(From the Edenton Sentineli) JAMES B. SHEPARD, ESQ., The Democratic Candidate of the "Raleigh Clique," addressed an assemblage of citizens at this place on Thursday last. He was listened to very attentively by the persons present, of whom there were fifteen Whigs and ten Democrats.

He expressed his regret that his "honorable opponent" was not present, that he might have a fair opportunity of discussing with him the currency question. As he did not inform his fellowcitizens of whom he spoke as his "honorable opponent," it must have been generally understood, that the allusion was to Mr. Leak. A Question superior in importance to all others, whether of Federal or State politics, has first to be settled between Mr. Shepard and Mr. Leak: which of the two is the Candidate of the Democratic party. It is well known that the Democratic Convention that "convened and organized" in Raleigh in January last, did not nominate, nor did they intend to nominate, either directly or indirectly, Mr. Shepard; and it is equally well known that no Convention representing a respectable portion of that party, has ever yet designated him as their standard bearer. Mr. Leak says, and we have no reason to question his veracity, that Mr. Shepard is not the representative of the "Democratic party" in the approaching contest-that he is merely the nominee of an irresponsible "clique" in and about Raleigh -that he, Mr. Leak, bears the genuine stamp of the party. How this family dispute has been brought about, we know not-we leave these domestic difficulties to be settled by themselves.

Mr. Shepard commenced his speech by acknowledging his obligations to his fellow-citizens. as a gentleman, to be candid in his statements : and he pledged himself to redeem his obligation. For he well knew if he mislead them then, they could not be induced hereafter to coufide in him. D' So it seems Mr S has already, whether success or defeat awaits him, determined to be a candidate again for the office which he is now soliciting. This is certainly candor, if it be not

Having thus prepared the minds of those present to receive, with perfect confidence, all that he might say, he then stated that all persons of all parties concurred in the necessity of taxationthat there were but two mi des of collecting taxes direct and indirect. A direct tax was a contribution levied upon property-indirect taxes were levied upon what was consumed. Both parties agreed that the latter mode of collecting taxes was the best : they differed in this : The Deinocratic party was for collecting as little as possible—the Whig party the largest possible amount-Hence the Whig party advocated a division of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States; whilst the Democratic party was for relying upon the sales of the lands as a portion of the public revenue. In connexion with this, Mr. Shepard charged his "opponent" with inconsistency in his political acts upon this subject. The alleged inconsistency consisted in this :- he charged him, when a memaccording to Federal population; and whilst in Congress he voted a gratuity of 10 per cent to the States in which the public lands are, and a division of the residue only. As we do not doubt the candor of Mr. Shepard, we must ascribe many omissions upon this subject to a defect of memory. He did not tell us that Gen. Jackson, just before the public debt was extinguished, for the payment of which the public lands were pledged, in one of his messages called the attention of Congress to the subject, and recommended to them to pass some law providing for the distribution of the sales that might thereafter be made. He did not tell us that no public man of any party had ever looked to them as a source of ordinary revenue. He did not tell us that his own party had voted away thousands upon thousands of acres for Colleges, Internal Improvements, and other public purposes-he did not tell us that a dis-

tinguished leader of his own party had actually

advocated the policy of bestowing them as a

bounty upon the States in which they are. All this

Mr. Shepard's candor would have prompted him

to say; but for the imperfection of his memory.

