In our own remarks on the subject, we mentioned that the Whig Legislature of Ohio had redistricted that State, to repair the gross wrong perpetuated by the Locofoco Legislature of 1842, under which, with a Whig majority of the people, the districts were so arranged as to send 14 Locos and 7 Whigs to Congress. One of these districts was afterwards revolutionized, and the representation in Congress of the Whig State of Ohio is now 13 Locos to 8 Whige! The election just held sets that matter right, whilst it shows the fairness with which the Whig Legis. lature did their work, (and with which we hope ours will do likewise.) The Whig Governor is elected by 2000 majority, and a Whig Legisla-ture by 6 or 8 majority. How proper therefore that there should be a majority of Whig Con-gressmen. But not a majority of 13 Whigs to 8 Locos. No. The Whigs have districted the State honestly and fairly; and 11 Whigs to 9 Locos and I Independent, are chosen,

The official organ of the President has frequently referred complainingly to this restoration of right and justice to the majority. In a long Editorial on the 26th ult, that paper says :

"In the present Congress, Ohio has 13 democratic representatives. As is generally known, the Legislature of 1845, since these members were elected, re-districted the State-a proceeding unprecedented in its history. Had not this change taken place, the democratic delegation, in the next Congress, would be at least as strong as in the present. Col. Tod received a decided majority in each of fourteen districts, from which members of this Congress was chosen, viz : districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18. In no single district which elected a democratic representative to the present Congress, has the federal candidate for Governor received a majority. The change, then, in the political complexion of her Congressional delegation, is not the result of a revolution in public sentiment

but has been produced by the unprecedented ac-tion of the State Legislature, already hinted at. And so we find this "democrat" par excel-lence, this stickler for the rights of the people, grumbling because a minority of the voters were not still allowed the benefit of that monstrous fraud by which they obtained 13 out of 21 Congressmen! Why such a man in the private transactions of life would be called, and would deserve to be called, an impostor, a swindler, a cheat. And so he is! No man with an honest heart in his body, can wish to defraud the majority out of the rights guaranteed to them by the

We sincerely hope that our Legislature will follow the example of Obio, (and of New Jersey also,) by rebuking the fraud of 1842, giving to the State fair and equal and convenient districts, and to the majority the power to which they are justly entitled to.—Fayetteville Observer.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Fall Term of our Superior Court meaced its session on Monday last, and continued through the week.

His Honor Judge BAILEY presided with the ability, impartiality, and courtesy, for which the North Carolina bench is distinguished. The docket, civil and criminal, was uncommonly full. We regret that owing to the number of State cases, and the time necessarily occupied in the trial of some of them, the Court was not able to reach the Civil docket during its session.

The most interesting case which claimed the attention of the Court, was the trial of Daniel O'Raffity, an unfortunate child of St. Patrick, indicted for kidnapping a slave, the property of John L. Durand, Esq., of this town, and attempting to carry him out of the State. The case was taken up on Thursday morning and occupied the whole day. The crime is regarded by our laws as a capital offence, punishable with death; which fact, together with its rare occurrence here, and the respectable though simple appearance of the accused, excited much interest. The Solicitor appeared for the State, and Messrs. Wm. H. Washington, Edward Stanly and James W. Bryan, with a commendable generosity, conducted the defence. The prisoner had great advantages in the ability and shrewdness of his counsel, the

Judge and the spectators.

selection of his jury, and the sympathies of the Many witnesses were examined on the part of the State and of the prisoner. The fact that O'Raffity had clandestinely taken off the slave Albert in the stage coach, giving himself and the boy a fictitious name, conducting himself towards Albert as his master, and at other times perhaps as his travelling companion, and that the boy was found under his protection at Goldsboro' when they were arrested, was clearly established .-What then? The indictment set forth these facts as a violation of the statute against kidnapping, and punishable with death. What could the most learned and adroit counsel on the defence do with such evidence, and such a law staring them in the face! They did well, and all that could have been done under the circumstances. They urged in extenuation of his guilt, his ignorance of the relation of master and slave, he being a simple-hearted frishman, just from the old sod-that he had been the dupe of Albert, a cunning, intelligent fellow, who had assured O'Raffity that he was a free man, &c. which position was quite strongly corroborated by the treatment which Albert had received from his former employer, Mr. Tinker, and from his master Mr. Durand, as well as other collateral facts. The very strong probability that O'Raffity, even if he had a suspicion that Albert was a slave, did not and could not have intended a violation of the law; the ingenuousness of his Irish heart could not but regard Albert as his equal, who by the way, being a shrewd fellow, if he had a little better chance, might make some headway in the world, &c.; these the counsel thought might have prompted the act, which by the way, to a simple Irishman embodied no wrong doing. They

