ed we think, that Mr. Wise came off second

best. It occurred on the question to strike from the Journal Mr. Barnard's Protest :

Mr. Wise insisted on his objection in its applicability to the question of the election, roturns, and qualifications of members, and, in the course of his remarks, contended that the time at which Governor's certificate that they had been duly elected was prima facie evidence of the fact. Mr. W. argued that the only object in bringing up the matter in this way was to excite public

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, observed that he should not now have troubled the House with a single word on this subject but for what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise.) That gentleman had avanced the opinion seats on that occasion and the case occurring in the organization of the present Congress. In the case of the New Jersey election there existed a law of that State authorizing the election and directing the Governor of the State to give the certificates he did give to gentlemen claiming seats here under the broad seal of the State; and those es exhibited here constituted prima facie certificates exhibited here constituted prima facie evidence in favor of their right to seats on this floor; and it so remained until the validity of the certificates was disproved by evidence of a deficiency of votes or other error in the returns .-The question whether they were entitled to seats was a question subsequently to be settled on evidence. But that was not the case now here. In the State of New Hampshire, whose Governor gave certificates to the gentlemen claiming seats from that State, there existed no law authorizing him to certify as he had certified. Mr. Wise. How did the gentleman come by

the fact that there was in New Hampshire no

Mr. Clingman said he would inform the gentleman, and it constituted the important point in his argument. The laws of the State in reference to Congressional elections were not private but public laws, and public laws all were presumed to know. This House, acting in a judicial capacity, was presumed, as courts of justice were, to be acquainted with all public laws of the country; and, sitting as judges, the members of this House did know that there existed no law of New Hampshire districting that State for the election of members of Congress. He presumed the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise,) was in possession of this fact. The gentleman shook his head. Well, if the gentleman did not know it, the minority considered themselves as in possession of the fact; they were bound as judges to know all public laws, and they knew there was no law districting the State of New Hampshire for Congressional elections. How were they to know that a gentleman claiming to act here was a member of Congress "duly elected?" Only by a certificate that he had been chosen by the people of one of the districts of New Hampshire. They held the law requiring the States to be districted to be consti-tutional and of binding force, and they knew it to be a public law; and they knew that under that law the Governor of New Hampshire had no right to give any certificate to men elected not by dis-tricts. If he did, it being in opposition to the Congressional law, it was a mere nullity. It might be in conformity with the former State law, but that State law had been superseded by the general law of Congress. 'But the gentleman from Virginia contended

that when this protest had been offered there was no House, but had subsequently qualified his position, and maintained that the body assembled was a House only for the election of a Speaker. Mr. Wise said his position was, that the body was no House, so far as the power of judging of the qualifications of its members was concerned. They were no House for this purpose until the ers had been sworn. At the time the proest was offered they were a House under the Constitution for the election of a Speaker, and for that only; they had no power to act in a judicial capacity. Would the gestleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman,) tell him how it was possible, at the time this protest was offered, to vote pro or con on the qualifications of any man, not having himself been sworn?—
The Governor of New Hampshire certified to him that the gentlemen coming from New Hampshire were "duly elected;" it was an official certificate, and it furnished prima facie ground. certificate, and it furnished prima facie ground to presume that all the laws necessary to the due election of Representatives here were in operation in New Hampshire. Those refusing them their seats must in the first place show some official act denying or overturning the va-lidity of their certificates; and, secondly, show how Mr. W. had power to vote on the ques-tion before he bad been sworn. Mr. Clingman resumed. He would endeavor

to answer the gentleman. There had been a law in New Hampshire which would have justified the Governor's certificate as given ; but that law, as he before observed, had been superseded by a law of Congress. Since the pasly elected" only in conformity with its provisions, and a certificate, if against that law, was a nul-lity. The gentleman said the House could not sudge of the validity of certificates of election; t was not a House for that purpose, and in that respect. But what constituted a House? It was the members. Suppose some twenty tlemen from Pennsylvania avenue should come into the Hall, and, joining with the minority, should cast their votes in the election of Speaker, and by those votes should turn the election against the gentleman's wishes; would he hold that the members elect were bound to sit still and not resist such a procedure to But, if not, and if they could say to one of these intruders "you are not a member of the House," could they not say so to any other whom they believed to. If we ransack the State from the seaboard set of feeings, and demands a sacrifice which may not to be a member? Suppose fifty gentlemen to the mountains, where shall we find his equal? well command our admiration. May the winds thould come here from New Hampshire, had In these days of high party excitement, we know which take these noble fellows from our shores ey all a right to vote for Speaker

