were loudly applauded vehement appro of the Re-Upon the co ief words of introduction and reiterated

TER spoke as follows :citizens :- What if the field be lost ! All is not lost! The high sense of duty, the de termination to do that duty, the unconquerable will, the courage to resist, the firm purpose, the devoted adherence to our principles to their maintenance, their support, their success-these are not lost! In these we have not seen any fall ing off. And whatever the results of the present election, so far as they have been decided, may be-whatever may be our prospects-our cause, the cause of our country, of our commonwealth, of our common troth, is still the same ! We our

selves are the same. (Cheers.) Whigs of Boston-If the information received by the mails this morning had been the same as that which came yesterday, it was my purpose to respectfully ask of your committee of arrangements to excuse me from attending at this meet-ing. The assembly would then have been one of congratulation, and unmixed joy; and it was my wish, in such a case to retire to the rest and repose of my own home, rather than mingle with the crowds assembled at a public meeting. But clouds have collected around the prospect. dand disastrous disappointments have been rs us. But, whatever other parts of the

events, to maintain the firmness, the patriotism, the Whig principles of Massachusetts. Gentlemen, it may be that the national election assume an unfavorable aspect, at the present moment. But Massachusetts, upon the ground she has taken, does not stand alone. Three, out of the six. New England States, have already declared themselves on her side. New Jersey. o Maryland, have done the same. ' And the Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, ky, and Indiana, will enroll themselves in the same ranks. Even if the Whigs should be defeated, therefore, they are still a glorious band. Their purpose is not broken, and their strength is respectable. But what if it were otherwise !-

may have done, whatever they may have duced to decide—it is still our duty, at all

What if Massachusetts should stand . Among the faithless, faithful only she."

What if the honor beaming upon her ancient of all this ! Is not the securing of this a sufficient, or if not a sufficient, is it not a great object for the Whigs of Massachusetts to attain? It is too late for me to go thoroughly into the

topics which have been presented to you during the present election. The moment for action is at hand. The past we have seen, and now approaches the time for us to do our duty. And, in the first place, if there were nothing else for us to do, than to secure our own State government, this, of itself, would be worthy of all our efforts. The result, in this respect, touches closely all our concerns, all our relations of social life and all our enjoyments of the fruits of a wise and parental government. And by all means, there-fore, if the national elections are disastrous, are we the more bound to secure our own triumph in our own State. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I do not think that any politica party ever went before a people upon plainer is sues than those now made between the two great parties of this country, on Texas and the Tariff. I have expressed every where, and on every occarion, my deep mortification at the views taken on these subjects by our political opponents. It is as plain as the sun in the heavens, that the policy, the system of domestic protection, is in the highest degree essential to the prosperity of the State. And it is, also, in the highest degree extraordinary, that the sentiment of Massachusetts should not be unanimous upon the question of Texan annexation. But still more extraordinary and astonishing it is, that considering the almost unanimous expression of opinion, on this point, by the people of Massachusetts-we should behold enentire great party, within a few short months wheeling completely around, at the word of the leaders, and, as by a miraculous change, brought they themselves had declared fatal to the existence

of the Union. (Applause.)
Fellow-citizens, it would be, at this moment, a useless task for me to attempt to investigate the causes of this change. It may not be proper to investigate them at all. But why, we may ask, should two free white States, New York and Pennsylvania, go against us, if they so have done! There can be but one cause, and that so conspicuous and prominent that no one can shut his eyes to it, no one but must deplore its effect.