associates had done the thing up so nicely. The Solicitor gave the jury the strong points of the case, and the Judge gave them a clear and forcible charge. The Jury retired and in about an hour returned with a verdict of GUILTY. All felt that the jury, who had sworn to decide " according to law and evidence," could not do otherwise; but the case demanded their sympathy, and they recommended him to mercy. The next morning the prisoner was brought into Court to receive his sentence. His counsel moved for an arrest of judgment and a new trial, which, his Honor could not grant, but admitted an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Judge then pronounced a solemn and affecting sentence, ordering him to be hung on the 4th December next.

urged the severity of the statute, evidently con-

templating a different class of offenders, than the

prisoner. Mr. Stanly's speech was well-timed,

adroit and able. Mr. Bryan has been seldom

more himself than on that occasion. His heart

felt the subject, and his eloquent tongue discoursed

pathetically and pursuasively for the prisener .-

After two such speeches the murmur of the

thronged audience was, 'the jury will clear him.'

Sons of TEMPERANCE.-The higher division of this body met at Cincinnati last week. There are ninety-five divisions in the State, and they number say 8,000 members. The Order is two decide which would have been the best mode.

New Bernian

LOFOCO DOCTRINE.

DIRECT TAXATION. HAVE TO BE ADOPTED ultimately in nited States Army, dated Camp near Monterey, this country, and we believe THROUGHOUT THE September 28th. The writer, attached to Gen. WORLD. There is a disposition AMONG DEM: Taylor's division in the plain, gives a graphic de-OCRATS to give the Tariff a fair trial, so that script on of Gen. Worth's movements on the capital invested under it may have a fair chance heights, the whole of which, presenting a grand to prepare for a change, still further reducing the spectacle, could be seen from below. duties; for, rest assured, there will be no change but one of still further reduction. A system of direct taxation would benefit ninety-nine men out and as the mist was dispersed could distinctly see appeal to the interests of the people in settling stormed and carried the third height, and after this question."

Washington Union, Polk's Official Press.

"In fact even DIRECT TAXES have come to be regarded with LESS PREJUDICE and reand of relieving, to this extent I the WORK-INGMAN, who, by the present system of EX-CLUSIVE INDIRECT TAXATION, BEARS THE WHOLE BURDEN OF THE GOV. ERNMENT!" __ Baltimore (Locofoco) Argus.

The Journal of Commerce, a Free Trade paper, contains a letter from Washington, in which the game of our political opponents is still

more boldly avowed thus: "I heard many of the most influential of those who had labored for the passage of the new bill exclaim-"NOW LET THERE BE NO COM. PROMISE; LET OUR CRY BE DOWN WITH THE TARIFF; LET US HAVE NO DUTIES, NO CUSTOM HOUSE; LET US RESORT AT ONCE TO TAXES ON PRO-PERTY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT!" A league for those objects would inevitably be supported by the whole Democratic party, which, as long as it has Southern support, will ever be in the majority, and two or three years more would witness the utter downfall of the Tariff system."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1846.

It is stated-I know not with how much truth-that when the news of Mr. Polk's nomination for the Presidency first reached Columbia, Tennessee, the place where he resided, his brother, William H. Polk, now Charge des Affaires to Naples, hastened to the house of the nominee to inform him of his good luck, and that an amusing

William H. Polk is a facetious personage .-He not only loves fun, 'a heap,' but he loves sometimes to joke his more grave, calculating and sedate brother. On arriving at the latter's house, it is said, that he informed him the news had arrived of the action of the Baltimore Convention, and asked him to guess who had been nominated

Mr. Polk guessed that Mr. Van Buren was the man! 'No,' said William, 'try again!' 'Well, Gov. Cass ?' "No," was the reply. "Silas Wright?" 'No!' 'James Buchanan!' 'Col. Benton, then ?' 'No, not him !' 'Why, it can't be John C. Calhoun ?' No, indeed You must try again!' "Well, really I don't know : can it be Gov. Woodbury ?' 'No sir, no ! Try again!' 'Why, William, I can't guess any more-pray tell me who is the man !