Mr. Wise. They would not all have certifi-Mr. Clingman. The gentleman now qualised his proposition. He retreated from his for-mer position, and admitted the House could remer position, and admitted the House of fuse them unless they had certificates.

Mr. Wise. In the certificates they brought the Governor of New Hampshire informed Mr. W. though the Clerk of this House, that such and each individuals were duly elected, and his certificate had the broad seal of the State. All who brought such certificates, be they many or few, had the rame right to vote as Mr. W. or any other member of the body. He did not inform them that he was elected, nor did they inform him that they were elected: the Governors of their respective States, through the Clerk of this House, was the information to all concerned. Mr. Clingman again resumed. With respect storestificates, suppose that some of them were seen that not the House determine which resented to be compared in the would put to the gentleman year's product.

The following passage occurred in the House on the 11th, between Mr. Clingman of this State, and Mr. Wise of Va., in which it will be admitwhich of the two was the true man?

Mr. Wise. The Clerk would inform the House on that question. To be sure, they might get into a dilemma from such a state of things. However, the case could not very well happen as supposed, for happily Mr. W.'s face was pretty well known here. [A laugh.]

Mr. Clingman. Then the gentleman, though this question had been pressed was premature he denies it in the particular instance, now gives and improper; that it could not be decided until up his principle that the House before being sworn such matters of fact and law were reported thro' could not judge who were members. Mr. C.'s he appropriate committee, as would enable the object had been, as he stated in the outset, to House to judge of the qualifications of the parties referred to; and that, until that time, the ent grounds from those formerly taken in the memorable New Jersey case. The gentleman said the protest had been presented only for the sake of agitation: but was this a just imputation on the motives of those who drew up such a paper? What would gentlemen have had them to do? If they conscientiously believed that, in the case of gentlemen elected on general ticket, a law of Congress had been violated, could they take any other course to express that opinion than to throw it into the form of a protest against the admission of such individuals? What other that the position now taken by the minority was in repugnance to the doctrine for which they had contended in the case of a late New Jersey elected that the case of their election had in this parents of the election had in the position now taken by the minority was a left to them? tion. But there was an important distinction be-tween the case of the New Jersey claimants of of their claim was that which had been passed by the majority of the House; the House it was which, by allowing these gentlemen to vote for a Speaker, had prejudged their case. And in such a juncture all the minority could do was to enter their dissent, and protest against what they believed to be both illegal and unconstitutional. Yet

for this they were charged with a desire to agitate. The gentleman had protested that he was no nullifier. Mr. C. was willing to believe that such was not the gentleman's character; yet, if he sanctioned and sustained nullification, the effect was the same as if he held and avowed nullification principles. Certainly, if laws were thus to be nullified, and that by the law making power, they could not expect much respect to be shown for their laws by others.

COOLING DOWN. The Madisonian of the 12th, in reply to the strictures of the Globe on Mr. Robert Tyler (no doubt written by that young gentleman himself,) concedes more strength to Mr. Clay than we are prepared to expect from him or "Pa." Mr. Clay's REAL strength may be inferred from these admissions of his bitterest foes. We dispute several of the states which the young gentleman has thought proper to surrender the locofocos, and foremost among them, Virginia. That state the Whigs mean to carry in the spring and fall both, for they have more than accessions enough to counterbalance "Pa's," Wise's and Gilmer's defection, and to annihilate the little majority of 1440 | its being successful. against them in 1840-more than enough already besides the acquisitions which every day will