I approach the subject at once, for it is useless to try to keep it back. And I say that, in my mind, there is a great necessity for a thorough reformation of the naturalization laws. [Cheers, loud and long continued.] . The results of the recent elections, in several of the States, have impressed my mind with one deep and strong conviction; that is, that there is an imperative necessity for reforming the naturalization laws of the United States. The preservation of the government, and consequently the interest of all par-ties, in my opinion, clearly and strongly demand this. All are willing and desirous, of course, that merica should continue to be the safe asylum r the oppressed of all Nations. All are willing for the oppressed of air reasons. should be open to the enjoyment of the ay come lither for the purpose of bettering elreumstances, by the successful employment of their own capital, enterprise, or labor.— But it is not unreasonable that the elective franchise should not be exercised by a person of for-eign birth, until after such a length of residence mong us, as that he may be supposed to have beer constitution and laws, our social institutions, d the general interests of the country; and to tablished his domicil amongst us. Those al-eady naturalized, have, of course, their rights scured; but I can conceive no reasonable ob-It is absolutely necessary, also in my gment, to provide new securities against the minable frauds, the outrageous, flagrant perpries, which are notoriously perpetrated in all the great cities. There is not the slightest doubt, the strength of the same set of naturalization papers: there is as little doubt that immense numbers of such papers are obtained by direct papers; and that these enormous offences mul. Line of punjohment, and property of the last of the la

in the national and State Gevernments. Such voters of course exercise no intelligence, and in deed no volition of their own. They can know nothing, either of the questions at issue, or of the proposed. They are mere instrument principled and wicked men, and made instruments only by the accumulation crime upon crime. Now it seems to me impossible, that every honest man, and every good citizen, every true lover of liberty, and the constitution, every real friend of the country, would not desire to see an end put to these enormous abuses. I avow it, therefore, as my opinion, that it is the duty of us all to endeavor to bring about

I am well aware, gentlemen that these ments may be misrepresented, and probably will be, in order to excite prejudice in the minds of foreign residents. Should such misrepresentations be made or attempted, I must trust my friends to correct it, and expose it. For the semiments themselves, I am ready to take, myself, the responsibility. And I will only add, that what I have now suggested, is just as important to the rights of foreigners, regularly and fairly naturalized among us, as it is to the rights of native-born American citizens.

The whole assembly here united in giving wenty-six tremendous cheers and appropriate The present condition of the country imperatively demands this change. The interest, the real welfare of all parties, the honor of the nation, all require that subordinate and different party questions should be made to yield to this great end. And no man who esteems the prosperity and existence of his country, as of more importance han a fleeting party triumph, will, or cam hes itate to give in his adherence to these principles Nine (cheers) total mobile W to alle V.

Gentlemen, there is not a solitary doubt that the elections have gone against us, it has been adversaries, has done so through the basest fraud. Is ft not so? And look at New York. In the city there were thrown sixty thousand votes, or one vote to every five inhabitants. You know that, fairly and honestly, there can be no such thing on earth. (Cheers.) And the great reniedy s for us to go directly to the source of true popuar power, and to purify the elections. [Twenty-

Fellow-citizens, I profess to be a lover of beman liberty—especially to be devoted to the grand example of freedom set forth by the republic under which we live. But I professing heart, my reputation, my pride of character to be American Ninocheers.) and don't be well entire weer!

Mr. Webster then pursued a beautiful reference to the doctrines and examples of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; and concluding as follows :-

Following the principles of these great men. walking in the footsteps of Adams, Washington, Hancock, Jefferson, and others ; let us answer to their exhortations by pledging ourselves that foul embrace by heaping indignities upon them. will show ourselves in our strength, with a glorious humanity, worthy of such glorious measures. The conclusion of Mr. Webster's speech was

hailed by cheers innumerable, and the Native American doctrines which he asserted, received, throughout, the greatest applause.

The last North Carolinian, under the head "Outrage against Free Suffrage." makes several misstatements, which should be corrected.— Those statements are contained in the following extracts from that paper:

"Last Monday, for the first time-God grant t may be the last-Fayetteville saw the proprie. tors of the Rockfish* Cotton Factory, or three of the proprietors at least-there being two others present as lookers en—come to the polls and dictate to men how they should vote. We assert it upon our individual responsibility, being an eye-witness to it, that these proprietors faced men at the folls whom they employ, and who had democratic tickets in their hands. More than all this, their vote was demanded as being necessary to further the interests of the said was meant as an intimation that to vote for Polk. would be a discharge, or not, let the public decide."