Well, sir,' said William, with a deal of mockgravity expressed in his countenance, 'I will tell you: the Convention has nominated for President

" Come, come, William, none of your jokes, you please! If you mean that I am nominated for Vice President, say so, and let me be thankful for the honor done me. But no joking on this occasion, if you please, William.'

"I tell you, brother James, the truth without oking. The Convention has nominated you for President, and Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President!"

Mr. Polk is represented to have turned very pale, while William walked off whistling!

THE PRESIDENCY.

We have received from a friend in the South communication naming a citizen of high consideration in the Whig party as a proper candidate for the Presidency, but we must beg to decline at present the insertion of the article. The merits of the eminent citizen alluded to are well known and appreciated by the Whig party, as well as those of other distinguished gentlemen who have been thought of and talked of for that high office, and their claims are freely canvassed in private conversation. To that mode of discussion, we think, the subject should for the present be left. We respectfully submit that the public attention is now too imperatively demanded by other questions of more vital concern to the common weal-the preservation of the highest interests of the country, and even of the constitution itself-to admit the introduction of the agitating subject of the next Presidency. The Ship of State is on the breakers; let every man lend a hand to get her off, and then consult about a commander .- National Intelligencer.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The National Intelligencer very properly declines to publish a communication nominating Whig candidate for the Presidency. There wil be full time to bring forward the name of a candidate twelve or eighteen months hence, and, in the meantime, the party will find sufficient proper employment in resisting the unwise and destructive course of the administration, and in opening the eyes of the people to their true inter-When the proper time comes, we can not only nominate our candidate, but elect him into the bargain .- Petersburg Intelligencer.

WHAT CAUSES A WHIG VICTORY .- The spi rit which caused the nnexampled victory in Pa., last week, is exemplified by the following extracts from the Washington Reporter:

"Amid the storm and the rain on Tuesday last there appeared at the polls, in East Bethlehem township, an aged citizen, Thomas FARQUHAR, who cast his ballot for the Whigs. This man, on the day of the election, was over ninety-six years of age. Long, long, may the aged patriot yet live, and long may his bright and glorious example be cherished and treasured in the hearts of the rising generation. Can the polis of this Mr. Washington had no chance for a speech; nor indeed did he think it necessary, after his able Union produce a parallel !

"WILLIAM GARDNER, of Cross Creek township, an aged Whig, walked through the storm on Tuesday last, a distance of six miles, to vote the Whig ticket-after doing which, he hastened home on foot, through the mud and pelting rain, to hurry out his Whig neighbors to the polls.—
Mr. Gardner is upwards of sixty years of age.—
May he live healthfully and happily to number one hundred years."

THE COST OF THE WAR.-California and N. Mexico might probably have been purchased for ten millions of dellars—and perhaps a hard bar-gain at that. But President Polk concluded to save his meney and take them for nothing. The operation has already cost probably fifty millions of dollars, and will doubtless yet cost as much more—to say nothing of the lives of the thousands whom the bullet and disease consign to their grave; and to say nothing of the odium which will attach to the dismemberment of a free neigh-

Fayetteville Observer.

INCIDENTS OF BATTLE.

We are permitted to make the following ex-A system of DIRECT TAXATION WILL tracts from a letter from a brave officer of the U.

"Just before day on the 22d we heard the firing, of every hundred. Therefore, we are willing to the whole of Gen. Worth's operations as he that the Bishop's Palace. I cannot begin to give of comfort and pleasure, which they cannot carry you a faint idea of the scene, which was the most magnificent and intensely interesting of any thing too is weakened-many caring very little to es-I ever witnessed. We could plainly see our men were gaining ground from the flash of the pugnance than formerly. They are thought BY muskets, and then finally the enemy retiring to SOME to be a means, when combined with indirect taxes, of MAKING CAPITAL contribute attempts to take the height after they had lost it, its proper proportion of the PUBLIC REVENUE, and I am told their officers could be seen driving the men on with their swords : and even the lancers came out and pricked them with their lances, but to no purpose.