The Madisonian or Mr. Robt. Tyler, more juliciously than is common with either, says: " Mr. Tyler placed his opposition to Blair & Rives on this ground of wrong and persecution, and on that of the necessity of union in the party. We think this argument of the necessity of conciliation peculiarly strong. Juding from the recent elections, the While vote, in all human probapility, will prevail in the following states at the coming Presidential election, even with the most strenuous exertions of the united Democratic party

prevent it, viz:	•
Maine	9
Massachusetts	12
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	6
Delaware	3
Maryland	8
North Carolina	- 11
Georgia	10
Kentucky	12
Tennessee	13
Ohio	23

Electoral votes certain

The Democratic candidate would, in all probability, receive the votes of the states below New Hampshire Virginia Illinois Alabama Missouri Arkansas Michigan South Carolina

Electing certain The battle ground must then be in the states of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Louis. iana; New Jersey, Indiana, and Mississippi-97 electorial votes in all. One hundred and thirty eight votes are necessary to an election. The Whigs having one hundred and eleven, have to struggle for twenty seven electors. The Democratic candidate having sixty-five votes, has to struggle to obtain seventy-five votes. This very statement of the case is sufficient to cause any republican opposed to Mr. Clay and his policy to feel doubt and alarm as to the result. Such is however, the fact, and it is unwise to attempt to conceal it. To conceal it, under the idea that a Democratic President is to be made, as a matter of course, as lovers in a novel marry of course, is the height of folly, and would result in certain defeat to the cause When, in addition to this fact, we come to recollect that in the late election of New York, more than sufficient to elect the Whig President according to our impression, has unquestionably thrown a majority of the popular vote against the Democratic party, the most discreet and decided steps should have been at once taken to insure the success of the republican cause."

WHIG NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR. The nomination of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham as the Whig candidate for Governor, gives universal satisfaction. In the person of the nominee the Whig party present a candidate against whom foreign country, and bad climate, in order that no man can say aught. Even the bitterest political opponent extol him for his virtue his talents. of no man so peculiarly fit for the Gubernatorial chair. Though ardently attached to the cardinal principles of the Whig party, yet, if elected, we feel well assured that Mr. Graham will act as the Governor of the whole State, and not of a party; party predilections will never drive him from the path of rectitude and duty: Besides, North Carolina can boast of no son whose capacious mind comprehends her interest and welfare in a more eminent degree-nor do we believe that Carolina has a son who would toil more zea-lously to advance her prosperity, her dignity and happiness. But it is unnecessary that we should say a single word-Mr. Graham needs no introduction to our readers—he is not only well known to the people of Caswell county, but favorably known. And we hazard the prediction that he will get the vote of every democrat in the County who values the welfare of the State higher

Sugar -The Sugar crop of Louisiana is rep-

try, by the two great parties into which the people are divided, and it will, we trust, be fairly tried and fairly decided. Honest men and virtuous men, of both sides, desire this, and feel disposed to hope, that, after this effort, there may be political peace and quietness in the land.

The great mass of the people, who are not in-terested in the offices of the Government, and have nothing to hope from its favors or fear from its frowns, mean always to do right, and it is only from ignorance or from being deceived, that they do wrong.-One side is just as well meaning, just as patriotic as the other-as far as the masses are concerned. Probably, the same cannot, with truth, be said of the leaders.