From the public lands Mr. S. proceeded to the tariff: Upon this subject he exhausted the whole catalogue of hard names. To illustrate the oppressive character of the tariff of '42, he told a very affecting incident which occurred in Raleigh: A mechanic of that place applied to a dry goods dealer to sell him a yard of cotton goods; upon inquiring the price, the merchant told him he could have it at 12 1 2 cents per yard. The astonished mechanic inquired what he meant.—
Why, says he, I purchased just as good an article twelve months ago at 10 cents. Ah! says the merchant that is true, but the price of the article has advanced in consequence of the tariff of '42. Well says the mechanic, if that is what you mean by protection, I want none of it—I will have none of it; but with the means which God has given me, I will protect myself. Now we are really surprised that a gentleman who is aspiring to the office of Governor, should be so easily duped by the mechanic, of whom Mr. S. spoke. Every person knows that coarse cotton goods of all kinds have been cheaper since the tariff of '42 than they were before. The reason why Mr. Shepard's friend was charged more for them after the tariff of '42 than before, was, some change for the worse had taken place in his circumstances, and the merchant of whom he wished to purchase. charged him an exorbitant price, because he knew, he would not be able to pay him. If Mr. S. would take his stand behind a counter, he would have many such cases with which he could amuse the people. Upon the subject of the tariff. Mr. S. carefully avoided telling us what change his party advocated-upon this subject however Mr. Shepard's memory was not equal to his pro-fession of candor. He lorgot to tell the people, that every President of the United States recommended discriminating duties; and that no one of them was more committed to the subject than Mr. Jefferson-he forgot to tell them that James Buchanan the present Secretary of State under a Democratic President, voted for the tariff of '42, and his democratic friends of Pennsylvania have resolved in Convention assembled, that he had a more important agency in carrying through Congress the tariff of '42 than any other person-he forgot to tell us that Silas Wright, whom the Biltimore democratic convention nominated as Vice President upon the ticket with James K. Polk, also voted for the same law-he forgot to remind the people of the pecuniary distress which ruptcy of the government—previously to the passage of that law. And then present to them the pleasing contrast, which that law has accom-plished, in the individual prosperity and happiness, and in the entire restoration of the credit of the government. He forgot to tell them that his own and destructive views, with which many of the party endeavor to mislead the people. Upon the subject of Mr. Groham's railroad votes—the sale which he recently made of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road we profess not to have had a clear conception of Mr. Shepard's views. He talked of mortgages, the validity of liens, and as we chanced to recollect that it was published to the world some year or two ago that he was a very great lawyer because he was employed in about 30 suits in Wake County Court, we supposed that by professional gentlemen only, could be be understood. Mr. Shepard, charged that the services of our present Governor, throughout his entire public life, had been devoted to the im-

ent of a few counties extending through the niddle of the State. Whether this charge be just or not, we shall not enquire; but we would very respectfully ask of Mr. Shepard, to point to any portion of the State that has been blest by his labours. Mr. Shepard's argument is, that Mr. Graham must be defeated because he has benefitted a considerable section of the State:

We believe that a large majority of the people would greatly prefer that the candidates for the office of Governor should remain at home; the abour of canvassing the State must be laborious to them and productive of very little good. But Mr. Shepard has made his appearance before the people, no alternative is left Gov. Grahamhis station—his duty to his party and above all his duty to the State require that he should go out among his fellow-citizens and explain to them the conservative principles of his party. The people of the Albemarle District have never had nim among them-they would be gratified to have an opportunity of testifying to him their admiration of him as a man and their confidence in him as the high executive officer of the State.

THE WHIG PARTY. The Whigs should every where throughou he State arouse themselves to action. They have long maintained North Carolina a Whig State, and it is obvious enough that they can in he present Gubernatorial canvass give their Candidate, William A. Graham, a larger majority than he obtained in the canvass between himsel and the lamented Hoke, and in fact, a larger majority than they have yet given any candidate for a copy of the bill which has passed the House, Governor. The people generally are satisfied but presume it is like the Van Buren bill in with the manner in which Gov. Graham has discharged the duties of his office; his opponents politically, can not and DO NOT urge any thing against his Administration, but many of them tesify (as a very prominent Democrat in this county did the other day to us,) to the excellence of the same. Then, is it unreasonable to assert that we can give Mr. Graham, at the least, a majority of civilized intercourse throughout the world has SIX THOUSAND ?-especially when we consider the circumstances by which our opponents are at present surrounded! It will be easily done the Whigs make any kind of an effort.

Rutherford Republican.

SHIP, DEMOCRACY.

From all accounts which has reached us for the last four or five years, it appears that this vessel has been for some time in a Leaky condition, but more particularly so within the last month. It seems during the late gale, she sprung a Leak which threatens to prove fatal to her, as well as the crew on board. The accounts furnished by Mr. Holden, an officer, represent her as being in a most critical situation. Every exertion is making to bring this ill-fated ship into port safely; but it is greatly to be feared from the Leaky condition she was in when last heard from, she will ber of the Assembly, with voting for a division of be a total loss; and if not lost, it is thought, at next. Master, Jas. B. Shepard ; first Mate, Robert Strange; 2d do. W. W. Holden.