"After the height was gained, which is some 800 or 1,000 feet above the plain-and the ascent over the most jagged and rugged rocks, whose sides are in many places perpendicular for many feet-Worth rested his men for an hour or so, and then sent forward two companies as skirmishers to attack the Bishop's Palace. These were met by the Mexicans, before whom they slowly retired, yielding as it were inch for inch, until the enemy became encouraged, and rushed out with strong reinforcements of cavalry and infantry. Then, so soon as they got near the height, the whole of the American command rose up from where they had been concealed by the height, gave them a volley, and rushed at them -the piece of artillery which they had dragged up with ropes opening at the same time. This was too much for Mexican bravery, and they turned and fled, our men following so closely that they entered and seized the Palace ere they could make a stand. Ayres lowered their flag and hoisted ours in its place. The poor devils retreated into the town, our batteries playing on them the whole time.

"All this we could see from our position .-Judge of our excitement when we supposed Worth had been driven back, as our success, I may safely say, was dependent upon his; and then can you imagine our joy when we saw the stars and stripes floating from both eminences! Never was there a more joyous shout rent the air than the one we gave forth."

PROGRESS OF DENTAL SURGERY.-In a notice of a new work, Fox on the teeth, in a late number of the N. York Journal of Medicine, we find the following remarks on the importance of regarding the Dental Art more in the light of a science than has hitherto been the case. We can also add that the prospects of the College of Dental Surgery recently established in this city, referred to below, are very flattering, and the community will doubtless soon feel its beneficial effects:-

vancement of Dental Surgery in this country within the last few years. It has not only kept pace with the other departments of medicine, but has even outstripped them in some respects .-This has been owing to combined action and effort on the part of those engaged in this highly honorable and usual speciality, and furnishes a valuable example for the imitation of those engaged in general practice.

" The formation of " The American Society of Dental Surgeons"-the publication of the "American Journal and Library of Dental Science," and the establishment of the "Baltimore College of Dental Surgery" (in which Drs. Harris, Bond, and Handy, are professors,) have tended to rescue the Dental Art from the inferior position which it formerly occupied, and elevate it to an equal rank with the other branches of medical and surgical science. The dentist is a practitioner of the healing art, and, if well educated, deserves to rank, and does rank with the best in our profession. Although, as a general rule we do not hold to specialities, yet we consider the Dental Art as an exception, especially when practised in our large cities; in the country every physician must necessarily understand and practice dentistry, more or less; and we may remark, that there is far too little attention paid to this branch of surgery in our medical schools, and by private instructers. In consequence of this neglect, operations on the teeth, including extracting, are generally performed in the most bungling and slovenly manner as if it were a matter of very little consequence how the teeth are managed. Again, it is important that the professed dentist should have a complete medical education; if he has not, he cannot expect to rank on an equal footing with other members of the profession. The teeth sustain relations to other parts of the system, and its different functions, of an extensive and important character, involving the absolute necessity of understanding the principles of physiology and pathology, in order to treat their diseases successfully; and he who merely pursues the dental calling as a mechanical art, as is often done, must fail in attaining that success and eminence to which every one should

DIRECT TAXATION .- The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce-Loco Foco up to the hub-speaking of the policy of the Whigs at the coming Session of Congress, says: I am a loss to know what course they will take

as to the Mexican war,-whether they will vote the additional supplies or not. They are desirous of creating a national debt of two or three hundred millions, and this may reconcile them to the war. On the whole, I think their policy will be to aid the administration in getting up a debt, and resist the only measure by which the debt can be met-direct taxation. Such a course will very probably bring back the Whigs into power in

While the Whigs will not let Santa Anna cheat us out of \$2,000,000 as he was about to do when Senator Davis interfered and put an end to the operation, they will doubtless vote whatever they may keem necessary to prosecute, or put an end to the war. This they will do from patriotic no ives, and not to create a large debt. If this debt is created let the reponsibility rest on those who brought on the war. That the whigs will oppose direct taxation, is most true. Give them back the Whigs into power in 1848,' we think may be reasonably calculated on.

Petersburg Intellgencer.

A GEM .- We never read the following, without feeling twenty per cent improved by it: Two neighbors met ; one of them was exceedingly rich, the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the former on his great possessions; and the happiness he must enjoy, and ended it with contrasting it with his own condition.

" My Friend," said the rich man, " will you alow me to ask you one question ?"

"Certainly sir." "Would you be willing to take my property and clothing ?"

"No indeed." " Well, that's all I get." [From the Tallahassee (Fla.) Journal.]