We believe, the Whigs believe with an earnestness and constancy that cannot be shaken, with an untiring zeal which has burned brighter as difficulties thickened, that the WHIG PARTY offer principles and a candidate, the best in every respect, for the interests and honor of the country, and the welfare of the people. They think that by adopting their principles, we should have a good currency, a revival of business, an economical Administration, justice to the States, the purposes and designs of the Constitution carried out, and the credit and standing of the Nation elevated at home and abroad. They believe that corruptions and abuses have crept into the Departments of the Government, which ought to be reformed; and that the talents and sagacity and patriotism of such a Statesman as HENRY CLAY are needed at this time to effect the objects they have in view. And they further believe, that to one so eminent, who has devoted his whole life to the service of his country, and who has left upon every page of her history for the last twenty years the marks of his genius and practical knowledge of the art of governing—that to such an one—to HENRY CLAY-justice is due, by his elevation to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

Now, it is the duty of the Whigs to enforce these opinions upon the attention and consideration-of whom ! Why, their opponents. They have no converts to make among themselves. They are all decided, unanimous, enthusiastic. It is those who are not now of the same way of thinking, upon whom an impression is to be made, and conviction, if possible, fastened. How then are we to approach our fellow citizens so as to accomplish this? Surely not by denunciations, by abuse, by vituperative language! No! It must be done by appeals to their judgment and to their common sense; by arguments which will reach their understanding; and by exhortations which will arouse and excite their love for the Constitution and our republican institutions. 'Come, let us reason together," must be the kind invitation of the Whigs every where. The result we may anticipate with a full confidence in

We are for yielding nothing, for neglecting no fair weapon in an honorable political contest; but we are, especially, for disseminating truth and information among the people, so as to make them understand exactly the state of the case, and to bring them to a correct conclusion—and we are opposed, in toto, to the plea of considering men as enemies, or foes, merely because they differ from us in politics. Error of judgment, we believe, notwithstanding the pride of opinion and the prejudige of party, may not be only tolerated, but corrected. by proper means. To apply this corrective should now be the great purpose of the Whig party. Bound together among themselves as a band of brothers, they have only to seek, in a labor of love, to induce others to unite in the same patriotic fellowship. They hold their arms wide open to receive and recognise such of their fellow citizens, as convinced of the necessity of the measure, may wish to join with them in the noble and honorable effort to elect HENRY CLAY as the next President of the United States.

MILITARY GALLANTRY.

It strikes us that we have rarely, if ever, read of an incident showing more true generosity of spirit than the subjoined, which is copied from the Montreal Transcript. A momentary effort for another's good, even if it should be at the risk of life, is comparatively trifling to the enduring sacrifice which is spoken of below:

"In consequence of the long stay of the 71st regiment amongst us there had been a number of marriages without leave, and on the order for the West India station being received, great natural alarm prevailed among the families of those whose wives the regulation of the services did not allow to proceed in the transports. The number of men so situated was large, and the separation would have been most painful. In this dilemma, the gallantry and high feeling which prevailed in the corps, pointed out a way by which the difficulty might be overcome. To the surprise and admiration of the gallant officer in command, nearly two hundred men stepped from the ranks of the reserve battalion, which remains at Chambly, and offered themselves as volunteers in place of their married comrads. By this truly generous and soldier-like conduct, says the Montreal Gazette, the separation and consequent misery of families was prevented, and all permanent volunteers for Canada, and old soldiers who were permitted for good general conduct to remain in the Coluny prior to discharge, or who were found unfit for

tropical service, were replaced. " Honor to the gallant men, who have performed this noble and disinterested act. That the British soldier is a brave man, even his enemies have been compelled to admit; that he is as generous as he is brave, this and a thousand similar instances prove; and it is such acts as these that mark his true character. To volunteer for a forlorn hope, requires a desperate courage, which a soldier of depraved mind and bad disposition, may possess in common with a man of honor and chivairous feelings; but come forward unsolicited, when there is no excitement to urge one on, nor reward to be gained, and to offer to incur all the risk and inconveniences of a voyage to a their married comrades may escape the sacrifice of a separation from their wives and children be favorable, and be followed by the blessings of the mother, the wife, and the child; may they meet with that happiness in their new quarters, which their disinterested conduct in Canada leads us to hope for them."

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMPSON,

OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. With the deepest regret, as a severe public loss, we have to announce the decease of this admirable Magistrate, long one of the chief orna-ments of our National Judiciary, and maintaining without decay, even at the advanced age at which he has expired, a legal reputation the most solid, such as leaves on the minds of all who knew his standing and his usefulness a strong feeling that it will be exceedingly difficult to till any where his place with an equal ability, a mind as eminentthan a mere party triumph.-Millon Chronicle. ly judicial in its faculties and temper.