Carolina Watchman.

Mr. Leak, the Independent Locofoco candidate for Governor, addressed the people at Long Creek in this county on Friday las'. We understand he made an impression somewhat favorable to his will be returned upon them to be exchanged for own pretensions, as opposed to those of Mr Shepard, his party competitor .- Wilmington Chron.

ONE WORD TO THE WHIGS. Let not one of you be led to believe that your vote not needed because there are two Locos in the field every vote ought to be polled for Gov. Graham, to give to Locofocoism in North Carolina its final death blow .- Salisbury Watchman.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE SERVICE OF THE United States is a native of North Carolina.

At least six of the Senators of the United States, forming one ninth part of the Senate, are natives of North Carolina; viz: Messrs. Mangum and Haywood, from this State, Mr. McDuffie, from South Carolina, Mr. Benton, from Missouri, Mr. Speight from Mississippi, and Mr. Allen, from Ohio. How many members of the House of Reresentatives are natives of this State we do not tnow, but think it likely that as many as twenty are, including the nine who represent the State.

of Legation, Mr. Martin. Mr. Rencher, the Minister at the Court of Lis-

bon, is a native of North Carolina. Mr. Saunders, recently appointed Minister to

the Court of Madrid is a native of North Carolina. Wilmington Chronicle.

in a case trying at the Justices' Court in van means the pleasure of the President. Buren County, Mo., in a trifling suit, Mr Anderson called him a liar. The insult was resented. Anderson being the stronger man, got Estes down, and was dealing heavy blows, when at once he became motioniess, or rather fell from him a the passage through the House of Representacorpse. On examination it was found he had tives of the Subtreasury bill, so amended as to go been stabbed in some five or six places with a into effect, if not immediately, very soon after its small pen knife. Estes was committed, but held passage. There is, in fact, no saying what may to bail. Since then he has disappeared; some be the consequence of the measure, if it become think, says the Expositer, to escape punishment; a law. The Journal of Commerce, representing others that Anderson's friends have made way the mercantile interest, calls it "a bill of folly with him .- Alexandria Gazette.

Recently, in London, a young lady went to bed in good health, and was found the next morning the specie clause, to be "utterly revolting to dead. The physicians who were called in declar- the intelligence of the age, and barbarous in their ed that the sole cause of this catastrophe was the poisoning of the air by the exhalatious of a quantity of lilies found in two large vases on a low table in the room. Roses, tuberoses, jasmines, and, in fact, most flowers, may in the same way produce effects, if not mortal, at least very injurious. Their influence acts most powerfully on nervous persons.

pop the question, did it in the following singular in Wilmington. Extensive enquiry warrants us in manner: Taking up the young lady's cat, said, saying that it may be relied on as a strictly corprevailed throughout the country-of the bank- "pussy, may I have your mistress?" It was rect one, and may tend we hope to allay unneanswered by the lady, who said, "say yes, pus. | cessary alarm abroad.

BOSTON LADIES .- A correspondent of the Salem Register, in alluding to the Belles of Bos- are sick were taken down few days after vacton, remarks that they have now quite a fashion party are divided upon this very question of tariff for decorating their dresses with an abundance -that they dare not carry out the disorganizing of bright buttons, more than sufficient for the uni-

> EPIGRAM-IMPROMPTU. On the proposition of Professor Esry, to ventila

the Senate Chamber :

Why wish, Mr. Espy, the chamber to air, And fresh atmosphere into it squeeze, Is not ALLEN, the Æolus, already there? And besides, it has always a Baggsg.