" Some days before the election, the principal proprietor of Rockfish Factory told the democrats n his employ (for there was no necessity for tellng the Whigs) that if Polk was elected, the factories would all stop, and they would all be turned out of employment, but if Clay was elected, they would all go on! We stand ready to substantiate this fact, as well by the testimony of our own ears, as by that of one of the persons to whom it was told; and we do say that it is illiberal-anti-republican-and unchristing like, for men to use such means in electioneering. It pains us to have to expose these things, but we consider it a duty incumbent upon us to do so. Not only were these proprietors aforesaid at the polls using their exertions, but they actually had their Whig tickets printed on colored paper, so that they could tell by looking at the ticket, that it was the one they wished to have voted! Every single ticket voted by the persons brought in rom the factory were marked by colored paper. There may have been one or two exceptions."

"To the credit of the proprietors of the other fac-tories, we say it, that they never came near the polls It was left for the aforesaid three proprietors of the Rockish "concern" to go to the polls to brow-beat

We deny, emphatically, that any one of the proprietors of the Rockfish Factory "dictated" to any man how he should vote. It is utterly untrue. It is equally untrue that any "three of the proprietors" interfered at all. It is equally untrue that any man's vote "was demanded as being necessary to the interests of the said proprietors." The insinuation that any one was threatened with discharge, on account of his vote, is equally unfounded; and is sufficiently disproved by the well known fact, that Locofocos. bitter, active Locofocos, have been and are still in the employment of the Company. These individuals have not said; we presume, and they cannot say with truth, that any dictation, or the honesty of those peuple, and their ardent dethreat, has been used to them. And the later.

Rockfish Factory told any person in his employ, "that if Polk was elected the Factories would con light of freedom found in the brilliant rays all stop." They were told, by one individual of printing, are unable to penetrate, there the Stockholder, on his own responsibility, that if demagogue finds his proper house, and there peo the Locofoco Ticket prevailed, and the avowed ple are like children graping in the dark. They principles of the party were carried out, (mean-inst depend upon others, and where that is the ing of course the repeal of the Tariff,) that pro-

ariury; and that these enormous offences mul. were to believe the Carolinian, the colored rick.

The parties we are glad to say, call earnest and attempt themselves beyond all pow:

The parties we are glad to say, call earnest believe the Carolinian, the colored rick.

The parties we are glad to say, call earnest believe the Carolinian, the colored rick.

The parties we are glad to say, call earnest believe the Carolinian, the colored rick. ent, and restraint by existing pro. printed and circulated them, because of a report ly, and we are sure, fervently, for education for believe it is an inquestionable fact, that mes before the election, and on that day, that the Local coism, which, in the campaign just closed, has from Europe, have within thirty days of their armith. Closed Translation, with Closed Translation,

know that we discredited the report, (not that did not believe that there are many men in the best to be on the safe side, and therefore printed tickets for all on colored paper.

Like the rest of the Carolinian's statement, the allegations in the note are both totally false.

The whole secret of these insults to the workmen in the Factories, and vituperation of the proprietors, is, that the Loculoco party was beatan efficient reformation of the naturalization laws en at this precinct. It is well known that not ore than 4 or 5 of the workmen in the Rockfish Factory, voted now for Clay, of those who had herotofore voted with the Locofocos. With these, no influence was used, but such as was right and proper. I Appeals were made to their good common sense, as to the injurious effects upon their interests and the interests of the country, of the triumph of Locofocoism. They had good sense and patriotism enough to scetthe right and to adopt it. If any min had been approached in any other way, he would doubtless have resented it; and we now defy the production of one tittle of testimony of the Carolinian's allegations, quoted above