They are about to put up a medical establish-

THE GATHERING OF THE STATES. OR, WHO'LL BE CHIEF BUT HARRY! Written expressly for the "National Clay Min-strel," by a Gentleman of Philadelphia. AIR-" Who'll be King but Charlie ?"

Come sons of men who made tha tea

And fought like braves at Bunker;

And Yankee folks from Maine to Yerk, Grey head and gallant Younker; Draw on your leathers, And mount your feathers, You're not the lads to tarry— When men of steel Draw on your leathers, And mount your feathers, Leave plough in furrow, And trade in borough, To choose the best in all the land, For who'll be chief but Harry!

The empire's countless sons are out, From ocean shores to Erie; From Hudson's banks, and Mohawk's vales, The men that never weary,-To armathey gather, In spite of weather,

A glorious end to carry; The country's cause, The land and laws, Led on by Western Harry. Draw en, &c.

The Pennsylvania Farmers come, A corps of honest fellows, And miners leave their mountain home, And furnace-men the bellows; Around they gather, In spite of weather, Their lawful rights to carry; Protection fair Of wealth a share, And guaranteed by Harry. Draw on, &c.

Bold Delaware is up in arms, New Jersey full of fight, sir; And Maryland is true and strong, The old Dominion's right, sir. In spite of weather, They rush together, Broad seals on banners airy, In glory flout, As rings the shout, "Our seals are safe with Harry." Draw on, &c.

Old North who never breaks her faith, And frank Kentuck the steady, To head the column, charge the foe, And spike the guns are ready; They march together, In any weather, A traitor's thrust to parry; To save the land. They know command Must fall on gallant Harry ! Draw on, &c.

The gallant Hoosiers spring to arms, The Wolverines are nigh sir, And trusty Buckeyes pick the flint, To fight again to try sir. They're out together, In worst of weather, No man will camp or marry, Till safe and sound, The country's found, In trust of faithful Harry.

How proudly marches Tennessee, The fearless and the free sir: Who never struck a feeble blow. And will not dodge or flee sir.

In any weather, She mounts the feather, At hickory sticks not scary; With might for right, She dares the fight, Her war-cry, death or Harry. Draw on, &c.

Louisiana, Illinois, And Alabama come sir, For Arkansas, Missouri too, And Florida make room sir. They'll break the tether, And march together, A band both bold and wary, For well they know, To beat the foe, No chief will do but Harry.

Let Carolina bow to Baal, New Hampshire bend the knee, sir, But Georgia comes, with flam and drums, From chains and collars free sir: Her sons together, In spite of weather, From Brainard to St. Mary; From faithless hands,

To wrest their lands, Are calling out for Harry. Draw on sec. A nation's shout is thundering out, From Mars hill to Cape Sable; And sea-gods quail, as beoms that hail,

They wave the feather, They cry together, Till rocks the eagle's ærie : And city domes, And forest homes, Are wild with cheers for Harry. Draw on, &c. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. *

And quake the mountain's stable.

This gentleman is now the Whig candidate or Governor. He is a true Whig-a man of undoubted ability-great moral firmness, and is \$12 50; French, \$10; Latin & Greek, \$5 eath; possessed of every requisite necessary for a Gov-ernor of the "Old North State." The Conven-Fruit, and Flowers, \$5 each. tion has given us a candidate who is every thing we can desire-and now it is the duty of the Whigs to be up and doing. Let them canvass the claims of their candidate—let his name be trumpeted from the mountains to the seaboard and William A. Graham will beat Michael Hoke fifteen thousand votes. Old North State.