Gaming, like a quicksand, may swallow a man u

EFFECTS OF THE SUB-TREASURY. What effect is the Sub-Treasury likely to have upon the currency? It may have an effect in two ways: In the first place, if the system is carried out on the strict hard money principle; if It seems that the parties went through the ceremony all dues are received in specie only and all disbursements made in specie only, no matter what were really " yoked" together by a qualified officer in and he elected, because he has heretofore be- may be the trouble of counting and transporting stowed his valuable services upon no portion of it. such weighty commodities as gold and silver, The laws of New York now hold them to their barthen there will be a distinct Government currency to the extent of the Government's receipts and expenditures. The aggregate of all that is paid to the Treasury from customs, public lands, for ing particulars of the marriage : postage and patents, may be estimated at some thirty-five millions annually. This amount is again disbursed in the various expenditures of Government-army, navy, civil list, the charges of mail, transportation, and all the manifold items of public expense. Now it is true that this aggregate, in comparison with the total business operations of the country, is not large. But it is to be remembered that this particular currency of thirty-five millions consists of a substance which forms the essence of the general currency; and its abstraction from the common circulation is like drawing a portion of the vital principle from the human body, which cannot be done without impairing its health.

But we need not dwell upon this: for, the Sub-Treasury is to effect the currency in another way. The disbursements of the Government will not be made in specie. We have not seen respect to the authority of drafts from one depository of the public money on another. That authority must be given at all even's. Those who would retrograde farthest towards the currency system of non-commercial ages and nations, suppressing all the developments to which since given birth, cannot so far reduce the oak into the acorn as to cut off that first off-hoot of financial improvement which in the form of bills of exchange, appeared in the fifteenth century .-These drafts must, for convenience, be made in sums of small size as well as large. They will go into circulation as a Government currency .-Their quality as United States Bank notes of equal value in all parts of the Union and convertible into specie any where, must keep them in circulation. The absence of a National Bank will give the Government a monopoly in this sort of currency. For a time, therefore, payments into the Treasury will be made in specie while no specie will be paid out. The Government becomes a Bank on a large scale, in which the deposits of gold and silver add continually to its capital and become part of it.

sion. The nationality of the Government issues will keep them at a premium at first and for a considerable time. Hence specie must flow into the Treasury, those having payments to make finding it better to pay in specie than in Government paper above par. The local banks must yield up their specie for this purpose; their notes specie, while the Government issues will come gradually to supply the paper currency of the

Such is evidently the tendency of the Sub-Treasury system. But one of the concluding sections of the bill, as we find in the brief synopis of its provisions now before us, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts, and prescribe GENERAL GOVERNMENT .- The President of the time in which all drafts shall be presented for payment; and to guard as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency, or medium of exchange.

" To guard as far as may be," is a very vague duty of discretion. The President will have it in his power to control the whole system of finance and currency throughout the Union. If the ex penditures should exceed the revenue, nothing more would be necessary than to pay in drafts adapted to circulation with no definite period of redemption. The issue of Treasury notes, the Mr. King, the Minister at the Court of France, favorite device of the Van Buren Administrais a native of North Carolina, as is the Secretary | tion, would not be required; the tariff might be reduced with impunity. It is clear from the terms of the Act, that there is no safeguard against the creation and increase of a currency formed of Government drafts, which would be the same in substance and nearly the same in form as United States Bank notes-no safe-guard whatever, but the discretion of the Secretary of While a Mr. Estes was giving his testimony the Treasury, which, in its true phraseology,

Baltimore American.

People interested in business in the Eastern States appear to be taken wholly by surprise by and madness," and pronounces both its leading the Government and money for the people, and entire character." The "Journal" further trusts to the good sense of the Senate "to save us from so great a degradation as the establishment of this measure of the middle ages."

National Intelligencer.

WILMINGTON, APRIL 15. THE SMALL Pox.-We have again to make a A bashful wooer, not long since, wishing to report in regard to the existence of this disease

There are in town four cases of Varioloid, three in one family, and one in another. They are all light. The three persons in the one family who cination, having, as is supposed, the seeds of the proper Small-Pox in them at the time, as another member of the family, who is now nearly well, had that affection at the period of their vaccination. In the fourth case of Varioloid, the subject was vaccinated some years ago. The attack is remarkably mild. There is a fifth case of disease existing, that of a black woman. It is uncertain whether she has been vaccinated or not, and the disease is not yet sufficiently developed for the ascertainment of its true character.- Chronicle.

Dr. Senator YULEE, not content with having lately changed his own name, is about to change that of another. He has left Washington for Kentucky, for the purpose of being married to the daughter of the late Post Master GenSINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.