Why should a man, woman or child, remain at work in the Factories? Locofocoism would fain persuade them all that they are horridly oppressed by these establishments. If so, why, we again ask, will any one remain in them? They are free peeple, free to go where they choose, and to labor at any vocation that may suit them. Surely if they are insulted, or oppressed by the proprietors, they ought not and would not remain. If they could earn more at any other brough false and fraudulent votes. Pennsylvania, work, they would not remain. If they were , as they say, she has given six thousand for our "" half clad, and half starved, and ignorant," they would not remain. If it were bester that they should "go to their graves" they would not remain. They bave sense enough to see their own interest, and it is a gross insult to them, to tell them that they submit to be "dictated to," "htum-heat, " forced to vote," "dragged up in chains," "carried like sheep to the shambles," that they are "Factory Shaves," " Factory Vagbendal!" and other such expressions used towards hem by the leading Locofecos. We say it is an nsult to every man of them, to suppose that they are such fools as thus to be ignorant of their own nterests, and such craven-spirited wretches as thus to submit to insult. It is Locoforoism that thus insults them, because they dared to exercise their right of suffrage, like freemen and patriots, without regard to former party predilections. And Lochiocoism mistakes the spirit of freemen if it expects to win them back to its privileges now extended to them. But they are Fayelleville Observer.

From the Richmond Star. AN AMERICAN ELECTION.

One of the most interesting peculiarities of the present age, is a national election, in this country. It is a new principle in political histoy, unknown to any other age of the world in all its peculiarities, and as momentous as it is imposing and sublime. We can conceive nothing more worthy of admiration than the spectacle of twenty millions of human beings, mesting the complicated and vast interests of an empire, upon the voluntary, untrammelled decision of their own free votes. Well may the thinking man watch its progress with deep interest, and anxiously ask, if there be no clements at work to endanger its worth and defeat the grand design for which it was instituted. It is the only experiment ever fully made to test man's complete and permanent capacity for free, self government, and it is, in all human probability, a fair proprietors. Your interest and mine are the and decisive test. We believe, unqualifiedly, same,' said they, and 'if you vote for Polk, you that not only is a nation fully capable of the very vote against your own interest,' ... Whether that best government, by the authority of the popular voice, but that no other system can compare with it, in the power to develop national energies; to give general prosperity; to increase intelligence: to preserve peace and respect for law; and extend the greatest amount of blessings to the whole people. But this country yet lacks the one all essential to full success and certainty to the experiment and that is INTELLIGENCE, general Education among all classes. While the pure fire of patriotic love of country, which glowed in the hearts of our fathers, sends out its benign influence, the great public heart will be warmed and blessed by its parifying power.-The voice and the arm of those wonderful men. are still with us, exhorting and defending us. But as time moves forward, that influence wil be steadily lessened, until it will be but a wondrous tale of olden time, the history of a band of such men as the world nover saw before.-Then it will be, that our dependence must be our government be sought in no holy influence of | quaintances know me as easy as can be.' old memories, but in something absolute and powerful in itself. The first principle is EDUCA. TION-and with that come religion, morality, virtuous public sentiment, well directed energies, a oneness of national feeling, and a pervading

love of right and law. To that we must turn our eyes, as to the palladium of a firm and stable as well as an useful freedom of government. Without education among the masses, honesty s of little avail. Demagogueism is the poisonweed which withers the national harvest. Ignorance is the soil upon which it grows in fatal luxuriance, and the wise and patriotic man will seek ardently for its speedy expulsion. It is one of the most conclusive demonstrations of the unity of Locofocoism and Demagagueism, that wherever ignorance prevails, there that party holds its impregnable majorities. We doubt not sire for the country's good; but where the eyes It is equally untrue that any proprietor of the and ears of the mind are unopened by education; where the mighty wand of intelligence, the hea their power/ /The invention of printing was the gift of a new sun to the world, and those upon

from Europe, have within thirty days of their arwith Clay and Frelinghuyson at the head, and without measures, and hopelessly divided in senzival, seen those very persons carried up to the the Locofoco Electors below. Our friends well timent—has stood fast and strong, where the

brown but the smallest of its blessings, we feet party who would avail themselves of such a trick, assured that schools will prove the effectual ally but that we did not believe any printer in the of Whig doctrines, the wholesome food that will State would expose himself to the consequences finally give health to the whole body politic, of its certain detection.) But we thought it drive out the evil spirit of Locefocoism, and make the American Republic no longer an experiment, but a glorious truth, a magnificent and proud certainty, based upon an imperishable foundation, and destined to bless the world thro ages upon ages, yet to come. Let us then com mence the work no and unite our voices for a system of efficient, universal education, among the people. What say you, reader?