We regret to learn, that on Thursday last, near the residence of Mr. Joshua L. Lawrence in this county, Thomas D. Lawrence, aged about 15 years, son of the late Rev. Joshua Lawrence, was so severely injured by the accidental discharge of a gun loaded with shot, that his life is considered in jeopardy. He was standing on a log with his gun by his side, when it slipped off and the hammer striking the log bursted the cap 2 do Hillsboro' Street, Jacob Harris, 850 and 2 and the load ranged up his loft arm, part of it going thro' his shoulder .- Press.

Washington, December 20. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq., was Monday last nominated by the President for the office of Auditor of the Post Office Department, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Whittlesny; and the Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination, as it is understood, without opposition or di-

The Senate also at the same time confirmed resented to be considerably inferior to the last ment in New York, upon the plan of the cold water fine nomination of Alexander G. Penn to be rear's product.

P is tmaster for the City of New Orleans.

WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION. Pursuant to notice, the Whig Delegates for the 2d Congressional District assembled at Mount Mourne on the 19th inst., and were organized by the appointment of Maj. William Lee Davidson President, and Joseph Gillespie Secretary.

JAMES W. OSBORN, Esq. of Mecklenburg, was unanimously appointed the Delegate from this Congressional District to the National Whig Convention, to be held at Bultimore on the 4th of May next.

On motion, it was imaginously Resolved, That the Delegate appointed from this Congressional District be instruced to urge the selection of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as the Whig Candidate for President of the United States, and to insist on that selection under every

Resolved further, unanimously, That it is declared, as the deliberate sentiment of this Convention, that John M. Clayton, of Delaware, has the full confidence of this body, and in our opinion would be a most suitable name-to place before the nation for the office of Vice President ; but in making this selection our Delegate is authorized to exercise his sound discretion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be tendered to Maj. Rufus Reid for the use of his mansion on this occasion, and for the other hospitable attentions so kindly and elegantly afforded us. WM. L. DAVIDSON, Pres't

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- Pitt County .- Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term 1843.

JOSEPH GILLESPIE, Sec'y.

Henry Drake and others, Hardy Scarborough wife and others,

Petition for sale of Slaves It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the said Hardy Scarborough and wife, Soloman Philips and wife, Enos Newell and wife and Gray Drake are non residents of this State : It is

ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, notifying the said parties to appear at the next. Term of our Court to be held for the County of Pitt at the Court House in Greenville on the first Monday of February next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the Petition heard accordingly. Witness, Archibald Parker, Clerk of our said Court

at office, the first Monday of November. A. D. 1843. ARCHIBALD PARKER, Clerk, Pr. Adv. \$5 621 104-6w

CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- Johnston County .- Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. November Term, 1843,

Hinton Vinson and Wife Pherebee. Heirs at law of Nathan B. Allen.

Petition for Partition of Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Vinson and Sarah his wife, defendants in this 11th, a Negro Man, who says his name is JOHN and case, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore what he belongs to Dr. Samuel Vance, in South Carogister for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the erty of Lawson Alexander, in Mecklenburg County next Term of this Court, to be held at the Courthouse in this State; was sold at his sale by the Administration Smithfield, in the County of Johnston. on the fourth tor and purchased by John R. Harrison, who sold him Monday of February next, then and there to shew to Dr. Vance; that he range on the fourth of Jucause (if any they have) why the said lands shall not be divided, agreeably to the prayer of Petitioners; and in Chatham, and says that said Jail was burnt on the

Office, the 6th day of December, 1843. WM. HEN. GUY, C. C. C. Pr. Adv. \$5 621

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. 20th of January, 1844, the building of a FIRE PROOF JAIL, in the Town of Pittebero', Chatham County-the Plan and Specifications of which will be made known on the day aforesaid. Bond and ap-

for the faithful and workman-like performance of his Also, will be sold on the same day, 2000 lbs. o Swepse I now and what materials of the old Jail that may be on haud.

proved security will be required from the undertaker.

HENRY A. LONDON. WILLIAM FOOSHEE, WOODSON LEA. O A. STEDMAN, EDWARD SNIPES.

Chatham Co. Dec. 14, 1848. Fayetteville Observer, will copy.