There is now pending before the Legislature of N. York a Petition for Divorce " from the bonds of mat rimony," which excites much interest by its novelty of a mock marriage, as they intended it to be, but such a manner as to make it a binding contract .gain as mun and wife; and the lady has therefore brought the case before the Legislature. A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the follow-

"The parties, Mr. HALL and Miss LILLIE, had

only been acquainted about five months. The latter

was a young lady of fine personal appearance and at-

tainments, and being quite a proficient in music, re-lied mostly upon that divine art for a livelihood. She was a member of the South Baptist Church, and officiated as organist therein. The former, so far as I tuow, a young man of irreproachable character, was a sort of superintendent or clerk of the Temperance House of a Deacon in the same Church. The sleigh ride was got up by HALL and another young man, who took with them three young ladies. On the way out, as might be expected from such a sedate company, the conversation turned on the interesting subject of matrimony. H. asked L. if she would have him, and she consented in as terse and direct a manner as did Rebecca of old when the servant of Isaac " popped the question." The preliminaries were all settled -and here I will remark, all parties testified that it was understood as nothing but a joke. Arrived at the House of their destination, which was that of a Justice of the Peace, he was called upon to officiate. He was rather green in his line of business, and as this was the first knot he had ever tied, he went about it in rather a primitive way. HALL confesses that he had now made up his mind—to use his own words -if she would marry him "to stick to it." The Justice arranged the parties with all due solemnity, but as there was most immoderate laughter, he put on a very solemn face, read them a lecture on sobriety, and sat down. He was asked to try again, and this ime he succeeded in stopping the laughter and the ceremony proceeded. "Have you, said the Justice addressing Hall, "any objections to matrimony?"
"No sir," was the reply. "Have you," was the further question to Mis L. "any objections to getting married ?" and she, as any other young lady naturally would, replied "Not at all, sir !" She says she intended, when the Justice put the further question, "Will you have this man for your husband?" to give a most unequivocal and unmistakable negative. But he gave her no opportunity, but immediately upon the above questions being put and answered, he pronounced them man and will

Here was a pretty kettle of fish, but the lady still regarded the whole as a joke, not supposing that such an overhanded knot would stick By dint of perseverance and considerable help, the Justice made out the certificate, and late at night the parties set out for home to meditate over the old proverb-" Those who marry in haste can repent at leisure."

It is said to be quite doubtful whether the Legislature will consent to " relieve" the parties thus situted-the Senate having beretofore " set its face against any measure establishing precedents for suspending the laws in individual cases" The couple, It is clear that under these circumstances the it seems to us, would have pursued a wiser course by State banks must be driven speedily to a suspen. submitting cheerfully to the new relation thus estab-

> [From the Hillsborough Recorder.] LINES SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF JOHN HAMPDEN PLEASANTS, Esq.

He's fallen! but oh! how fallen ? the tear Shed for the gifted and the brave, Can claim no laurels for his bier, No honour for his bloody grave!

Roll'd fiercely 'twixt contending foes, And banners, waving in their pride Amid the tumuit, sunk and rose. But in that dark and deadly strife, Where grapples each his mortal foe;

He fell not where the battle's tide

And he who wins his rival's life, But wins himself a life of wo. For who hath ever made more bright A wounded honor's fancied stain,

By putting out a glorious light, Which nought here can relight again? Or who can hope in peace to tread The troubled way of after years,

Upon whose hand the life spot red Is aye kept bright by orphan tears? Fell relie of an iron age, Thou Juggernaut of gallant men!

Oh! never on thy blood-stain'd page May such a tale be traced again ? And may it be, throughout all time,

By every generous heart decreed, To brand thee as a felon's crime, And spurn the doer and the deed.