PERMANENCE. We have often thought that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the development of our country's resources-one of the most dangerous enemies to its progressive prosperity-is to be found in the absence of that which, for want of a better name, we call the principle of Permanence. Go where we may, how few do we find who feel that they are settled. Every one is talking of moving—every one believes that he will move at no distant day. Few devote themselves to the labor, however little may be required, of surrounding themselves with sources away with them. A sense of pride and honor, tablish a character for integrity and uprightness, which will soon be left behind. To the same feeling, it would be reasonable to attribute a neglect to some extent, of the mutual kindnesses and sweet charities of life-which, under other circumstances, most would feel called upon to practice if for nothing else, to secure the good will of those with whom they and their children are to spend their lives. One of the most baneful consequences of this

unsettledness is seen in the abuse of the soil .-The present is the all engrossing thought. All that can be made must be made immediately, without any regard to an almost sinful waste of the energies of the land. The most exhausting modes of culture resorted to-the fixed intention of the planter being to emigrate as soon as the soil loses its fruitfulness. The little attention which, given to manuring and judicious husbandry, would secure even improvement, is deniedin a few years, fields, once clothed with the richest crops, are left a desolate waste. One might suppose that a sort of kindness, even for the dull, silent, inanimate earth, (which nevertheless does sustain life,) would save it from such treatment. To our friends, thus hacking and killing the acres which have fallen to them, merely for temporary gain, we wish we could offer a remonstrance which would not be despised .-This earth was not intended for one generation, but for many. Despite Father Miller's prophecy. we think that the signs are that it is to stand thousands of years yet. After we are all gone. others will have to make a living on this planet Time will be when Gop's creatures going on multiplying will have replenished the whole earth. The farm which thou, my friend, art now heedlessly killing, may be necessary to keep alive future generations of they own descendants -The Creator has given it to thee to possess in thy day; after thou art gone, he intends some one else, as Carlyle hath it, shall get existed on it. For really thou didst not make thy plantation; (called thine through courtesy.) nor was it made for thee alone, but for the generations of men who should successively fill up the years with their lives.

To all, planters and others, let us say this :-You have supplied yourselves with homes the very choice of those you could get. Go to work, resolutely determined not to mar and abuse the Creator's gifts. Rather by a little attention, increase the fertility of your lands, than take the very life of them by cruel usuage. Determine to multiply around yourselves (with proper care, it will cost little,) comforts, and sources of innocent pleasure. Beautify your grounds with fine trees, in whose branches birds may sing, under whose shade the cool breeze may play. A little labor given when you have leisure, will, in a few years, support an orchard, a garden, a vineyard, which will please the eye, and gratify the taste, with an offering of delightful fruits and flowers, and vegetables. Suppose even that those who plant should not live to gather the crop-it will be there for those dearer than one's own life-for one's children. Even should you emigrate, your work will not be lost, even in a pecuniary point of view .-There will be a reward in the increased price which the place on which this labor has been bestowed will command. The profit, to speak of nothing else, we verily believe, is clearly in favor of our argument. Take a case. A man has a thousand acres of land-he goes to work, determined to make each year all the money out of i which he possibly can, intending at the end of twenty years, or earlier, when it is worn out, to eave. He has reward-he makes money rapid y, for a while-afterwards not so rapidly, at ength realizes very little-at last, he or his son has to leave the old home, selling it for nothing. Another with his thousand acres, pursues the pposite course-does not realize so much yearly gains from his first crops, but secures all the while an abundant return, fertilizing, instead of impoverishing his plantation—with the comforts which has gathered around him-he finds at the end of twenty years that his land is worth twenty thousand dollars. Who is the richer of the two. even in money ! Then moreover, he who felt all the while that he was permanently settled, has surrounded himself with friends who love him and whom he loves, has no occasion to sunder himself from old and tried neighbors-to break the ties which bind to familiar objects, now infinitely dear from the familiarity of their faces-but may spend the declining years of a useful life in the enjoyment of the comforts which his long-continued efforts have gathered around them.

NEWSPAPERS.

We do not know the origin of the following paragraph, but we venture to say every intelligent man in the community will endorse its

A newspaper taken in a family seems to shed gleam of intelligence all around. It gives the children a taste for reading: it communicates all the important events in the busy world; it is a never-failing source of amusement, and furnishes a fund of instruction, which will never be exhausted. Every family, however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man who, possessed of property sufficients make himself easy in life, surrounded by children eager for knowledge, is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity, and neglects to subscribe to a newspaper, is deficient in the duties of a parent or a good citizen, and is deserving of the censure of his intelligent neighbors.