OR RENT, the next year, the House and Lo-now occupied by Mr. John F. Brandt, on Hills, borough Street, opposite the residence of Wm. Hill Esq. For terms, apply to WM. D. HAY WOOD.

Raleigh, October 19, 1843. ROGANS.—Just received a fine Lot of heavy Brogans Extra Sizes. Also, 1 Case of heavy sewed Water proof Boots.

JAMES M. TOWLES. Raleigh, Dec. 19.

Oxford Female Academy. His Institution, situated in one of the most plea-sant and heathful villages in the State, has been under the care of its present Principal for the last three years. During that time, it has received a very respectable share of patronage, and, it is believed, has given general satisfaction. It is designed both as a boarding and day school. The residence of the Principal is very near the Academy, and is adapted to the accommodation of a considerable number of boarders. Pupils who recide with his family, receive every at tention to their health and comfort, and are moreover subject to the constant surpervision, not only of the Principal himself, but also of the Assistant Teachers. The first Session of the next year will commence on the second Monday of January and continue five

TERMS FOR THE SESSION.

of, as will pay the Taxes, and all incidental expenses or enswer to the petition of Susan J. Oliver for L due thereon for 1842, viz:

1 Lot, Bow Street, Mary Wilson's valued \$200 tax 1,00 2 do Green and Mason Streets, Jule. Burkloe's valued 450, tax 1 do Green Street, Ami Coclimn's valued 1500 and I poll, tax I do Green Street, Patrick Dailey's, 1300 and

polls, tax polls, tax

1 do Ann Ingram, Hay Street, 800, tax

1 do Hay Street, Jno. Kelly for Jno. Mullen 130

2 do Kennedy Street, Seth Russell, 150, tax 75
1 do Meses Robeson, Wilsmington Road 200, tax 1,00
1 do Kamsey Street, Sophia Williams, 50, tax 25
1 do Hay Street, Peyton Lynch, 150, do 75
1 do Bow Street, A. Brants, 200, do 1,00
3 do Lower Fayetteville, G. T. Barksdale, 600,

Grove Street, Ann Jenkins, 500, tax 2 North Street, Arch'd Shaw, 300 and 1 poll 1 do

G. DEMING, Colle Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1843. Pr. Adv. 36 SPLENDID CAPITALS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY Class No. 1, for 1844.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 6th January, 1844. 15 drawn numbers out of 75.

PRIZES ! 10,000 Dollars | 30,000 Dollars ! 4,000 Dollare 5,000 Dollars ! 10 prizes of \$1,000! Tickets \$10-Helves \$5-Quarters \$2 50.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. CLASS NO. 2, FOR 1844. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. O. on Saturday, Jannary 13, 1844-

SPLENDID PRIZES : 20,000 Dollars 12,000 Dollars 6.000 Dollars 3,500 Dollars 40 prizes of 1.000 dollars ! &c.

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50.

\$40,000

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class No. 3, for 1844. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 20th of January, 1844.

14 DRAWN NUMBERS. GRAND SCHEME. \$40,000! \$12,0001 6.000 Dollars 5,000 Bollars 3,500 Dollars 2,500 Dollars 2,000 Dollars 1,969 Dollars 2 of \$1,250 ! 2 of \$1,200 ! 20 of \$1,000

20 of \$500! &cc Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Qarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$130 26 half 26 quarter do

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class No. 4, for 1844. To-be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday. the 27th January, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME. 30,000 Dollars 10.000 Dollars 5,000 Dollars 2,387 Dollars \$1,500, 5 prizes of 1,300 200 do

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5--Quarters \$2 50. Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets 8130 do. 25 half do. 25 quarter do. For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries - audress

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers, Washington, D. C. Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

UNAWAY .- Taken up and committed in case of failure, the said Petition will be taken pro
confesso, heard ex parte, and a decree rendered accordingly.

