its former plan, will commence on the 1st of June. It will receive the unremitting attention of Mr. and Mrs HARDIN, with competent Assistants in Music, Drawing &c. Board and Tuition \$65 per Nession ;- Music \$16 per session. No ertra charge for French.

The buildings will be in repair by the commence-Rock Rest, near Pitttsborough, May 1. 36-4w.

Legislative Documents.

DOUND VOLUMES, containing complete copies of all the Messages, Reports. Statements, Bills and Resolutions, acted on by the last Legislature and ordered to be printed, can be procured on a plication at the REGISTER OFFICE - Price Three Dollars. Raleigh Feb. 20 1843.

Passage to Baltimore.

HE superior "tesmboat, COLUMBUS or PO-CAHONTAS, will leave City Point direct for Baltimore, every WEDNESDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock, or imagediately after the arrival of the Cais nom l'etersburg, and will land Passengers in Baltimore, the next evening. The accommodations on board these Boats are very superior and the passage, including meals through from Petersburg to Baltimore only \$8. Returning, will leave Baltimore every Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Baltimore, Mar. 10, 1843.

offer 120 good ones, with two heads, at 10 cents a piece by the load.

STATED AUCTIONS.—Being often asked on what day of the week, do we sell publicly, we have concluded to all on every Thursday, when we have any thing worth selling. Shall have to give one or more days previous notice of sales, until the business becomes steady enough to do without it. WILL. PECK, Auc'r. Raleigh, May 19.

MEAP GOODS,-The Subscriber has just received a large quantity of SPUN COTTON. all Numbers. Also, a large q antity of COTTON CLOTH, all of which will be sold very low for Cash. JOHN R. WHITAKER. Call and see. May 11, 1843.

ERNING .-- A new supply of prime No 1, Cart-SHAD also to barrels by the same hand

Raleigh, May 23rd.

Cape Fear Navigation Company. THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 2d June, in the Town of Fayette

E. L. WINSLOW. Pres't.

May 19, 1843.

. Stop the Runaway. ANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Halifax County. Va., my boy PETER. He is about fourteen years old ; a bright mulatto, and is a smart about the Rail-road between Gaston & Raleigh. If he is apprehended and lodged in some Jail, or brought to

me, a saitable reward will be paid. WM. H. ARMISTEAD