IF A Pennsylvania Locofoco paper thus lashes Father Ritchie of the Washington Union :

"As to our "professing to be Democratic," we can only say that our Democracy has never been questioned before, nor are we addicted to the administration of the Government and they the promulgation of anti-Democratic doctrines, will pay the debt without a resort to so oppres- or in the habit of denying matters which, in the sive a measure as direct Taxation. Every sign course of time, turn out to be correct. It comes the times indicates that Direct Taxation will with a bad grace from the Union to carp at us, be proposed by the Democracy, and opposed by and to endeavor to impeach our Democracy, and the Whigs-and that 'such a course' will 'bring throw distrust over the articles which may appear from time to time in our Journal, when it has been guilty of asserting that which the sequel has proved to be false. One instance among many, which occurs to us at the present time, was in regard to a change in the Cabinet. We were assured positively, no change was contemplated, when in the course of two weeks or so after, Secretary Bancroft retired from the Navy Department."

We wish that the Editor of the Washington Union, as the official expounder of matters and things in high quarters, would take upon himself the trouble to answer one question which has been put to him frequently, but thus far in vain. By whose authority was it that Santa Anna, and and take the whole care of it for your boarding twenty other Spanish offices of distinguished abilities and experience, passed the blockade of Vera Cruz to take command of the Mexican armies ply to against the United States!—Louisville Journal.

Brown Sugar, by the bbl. Coffee by the Sack. Tea by the Chest. Salt by the Sack, &c. &c. &c. WILL: PECK. Raleigh, Nov. 6. REMEMBER,

COSBY, HOPKINS & CO. ONTINUE to repair and warrant all kinds of Watches and Clocks upon the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

They also repair Mathematical, Surgical, Musical and Optical Instruments, in a style unsurpassed by any establishment, North or South. This the public may rely on. They are, also, prepared to MAKE to ORDER any kind of Jewelry or Silver Ware, in the neatest

manner and of the best materials. With the experience of many years, we tell the people, (and have the testimony of hundreds to support us in making the assertion,) that we can do their

work as well as it can be done in Richmond, New York, or any where else. Give us a call. Charges moderate, COSBY, HOPKINS & CO.

Petersburg, Nov. 2.

Oysters! Oysters!!

MRS. FRANCES WILSON, of Norfolk, (widow of the late Jour Wilson,) repectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the State generally, that she will continue the business in which her husband was engaged, without interruption. She will continue to reside in Norfolk herself but will forward regularly to her Agent in Raleigh by every Train of Cars, fresh OYSTERS, FISH and other delicacies of the kind.

She has appointed as her Agent in Raleigh, Mr H. H. Potten, with whom, or herself at Norfolk, contracts may be made by Dealers and others, for a regular and constant supply of all articles in her line. Mrs. WILSON confidently trusts, that the patronage beretofore extended to her husband with such

generous liberality, will be continued to her in her efforts to support a dependent family. Releigh, Nov. 4, 1846.

BOARD FOR MEMBERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the Members of the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to accommonate from thirty to thirty-five boarders during the Session. He has enlarged his dining-room, and has constructed a brick building on a lot situated near his House, with four good rooms ; and he will use his best exertions, as heretofore, to give satisfaction. His terms will be moderate, as JOHN HUTCHINS. usual. Sept. 30, 1846. To Archibald Campbell, and Mary

Campbell, his wife, and Willie Howell, of Monroe County, Mississippi: The Subscribers, as Executors of John Howell dec'd., late of Wayne County, have settled the Estate of said John Howell, and are anxious to pay over the amount remaining in their hands, as Executors.

o the persons entitled You, as two of the Legatees of said John Howell. are hereby requested to apply to us for your legacies, either in person or by attorney duly authorized to receive the same, as we do not intend to pay interest thereon. JOHN W. SASSER, WOODARD HOWELL,

Wayne County, Oct. 7, 1846. 82 6w Executors

J. J. BIGGS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

AS this day received an extensive assortment of fine Charms, Cassavantees assortment which will be sold for a small profit for cash, or o six months time to punctual men. His customers, and friends generally, are respect

fully requested to give him a call or send an order. He has also a full supply of dress Shirts, Silk, Me rino, and Lambs wool under-shirts, and drawers Silk and Merino Half Hose; Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Scarfs, and stocks; Bosom Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. &c. Raleigh, Oct. 6.