Witness, William H. Gry, Clerk of said Court, at

Said Negro is a stout black man, 5 feet, 104 inches high, and weights 178 pounds; thick and heavy about the neck and jaws; his two small toes on left foot are off to the first joint—he says frost buten about two years since. Said negro is well acquainted in and about Charlotte in this finte, and ran road but not write. His owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JACOB SWINDELL, Jailor Oct. 30. 1843.

VALUABLE PLANTATION is offered for sale, near Tallahassee, Florida. The Subscriber, wishing to remove to a more Northern climate, offers for sale the Tracer or Lann, or which he resides, situated about 8 miles from Talla-basses, in Leon County. There are 1600 acres contained in the Tract, a very large proportion of which is of very superior quality. The place is plentifully watered, with excellent water; and there are not more than 30 acres of waste land in the brdy. About 750 acres of land are cleared, from which, with a force of forty-five or fifty hands, in a favorable season, 300 or lorty-five or fifty hands, in a favorable season, 300 or 350 Bales of Cotton can be produced in a season, and more Corn than would serve the Plantation. The land is so situated, that it can be divided into two separate Tracts if preferred. There is good land enough to employ from seventy-five to eighty hands to advantage. The natural growth is Sweet Gum, Post Oak, Red Ock, Cherry, Ash and Dogwood. The upper terminus of the Stall Road, leading from Tallahassee to Stewart's, is only 8 miles distant, and the Railgood is twenty-three miles long.

hassee to Stewart's, is only 8 miles distant, and the Railroad is twenty-three miles long.

The improvements, including buildings of every description, are extensive and convenient. A large white family can be comfortably accommodated; and there are Cabins enough for the convenient accommodation of about 80 Slaves. There is a newly erected Gin House on the place, with all necessary

appendages.

The society of the neighborhood is of the most desirable kind, and the lands adjoin the Plantations of the Messrs. Uotten and N. Thompson from North Carolina. There are also several Churches, convenient enough to attend. . JAMES H. T. LORIMER.

Leon County, Florida. County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Terms
A. D 1843.
Supen J. Oligar, Page Petition for Divorce.

TERMS FOR THE SESSION.

Board, \$40; Tuition in English studies, \$7 50 to \$12 50; French, \$10; Latin & Greek, \$5 each; Piano-Forte, \$20; Drawing and Painting, \$10; Wax, Fruit, and Flowers, \$5 each.

BENJ. SUMNER, Prix.

Dec. 1.

97—3w.

TOTICE.—Agreeably to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, at September Term 1848, I will expose to Public Sate for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 25th of December next, the following Lots, or so much thereof, is will pay the Taxes, and all incidental exposes to the presistors of Second Long to the Subject of Monday of March next, then and there to plead fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead our appears to the petition of Second Long to the Subject of Monday of March next, then and there to plead our appears to the petition of Second Long to the Subject of Monday of March next, then and there to plead our appears to the petition of Second Long to the Subject to the Subject of Monday of March next, then and there to plead our appears to the petition of Second Long to the Subject to the Subject of the Court that a Subpense and that the defendant. John S. Oliver, cannot be found, and that pruclamation hath been publicly made at the Court buse door by the Sheriff of Craven County, for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said Subpense:

It appearing to the Court that a Subpense and that the defendant. John S. Oliver, cannot be found, and that pruclamation hath been publicly made at the Court buse door by the Sheriff of Craven County, for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said Subpense base door by the Sheriff of Craven County, for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said Subpense have been duly issued in this save and that the defendant. John S. Oliver, cannot be found, and that pruclamation hath been publicly made at the Court buse door by the Sheriff of Craven County, for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the sai or enswer to the petition of Susan J. Oliver for Divorce, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard according to the act of the General Assembly is such case made and provided.

Witness William S. Blackledge, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Grasen, at Newbern, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1843.

WILLIAM S. BLACKLEDGE, C. S. C.

November 18, 1843 Pr adv 59 84. 95 Sa WANTED

MMEDIATELY, A JOURNEYMAN SAD DLER, to whom liberal prices will be paid by the obscriber. Apply to

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