NATURALIZED CYDIZENS

There is so much to approve of in the follow ing dispassionate article from the Alexandria Ga.
zette upon a subject which is now attracting general attention throughout our country, that we ask for it the calm consideration of every American—native or adopted to the calm.

native of adopted to have been with regret ast, the Naturalized Citizens of called to by a certain order of polthe country ap iticians as a distinct class of citizens, and arrayed gether as Foreigners; and, they have seen with still deeper regret these citizens brought up to the polls, and encouraged to vote, in a mass, as Foreigners. They have also seen with sorrow the emigrants this country, from the various the emigrants in this country, from the various kingdoms and principalities of Europe, taken under the special care and control of the leaders of one of the political parties into which our country is divided, and their political action moulded and directed by these leaders. And in pursuance of the political system thus adopted, it has also been seen, that religious prejudices are encouraged, and new and dangerous influences, hitherto unknown among us, brought into the consideration of our public affairs. What has been the consequence? We adopt the words of a contemporary and say, by acting as Foreigners, and temporary and say, by acting as Foreigners, and claiming consideration as such, and by loaning themselves to unscrupulous politicians in the country they force on the reflecting portion of the people a consideration of the dangerous consequences which may ensue hereafter from the extension of the elective franchise to thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants, who, with honest intentions, but in ignorance of the true character of our institutions may be induced to act together notwis Americans, but as Foreigners, onentitled to take part in the Government of the

country of their adoption (120) Tit these feelings the Whigs party has fully shared, and the expression of the opinion of the Whig party throughout the country will soon become universal and aluxist unanimous on the subject. They do not seek to alter or abridge the just rights or privileges of foreigners now in the country, and especially of foreign naturalized citizens, who by law have these rights and opposed, and they will, hereafter, on all proper occasions, show their opposition to the influence of foreigners, as a separate and distinct class, with the government and control of the country, and to aid them in effecting this great object, they will generally go for such an alteration of the present naturalization laws as will require a longer term for foreigners to reside in the country before they can, by their votes, control all its interests and direct all its movements. In this determination, they know they will receive the cordial support and assistance of most of the intelligent naturalized citizens themselves, and of the reasonable and well-informed emigrants.

DESPERATION.

The following is a passage from the laughable tale of desperation, one of the rich articles which are embraced in the literary remains of the late Willis Gaylord Clark. It is only necessary to premise that the writer is a Philadelphia student, who, after a stolen fortnight amid the gaieties of Washington season, finds himself, (through the home, without a penny in his pocket. He stops

remissness of a chum) at Baltimore on his way at a fashionable hotel, nevertheless, where, after tarrying a day or two, he finally, at the heel of a grand dinner, "omnes solus" in his private apartnents, flanked with abundant. Champaign and Burgundy, resolves to disclose all to his landlord. Summoning a servant, he says: "Ask the landlord to step up to my room and

He clatters down stairs, giggling, and shortly hereafter his master appeared. He entered with generous smile, that made me hope for the best

s house afforded, and that, just then, was credit. How much do I owe you, said I. He hand-d me the bill with all the grace of private exlet me sec-seventeen dollars. How very reasonable! But, my dear sir, the most disa-

greeable part of the matter is now to be disclosed. I grieve to inform you that at present I ain out of money, but I know by your philanthropic looks that you will be satisfied when I tell you that if I had it, I would give it to you with unqualified pleasure. But you see my not having the change by

me is the reason I cannot do it, and I am sure you will let the natter stand and say no more about it. I am a stranger to you that's a fact: within ourselves, and those principles of safety to but in the place where I came from, all my ac-The landlord turned all colors. 'Where do ou live, any how?

'In Washington _____, I should say in Phila-

His eyes flashed with angry disappointment .-I see how it is mister; my opinion is that you are a blackleg. You don't know where your home is you begin with Washington and then drop it for Philadelphia; you must pay the bill." But I can't

'Then I'll take your clothes; if I don't blow me Scoundrel ? said L raising bolt unwright, 'do f you dare! do it! and leave the rest to me!'