The American Art Union. 322 Broadway, New York .-- WM. C. BRYANT, President.

THE AMERICAN ART UNION was incor porated by the Legislature of New York for the promotion of the Fine Arts in the United States. It s managed by gentlemen who are not artists, and have no privileges beyond the other members, and no

In furtherance of a truly national object, to unite reat public good with private gratification at small ndividual expense, in a manner best suited to the situation of our country, the nature of our institutions, and the wants, habits and tastes of our people, the committee have adopted the following plan. Every subscriber of five dollars is a member for the year, and is entitled to all its privileges. The money thus obtained (after paying necessary expenses) is ap-

First-To the production of a large and costly original engraving from an American Painting, of which the plate and copyright belong to the Institu-tion, and used solely for its benefit. Of this engraving every member receives a copy for every five dollars paid by him. Members entitled to duplicates are at liberty to select from the engravings of previous years. Every member also receives a full annual report of the proceedings, &s , of the Institution.

Second—To the purchase of Paintings or Sculp-ture by native or resident artists. These Paintings and Sculptures are publicly exhibited at the Gallery of the Art Union till the annual meeting in December, when they are publicly distributed by lot among the members, each member having one share for every five dollars paid by him.

Third-The Institution keeps an office and free Picture Gallery, always open and well attended, at 322 Broadway, in the City of New York, and they have Honorary Secretaries to attend to their business in the principal cities and villages of the United Members in the City of New York receive their

Engravings, Paintings and Reports at the Art Union

Rooms. Members out of the City of New York will receive them from the Honorary Secretaries, to whom they will be sent at the expense of the Institution. with the right to exhibit them together for a few days. The engraving for the year 1846 will be "Sir Walter Raleigh parting with his Wife on the morning of his execution," from the picture by Leutze.

The annual meeting and distribution will take place

this year, on the 18th day of December. Subscriptions received by the following Honorary Secretaries in this State : Newbern-E. E. GRAHAM, Esq.

(Others will be appointed when suitable persons Or at the rooms of the Institution, 322 Broadway, New York, where all communications should be ad-R. F. FRASER.

Corresponding Secretary. Nov. 2, 1846. Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, having more Land than he has the "hands" to cultivate to advantage, proposes to sell from THREE TO SIX HUNDRED ACRES, lying on Walnut Creek, one or two miles South West of Raleigh. The Land is of excellent quality, and well timbered with Oak and Hickory Wood. Being about the nearest Wood-land to the Market, would be a valuable consideration to any one wishing to settle a nice Farm, as the usual Teams on a Farm, can be very profitably employed during the whole Winter hauling Wood, for which there is always a demand,

A reasonable credit can be given if desired. Ap-E. HALL. Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1846.

for re-election as Principal Door-keeper for the House Oct. 1, 1846. 80 m Pursuance of the Decree of the Court of Equity of Franklin County, entered at Fall Term, 1846, of said Court, in the cause of Turner M. Jones and wife, et al. vs. Mary E. Stone, and the heirs at law of Thomas G. Stone, deceased, I shall offer for sale in the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Louisburg, on the 15th day of December next, the Tract of Land belonging to said heirs, lying on mile from Louisburg, on the east side of the road leading from Louisburg to Warrenton, containing 345 acres, more or less. The said land will be said for a division among the said heirs, on a credit of one and two years. Bond and approved security will be required by the Master from the purchaser, bearing interest from the first day of January next.

In many respects, this is one of the most decimal.

Samuel J. Finch, respectin

mounces himself to the Member

In many respects, this is one of the most desirable tracts of land in the neighborhood. Upon it is very comfortable dwelling house, situated in a bear. tiful grove in front, and an excellent garden, and a Orchard of choice fruit trees filling up the res ground. A very inconsiderable expense in the war of paling, outhouses, &c. would make the residence a most agreeable one. Persons down the country especially, who wish to enjoy health, and afford their children the advantages of our excellent schools, will not again have such an opportunity of locating them. selves. The plantation is in good repair, and a large proportion of the cleared land is fresh and of good quality. There are about 100 acres still in woods, lying convenient to keep up the plantation, and, for the most part within a mile and a half of Louisburg where the purchaser would find ready market for any quantity of wood he might wish to self. There is also a very valuable meadow on the land, of some 20

As it is not expected that any one will purchase without first examining the premises, it will afford me pleasure at any time to ride over the land with persons desirous to see it. THO'S. K. THOMAS, C. M E.