Thus only will thy course be stay'd, Thy deadly arbitration cease, Thy votaries shun their bloody trade, And trembling hearts he bless'd with peace

DEARTH OF NEWS. At a period like the present when the failure

of the Mails deprives us of our usual supply of copy for our printers, and throws us on our own resources to fill up the columns of our paper, we are tempted to exclaim in the language of Solomon and with much of his vexation of spirit, 'There is nothing new under the sun!" For if there be anything new, it comes not to us, and though there may be many more distressingthere are few more inconvenient situations in life, than that of an editor without news. His office is considered as a great steam factory of news, in features, the distinction between the money for and each workman acts as a spindle, and the wheel must rotate, and the spindles must work, though news, which, like steam, is our great motive power, be wanting. We remember an anecdote of Elliston, the Drury Lane manager, which once made us laugh, and may serve the same good office with our readers. Among Elliston's orchestra was a German, whose peculiar instrument was the French Horn. On the occasion of a rehearsal it was necessary in one of the orchestral pieces that the tunes of this, at all times noisy instrument, should be heard with increased sound above the din of fiddles, flutes, and trumpets. The German did not give quite the empressment to his horn that the manager desired, for Parties, in the very best style. and Elliston continued exclaiming with impatience of voice and gesture, "louder, leuder!"-The German strained his lungs, and reddened in his face, but still the same cry of " louder !- louder!" Another strain upon his lungs and another reddening of his face, but it would not do .-"Louder!-louder!" was still the cry. At last in indignation and despair, the musician threw down his horn, and starting on his feet exclaimed. " Mein Gott ! mein Gott ! it ish easy to cry louder, louder, but where de toyfel ish de wind?"-Thus it is with us; our dear public like the Druwhere te tuyfel ish de mails ?"

Charleston News.

That's my "impression," as the printer said when he kissed his sweetheart.

PARMING IN EDGECOMB.

A late Tarboro' Press gives a flattering account of the recent improvement in farming introduced in the County of Edgecomb, by the use of mark which has been found in large quantities there. We are glad to learn that the farmers of that county have opened their eyes to the great adwhich aided by calcareous and other manures, will doubtless result in great good. They are also turning their attention to the improvement of stock. These are good signs in the Old North State. We have long believed that the low country of our State admits of as great improvement and promises as much under proper culture, as any portion of our widely extended domain. It has been matter of surprise to us that Craven farmers have so long delayed to avail themselves of the advantages which they possess in this respect. Shell-rock abounds in the county, which may be very profitably used by first burning it.
We have also heard of rich deposites of marl in
the county, which ought certainly to be brought into requisition. The great race for making turpentine, gives an assurance to those who produce bread stuffs and pork, of a good return for their labor, and surely under such circumstances, our farmers may expend a little means and labor to enrich their lands, by which these articles may be produced at less toil and in greater abundance. Newbernian.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS Prolapsus Uteri Cured by External Means. DR. R. THOMPSON'S PELVIC CORSET AND

UTERO ABDOMINAL BANDAGE. THE Subscribers having purchased the right o making and vending Dr ROBERT THOMPSON'S Pelvic Corset and Abdominal Bandage for the prevention and cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Hernia, &c., in the Counties of Wake, Franklin, Granvil'e, Chatham, Orange, Johnson, and Cumberland, respectfully present them to the notice of the Medical profession as possessing superior advantages over every other kind of in strument for the same purpose.

These instruments are constructed upon scientific principles, and to any one acquainted with the female ystem and with the diseases which are sought to be relieved, the utility of the instrument will be apparent - they have the unqualified approbation of the Medical Faculty in all parts of the Country where they

have been introduced. Physicians throughout the State are invited to examine them, as we are satisfied they must be convinced of their excellence and applicability. They will be put at such prices as to place them in the reach of every patient.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO. Feb. 1846.

RALEIGH, FEB. 16, 1846. We have examined Dr. R. Thompson's Apparatus for the relief and cure of Prolopsus Uteri. &c., as well as the testimony and opinions of highly eminent | Ephraim Shuford Members of the Faculty, and are of decided opinion that they are worthy the attention of the public and David Irwin cheerfully recommend them as equal, if not superior, James Fleming to any instruments for similar purposes we have ever John Mackey seen. WM G, HILL, Mathew Seats

L. W. SCOTT. W. H. McKEE, N. L. STITH. RICH'D B. HAYWOOD, FABIUS J. HAYWOOD,

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Y VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Nash, made in the case Bennett Perry et al ex parte, ordering the sale of the Real Estate of the late HENRY PERRY, dec'd. for | William Lemon Partition amongst his Heirs-at-law, I shall sell on the H. W. Mays premises, on Monday, the 25th day of May next, Thomas Gray that valuable TRACT OF LAND.