There were no more words. He arose delib erately, seized my hat and my only inexpressibles and walked down stairs Physicians say that two excitements can not exat the same time in one system; External circumstances drove away, almost immediately the

confusion of the brain, guineague to the authorise I drese and looked out of the window. The A thought struck me:

appointments, save those he took, the landlord Califo for Dresses 5; 61; 8, 9, 10 to 25 cts ye had spared. A disessed immediately ; drew on my Three Cambric Hand is 10, 26, 25 and 50 maps boots over my fair drawers, not unlike small clothes, put on my cravat, vest and coat; laid a travelling cap from my trunk, jauntingly over my forehead, and flinging my fine long mantle grace-fully about me, made my way through the hall

Where am they ?'
Can't tell, I'am sure ; I don't know, s'elp Go down sir, and tell your master to come up lere immediately.' The publican was with me I had arisen and worked my face before the

to a fiendish look of passion. Landlord, med I with a fierce gesture, 'I have been d in your house—robbed, sir, robbed! My cons and a purse containing three fifty dolites are gone. This is a pretty hotel. Is this the way you fulfil the injunctions of scripture!
I am a stranger and find myself taken in with a
vengence. I will expose you at once if I am not Pray, keep your temper, said the agitated publican. I have just opened this house, and it is

getting a good run; would you ruin its reputation or an accident! I will find out the villain she has robbed you, and I will send for a tailor to measure, you for your missing garment. Your money shall be refunded. Do you not see that your anger is useless !

My dear sir,' I replied 'I thank you for your indness. I did not mean to reprouch Touthose trowsers can be done to day, I shall Setisfied; for time is more precious than money. You may keep the others if you find them, and

You may keep the others if you find them, and in exchange for the 140 dollars which you give me, their contents are your like next evening, with pray, inexpressibles, and one hundred and forty dollars in my purse, I called on my guardian in Philadelphia for sixty dollars. He gave it, with a lecture on collegiate dissipation, that I shall not soon forget. I enclosed the money back to my honorable landlord, by the first post, settlet my other bill at old Crusty's, the publican, and got my trunk by mail.

REMOVAL: NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP



att is It C. PALMERhas just returned from the North, with a very fine ansortment, 50 per cent, cheaper than ever offered before, and now opening in the brick house third door below Tousen & Hugnes' Book Store, formerly occupied by Mr. homoson as a deweller's, but more recently by Mr.

1701d and silver ladies's and gentlemen soolever no Watches: south knoy and thous store with the Gold fob and suard Chainstand Keysmann at w Gold Breust pine and Finger-rings, serves ad de Gold Braceless very fine article, to should be to be Gold Pencils and Speciacles, collar Buttons, shirt Buttons, Medallions, Locks, Clasps, Hearts and

" Crosses. In all about any avoids bening I am an an Farge assortment silver and steel Spectacles. proved article. Clay and other silver Pencils, state baland Corat : fine and cheap fancy Combs, and jet Neck-

Head Ornaments and Hair Pits Silver Darts and Hair Pines Ladies' fine Purses and Work-bags. Chapman's best Metallio Razor Strap. Large assortment of CUTLERY. Rogers' Clay Knives, with others. Best Wade and Butcher's Razors.

Rogers' best Scissors. Walking Capes, &c. &c ; in fact, all articles kept y Jewellers, and a little more. To enumerate then would make this advertisement cost too much money WATCHES repaired, and waranted for 12 months. Silver and Gold manufactured. Seals and other engraving done in the best manner. In fact if Jewellery is wanted, good and cheap work done, call at