TO THE NEXT OF EIN OF JOHN JUSTICE, DECEAS. ED : In the matter of William H. Bridges and Sarah his wife, John Justice, William Duncan and Elizabeth his wife, Warren Durham and Nancy his wife, Allen Justice, David Justice, Keziah Justice, Elizabeth Justice, Sarah Jus. tice, Allen Robertson, Nathaniel Rubertson, Stephen Robertson, David Robertson, Merit Robertson, John Robertson, William Thomp. son and Elizabeth his wife, William Justice, Clayborn Justice, Wesley Edwards and Dolle his wife, and Franklin Freeman and Sarah his wife-Plaintiffs,

Stephen Pleasants, Executor of the last Will of Stephen Justice, deceased-Defendant.

URSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, directing me to enquire and state to the Court who were the children of John Justice, deceased, (a brother of the testator, Stephen Justice) living at the death of the said testator, to wit, in 1835, and whether any of them are since dead, and if dead, who is or are their personal representatives : I no HEBERY GIVE NOTICE to all such fore me, at the Office of said Court, in the City of Raleigh, on the second Monday in March next, as, in default thereof, they will be excluded from all benefit in the distribution of a fund now in said Court. EDMUND B. FREEMAN, CI'k.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Rearson COUNTY,-Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1846.

Daniel Currie and Neill Currie,

William Hagerson and wife, and Rebert Currie, Petition for the division of Real Estate, which descended to the Heirs of Angus Currie, dec'd. Ordered, that publication be made at the Court House door, and in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demut to the Petition ; otherwise, the same will be taken

pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1846, and of American Independence the 71st year.

SHD. HOWELL, C. C. C. Sept. 12, 1846. [Pr. Adv. \$5 62] 75 6w

WARRENTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

HE Subscriber will take charge of the Female Academy in the Town of Warrenton, N.C. the ensuing year; and, will endeaver to render it an Institution in every respect acceptable to the Public. The best Teachers will be selected as assistants in the School, and every exertion used to give a thorough and accomplished education to those entrusted to his care. At the same time, that due subordination will be observed, pains will be taken to make it a pleasant and agreeable home. All shall be tenderly cared for, and their morals carefully watched over. All the branches of an English Education, from the lowest to the highest, will be taught, together with the

French Language, Music, Drawing, &c.

The established reputation of Warrenton for health, its facility of access to the lower Country, renders i in every respect, a desirable locality. This, together with moderate charges, will, it is hoped, secure a dos proportion of patronage. The buildings will be greatly enlarged, and the School will be ready for the eception of Scholars, the middle of January, ensuing. Perms per Session of five months, payable in ad-

vance, as follows: For Board English Tuition Drawing 20 00 Music on the Piane Use of Instrument Books, Stationary, &c., will be furnished at the west retail prices, and no extra charges made.

I would beg leave to refer to my friends, and nunerous acquaintances in North Carolina and Virginia, among whom are the following: Hon. John Y. Mason, Washington. Hon. Arch'd Atkinson, Wm. R. Baskervill, Esq., } Virginia.

Hon. John H. Bryan, G. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh. Col. David Outlaw, Dr. Jno. Arrington, S North Carolina. James S. Battle, Esq.)

I would be glad to hear from those, who may de sire to place their Daughters under out care, by letter, directed to Warrenton, N. C.

Warrenton, Oct. 14. Board for Members.

TILLIAM T. BAIN, near the Capitol, will be prepared to accommodate some 10 or 15 Members of the Legislature with comfortable His charges will be moderate.

October 1, 1846.

Board for Members. JAMES LITCHFORD, having token that large three story New Baick

Burgerse, at the corner of Harget and Fayetteville Streets, formerly occupied by B. B. Smith, and within two hundred yards of the Sec. the State House, will be prepared to accommodate 15 Or 20 MEMBERS OF THE APPROACHING LEGISLATURE. His rooms are large and comfortable, and his fart shall be as good as the market will afford, and his terms moderate.

Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1846,