Lying in the County of Halifax, on the North side of Fishing Creek, containing about thirteen hundred Acres, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Johnson, Samuel L. Arrington and James Carter Nicholson. Also, on Tuesday, the 26th day of Muy next, shall sell on the premises, one other

TRACT OF LAND. Lying in the County of Nash, known as the Reedy Point Plantation-containing about five hundred Acres, adjoining the lands of Willie Powell, and

Bonds with good and able sureties, payable in two equal instalments at twelve and eighteen months,

with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E. Nashville, N. C., ? April 6, 1846. Pr \$6

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. - JOHNSTON County - Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846. Greene & Hastings

The Heirs of William B. Allen, dec'd.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hinton Vinson and wife Phereby, John Vinson and wife Sally, are non-residents of this State : It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Court house in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in

May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur. otherwise, judgment will be taken by default. Witness, Thomas Bagley, Clerk of our said Court, at Smithfield, the 27th day of March, 1846. THOS, BAGLEY, Clerk.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH." Fruits, Confectionary CAKES. &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully tenders to her friends and customers, in the City of Raleigh, and vicinity, her grateful thanks for the liberal patronage herewhich the press plays the part of the great wheel, tofore extended to her, and humbly begs them to give County, on the 1st day of June, a Tract or settlement her a call, before purchasing any article in her line. She is now receiving her Spring Supply of fresh FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, all of which have been purchased for Cash, and will be sold cheaper by the pound, than has ever before been offered in this place.

My assortment of CANDY comprises Lemon. Cinamon, Cream, Peppermint, Rose, Star, Chocolate, acidulated Lemon drops, and every other va-I have constantly on hand fresh CAKES, of eve-

ry description and quality. As the season is near at hand for ICE CREAM, I give notice, that I shall always' keep a plentiful

I am prepared, at the shortest notice, to furnish any quantity of ICE CREAM, and FRENCH CAKES, MARON HARDIE. Raleigh, April 8, 1846 29-6tw

RANAWAY.

ROM the Subscriber, living near Little Cat-fish P. O. Marion District, S. C. a tolerably black negro boy named WALKER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, square shoulders, his head appears to be drawn down between his shoulders, appears to be drawn down between his shoulders, when spoken to he is slow to speak, but when he does speak is very quick and short, and is spt to look straight at the person he is talking to and shut one eye when he goes to speak. He wore off a brown woollen round coat and parts. ry Lane Manager exclaims and keeps exclaiming.

"News! News!" while we, like the unfortunate trumpeter, can only remonstrate "Mein Gott, mein Gott, it ish easy to say news, news, but where to tuyfel ish de mails?"

eye when he goes to speak. He wore off a brown of the Court House, in the Town of Concord, woodlen round coat and pants, rather ragged, and a good wool hat. He was purchased from Maj. Arch'd McKay. of Richmond county, N. C. in November last, who bought him from a trader who had purchased him in Richmond, Va. about a year ago. I have no doubt that he is an about a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ago. I have no doubt that he is a year ag

way back to Virginia.

I will pay a liberal reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again. JAS, W. BASS. March 23, 1846.

St. Mary's School, BALEIGH, N. C.

RIGHT REV. L. S. IVES, D. D. VISITER. REV. ALDERT SMEDES, RECTOR, HE Summer Term of this School will com

mence on the 4th day of June, and continue till the 10th of November. The Winter Term will immediately follow, and continue from November 11th. till April 15th, 1847, thus making a Session of to

The principal building of this Institution is of brick, 90 by 60 feet, and three stories high. The wings are of granite, 57 by 34, and two stories high. These buildings are in the centre of an oak grove of 25 acres, and afford ample accommodations for all purposes of a domestic, literary, or religious character cted with the School. The course of instruction in every department is thorough, and is adminis-tered by four gentlemen and seven ladies.