J. C. PALMER'S. Ra'eigh, Nov. 13, 1844. 100 NEGROES

AND A VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sule. TEXILE Subscribers, desirous of concentrating their

property on the Roaneke, offer for Sale their LANDS and NEGHOES, on Trent River, viz: 1 00 Likely, well governed & healthy Negroes. That valuable Plantation, called Ravenswood

formerly the Homestead of the tate Geo. POLLUK. Esq. in Jones county, on Trent River, N. C., 15 miles from Newbern, containing about 12,500 acres, about 2,000 of which is cleaned, well ditched and under fence-of which, about 400 acres is prime Pocosin or Swamp land, chiefly ditched into 10 acre cuts -produces 6 to 10 Bbls. Corn and 600 to 1000 lbs. Cotton to the acress Adjoining the cleared land, is about 200 acres of same quality, well, disched and dealed, and now ready to burn and clear. Next to this, is about 1200 acres of same quality in its natural state. The cleared upland is of excellent quality for Gotton, Corn, Wheat, an ext, and when tended by Mr. Pollok, produced 600 to 1000 lbs. Cotton to the acre, and the Crop, this year, will average, 1000 lbs to the acre. There are two Creeks running through the land on the lands of which. through the land, on the banks of which, Limestone and Mark in the greatest abundance, is to be casily obtained Also, a good Saw and a Grist Mill, on a land fine work of every description and quality which never fuiling stream; a handsome two story Dwelling House, and all necessary out Houses; a two story Overseer's House; several first rate Barns; an excelhorses, Cattle houses, &c. &c. all in good order

The Land can be divided in two or three smaller Plantations to advantage. Sea going Vessels load at the Landing two miles from the Corn fields. The Land will be sold on a credit of from one to ten years Negroes one third Gush -- balance on a liberal credit. For further particulars, apply to either of the Subscribers, or to Mrt Pugst Hall, who lives adjoining, who will show the Lands,

H. K. BURGWYN. Near Hallfax, N. C.

T. P. BURGWYN. Near Hallfax, N. C.

J. BURGWYN. Pollokeville, N. C.

Nov. 1, 1844. Sylingur sholed from 1, 89, 11,

J. H. BECKWITH &CO. AVE on hand a large and well assorted Stock of New Dry Goods which they offer to pur

Large lot, Negro Koseys, from 20 cts up to 30 cts. Fare wide Brown Cottons of cts yd. White and Green Flannels 20 do. Bed Ticking 9, 10, 15 and 201 andonded Stirl Canton Plannels 10, 42 & 16 7 vilos va ant snow was descending as I drummed on the page. Mousling de Laines 18, 25, 30 of 35 mg, marriers. What was I to do? An unhappy teans culuites Unshmere de Ecoosa 37) ets up to 51 00 gd. in a strange city, florumney, and slightly inebriated. Bi'll Couten Hose 10 ets pair tot, a marrier 1, and strange city. White do' do . Sandy departe . do bill I had a large, full cloak, which with all my other | Purniture Calicoes 6, 7, 8, 9 & 124 cts yda Times Cambric Hand is 16, 20, 26 and 50 staps.

Lisle Laces and Edgings 2, 3, 4, 6, 10 and 15 etaly
Button Moulds 12; ets Gross, I stridez start for
Worsted Mitts 10, 123, 18 and 25 ets ps.

Gum Suspended 53, 124, 35 and 55 ets ps.

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8-4 Damask Table Cloths Stri24 ets ps.

FALL TRADE. 1844

immense Stock of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oits, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Faney Articles, Brushes, Spices, &c. &c.

Y ARRIVALS from Boston, New York, de ofc., we are now receiving our Fall Supply of Goods embracing a very heavy Slock of everything in our line. Our Goods were selected with especial reference to the Wholesale Trade, being of the Choicast Quality, and bought in large quantities at the LOWES! MARKET PRICE. We are therefore ready to compete with other Houses, North or South. We respectfully solicit a call or order from all Merchants and Physicians who are in want of any of the articles in our line of business, as we are determined to seet and To Please. Below we enumerate a few leading articles, all of which, together with every thing we sell, we warrant to be of the BEST QUALITY, and at PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Verdigris (Dry and in Oil) Terra De Seinnu G. Camphor Ombur, Lampblack ugar Lead Linseed Oil, Lamp Oil (of Cream Tartar

best quality) arterie Acid l'anners Oil (best qualty) unish Brown, Venetian Calomel (best Red IN DIGO (best Flotant and Rhuberh Inecace Jalap Magnesia, Quickbilver ... Morrilla) Madder, Copperas, Blue Soda Howders month Sedhus do Stone Balsom Copavia Logwood, Comwood, Red-

Castile Soup, G. Aradic wood Britistone, Flower Sulphus Cochineul, Red Sanders Sulphate Morphine and Cologne, Florida, and Tor celate de do Liet Water durate de de Extracts, Otto Rose, Fancy Sulpha Quining w ... State Soapi : Castor Oil (in bottles and Brushes of all kinds

barrels)a a dis # Pepper. Mustard, Spico, Sweet Oil and do Mace, Nutmees, Ginger, Spirits Turpentine do do Glue, Inks of all kinds. Best Salad Wildin was Rutty Shoe Blacking ifnoria (best Colulna) W Surgical and Dental Instru-White Lead, (in kegs and ments and Medical Books dry) q Las band wal WINDOW GLASS of all Latharges Red Lead of vig A suband in Crome Green W Abdade ACoach Varnish

come Wellow HIT William Smort Standard & ablet Prussian Blue

Wholesale Druggists. FRESH EAMILY GROCERIES!

O CF, Lump, Crushed and Brown Sugars, dit-ferent qualities, Old Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffees, Very best Imperial, Gunpowder, and Black Teas, Hox Cheese, a superior article, &c. &c.

Best winter strained Lamp Oil. Sperm and good mould Candles, by the Box or Window Glass, Putty, &c

Heads of Families would do well to call and see for themselves. JAMES M. TOWLES. Nov. 1.

300 GALLONS Linseed Oil, With a large Stock of Window Glass and Putty.-WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

AUCTION LAUCTION! AUCTION BEG leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh, and country, that on Wednesday evening the 16th inst., at candle light I will commence selling at Auction the following Goods: Dress and Frack Coats, Beaver and Pilot, Cloth Frock Coats, Broad Cloth, Pilot, and Beaver Box Couts, Pants, of many kinds. Vests, do., Hats. Caps, Shoes for Farm Hands, Cons

Lauterns, Castors, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Soaps, Phread, Knives and Forks, and a hundred of other articles and things besides—at the second door below Messra, Stith's who be J. BRANNAN. Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1844. OR SALE, a good Parlor Stove, but little used.

JAMES M. TOWLES. A CARD.

or one hundred yards of the Capitol, respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature that he will be prepared to accommodate with comfortable Boann; some fifteen or twenty of their body. His charges will be moderate, and he will spare no pains to please, and render the time of all who may patronize him, agreeable during their stay. Early applications are desirable. Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1814.

Fall Supply, October, 1841. are offered at very reduced prices to suit the times.— JAMES M. TOWLES.

Raleigh, Oct 21, 1844. OTTON YARMS, -- A small fresh supply / to hand. Raleigh, Nov. 5. OP The Restaurateur. 20

THE Proprietor takes this method of returning thanks to his old friends and acquaintances, for the liberal patronage heretolore bestowed upon his House, and would respectfully inform them, Members of the Legislature, and others visiting the Seat of Government this Winter, that he has recently fitted up his House in the very best manner, and will be prepared to accommodate those favoring him with a call, on the most masonable terms. It is favorished with a fine BAR ROOM, a large READING ROOM, and be without the best and greatest variety of Liquots, which will be served up at all hours. Every exerfion will be made by the Proprietor to keep on hand w good supply of fresh Norfolk Oysters, and other delicacies of the Season, and they will be served up in a manner aqual (if not superior), to any Establishment

in the City , loger loke of JOHN KANE. Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1844.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.



hirs. Law tence having taken charge of this large and commodious house, immediately adjoining the Court House square, takes this method of informing her friends and the Public, that she intends keep-

for head, and migning my have a through the hall into the street.

Attracted by shriving lamps in the particle of new hotel, a few squares from my first lodging. I entered, recorded some name on the books, and bespoke a bad. Every thing was fresh and said the recorded some name on the books, and every servant attentive; all argued well. I kept investigated to bed to mature my plots.

The mature my plots are the more many first lodging of the books. The mature my plots are the more many first longing in the particle and stripes and state of the mature my plots.

The mature my plots are the more many first longing in the particle and stripes in the portions as an attention of the particle and the