It is the intention of the Rector in all his arrange, ments, to sustain, and as far as possible, increase the

claims of the School to the very liberal share it has hitherto enjoyed of the public favor and support. TERMS-PAYABLE IN ADVANCE For Board, and English Tuition, per term of

Tuition in French in Music, on the Piano, Organ, or With \$3 for use of Piano or Organ, Tuition on the Harp with use of instrument in Drawing and Paliting

. N. B. The clothing of pupils must be marked with the owner's name in full. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is prescribed for Sundays and special occasions. This consists in Summer, of a straw bonnet with light blue ribbon and a plain white dress. Their ordinary apparel may be of any material suitable for School girls. Jewel, and Lace are prohibited. The Religious service of the School being held in its Chapel, by Rector, pupils have rarely occasion to visit the Cit From their friends or relatives in the City, they a allowed to accept invitations, for the day only, one

a month, and never for the evening. They are not allowed to have accounts at Stone except at the request of their Parents or Guardians nor are they allowed to visit the Stores, without the company of a Teacher. Ruleigh, April 2, 1846.

Sheriff's Sale.

LIST of Land to be gold for the Tax of 1844. A by JAMES F. JOHNSON, Sheriff of Iredell, on the third Monday in May next, at the Court House door in Statesville, Iredell County : William Daniels 200 Acres. 251 do Peter Browley do do 1 97 Henry Long do 1 33 474 67 do do 1 03 Martha Garner 50 do do Moses Shuping 21 do Town Lot 1 86 John Barnes 50 Acres 115 do 328 do do Andrew Reid Wilford Turner Arthur Blankinship do 1 69 Gabriel Hardin N. Leaster's Estate 104 do John McAuley 175 do do Philip Phifer 125 du do Osney Rogers 80 do do Sarah Thomas 164 150 do

JAMES F. JOHNSON, Sheriff. April 1, 1846. FOR SALE. Valuable City Property, and other

Williams Robins

William Ramsey

144 do

125 do

do

REAL ESTATE. Y VIRTUE of a Decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, will be sold at Public Auction, before the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, the following

One parcel of ground in the City of Raleigh, site ate on the West side of Fayetteville Street, having thereon three brick tenements, and being formed of parts of Lots, No. 147 and No. 163, in the Plan d

One other parcel of ground in said City, known in the Plan thereof, as Lots No. 133 and No. 117, on which is situated a Dwelling House, &c. late the residence of Joseph Prace, deceased. One other parcel of ground in the said City, numbered 213 and 229.

One Tract of Land, situate in the County of Wake, containing about 1,771 Acres. One other Tract of Land, situate in the same County, called the "Cat-Tail Tract," containing 778 acres One other Tract of Land in the same County, called the "Piney Grove," containing 196 Acres.
One other Tract of Land in the same County, containing 91 Acres, called the "Rogers land."

Three lots of Land, adjoining the City of Raleigh. containing together 164 Acres 20 pules, conveyed to Joseph Peace, by Commissioners appointed by sa Act of the General Assembly, passed 1813. Also, three other lots of ground, adjoining the said City, containing together 4 Acres, and 3,340 square yards, sold by the Commissioners nder the said Act of the General Assembly.

TERMS-Six months credit, as to one moiety and twelve months, as to the residue of the purchase money, from the day of sale-the purchasers giving bond with approved surety therefor

ALSO-on the same terms, and under the same suthority, will be sold by THOMAS B LITTLEJOHS. Esquire, at the Court House in Oxford, Granville of Land, situate in the said County of Granville, ly ing on Tabb's Creek, containing about ten hundred and ninety-six Acres.

E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk. April 4, 1846. SPRING 1846-NEW GOODS.

Richardson & Co., Wholesale Dealers, 83 Main St., Richmond, 12 RE now receiving, by various arrivals, a large A Stock of SPRING DRY GOODS.

Their assortment, this Sesson, of Fancy articles suited to both Ladies and Gendlemen, will embrace the greatest variety they have ever had, of the latest atyles imported; and their Stock of STAPLES will be found equal to any in the City.

Merchants from the Country, are requested to examine their Goods, with the assurance, that they will be sold on reasonable terms.

Richmond March 21, 1846, 25 -17tp HARRIS' HOTEL CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

have no doubt that he is endeavoring to make his in the State. He flatters himself that from his long experience in the business, he is able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All I ask is a fair trial. Call and judge for yourselves.

KIAH P. HARRIS.

Concord, N. C., May 13, 1845.