

THE WEEKLY REGISTER

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
WESTON R. GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"OUR'S ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1841.

VOLUME XLIII.
NUMBER 9.

The Register.

TERMS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.—For the Semi-Weekly Register, \$5 per annum.
For the Weekly, \$3.

RALPH, N. C.
Tuesday, December 7, 1841.

Read the remarks of "One of the People."

Of North-Carolina Members of Congress who are now in Washington, we know certainly only of those who have passed through this City, viz:—Hon. Messrs. Wm. A. Graham, Kenneth Rayner, James Graham, Abraham Rencher, Lewis Williams and G. B. Caldwell. Also, A. H. Shepper, Edmund Deberry and doubtless others who have not passed here.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
Congress probably convened yesterday, and if a quorum was in attendance, the Message will doubtless be sent in to-day at 12 M. We shall endeavor promptly to publish the Message, as well as all subsequent proceedings in Congress.

The arrival of Mrs. Madison, (widow of the ex-President,) at her winter residence in Washington City, is announced.

The Legislature of Virginia convened yesterday.

NAVAL.
Philip H. Haywood, of this City, has received a Warrant as Midshipman, in the United States Navy.

The report that Mr. Cushing was about to marry a daughter of President Tyler, is contradicted by the Richmond Enquirer. The venerable editor of that paper is a genuine Jeffersonian, and utterly opposed to any such "entangling alliances."

At Columbia, S. C., they receive Oysters from Charleston three to five hours in advance of the mail! The Chronicle recommends sending the mail by the oyster carts.

The Governor of South Carolina is said to have so great a penchant for military display, that he wears daily in the streets a tinseled uniform!

A Steam Fire-Engine, of great power, has been tested in New York City. The only objection thus far is, the time consumed in getting up steam; as it throws a great body of water to the top of the highest houses with great force.

AS IT SHOULD BE.
The Legislature of Maryland has made it felony to place any obstruction upon a rail-way with intent to obstruct the passage of the cars, punishable with imprisonment not less than two nor more than ten years; and if by the placing of such obstruction death is caused, the perpetrator to be punishable as for murder.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.
This French Nobleman has been honored as much as his brief stay in the country could possibly permit, and far more than in the opinion of many is comparable with our Republican independence. In Boston a Ball was given in honor of him, which seems to have excelled in magnificence any thing of the kind ever before got up in that city. In New York a splendid dinner was given him at the Astor House, to which upwards of two hundred persons partook, and to which tickets were \$20. Also, Mrs. Dr. Mott honored him with a private ball and party on a most expensive scale. He is described as an unassuming, gentlemanly young man. He sailed for France on Sunday last, the 28th ultimo.

YET ANOTHER SLAVE CASE.
Two colored seamen and a colored boy were brought before Judge Wilde, at Boston, on Saturday the 27th ultimo, upon *habeas corpus*. The vessel to which they belong is owned in Newbern, in this State, and the two seamen are slaves to the owner. On examination they said they had wives and children in Newbern, and would rather go back slaves than remain free men at the North. The boy was proved to be an apprentice to the master of the vessel—of course not a slave. All three were discharged, and the writ dismissed. It was sued out by David Ruggles, a colored man of New Bedford, where the vessel arrived.

That wonderful old man, the Hon. J. Q. Adams, delivered a lecture in Boston a few days since on the Chinese War! He gave a detailed account of the difficulties between England and China, and seems to have convinced most of his hearers that the policy of England in this matter is entirely justifiable.

Dr. Collyer, formerly Phrenologist, is lecturing on Animal Magnetism in Northern cities. The science (!) of Animal Magnetism, clairvoyance, &c., seems to have fewer adherents than that of Phrenology. Most accounts seem to show that there is much humbuggery about these exhibitions.

The N. Y. Spirit of the Times of Saturday, the 27th ult., has this notice of the challenge from the owners of Boston:—
We confidently expected to have published this week PASTOR'S acceptance of Boston's challenge, but up to the time of our going to press the match was still open. If not closed before Tuesday next the match is off. In connection with this subject, the Richmond "Whig" said a good thing the other day, which we quote; the political allusion, we trust, will be overlooked—in consideration of the joke:—
The "National Intelligencer" likens the Whig defeat to the recent defeat of Boston; both *sulled*, and would not run. The idea is not bad, and there is truth in it. Boston can beat the world, if he chooses, and so can the Whigs.

What's in a name?—The friends of General Scott have dubbed the hero of Chippewa, "Old Chips."—Such a name is enough to ruin any man or party's prospects. "Old Chips" forenoon!

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

So very apparent is the absolute—the pressing necessity for some National Institution to regulate the currency and equalize the Exchanges, that it has become a cause of wonder by what kind of legerdemain the Loco Foco party calculate on seducing the People into opposition to it. We care not by what name it may be called—"National Bank"—"Fiscal Corporation"—or whatsoever else. We go for the substance, and shall strenuously urge upon the Representatives of the People, the reasons which demand from them an Institution, national in its character,—furnishing a currency which would be valuable in Georgia as in Maine, and which will protect the honest—laboring portion of the community from the fraud and impositions now practiced upon them by stock-jobbers and brokers. What plan Mr. Tyler intends recommending for the relief of the nation in this respect we shall soon see. There are but faint hopes, however, that he will propose any measure calculated to meet the exigencies of the Country. His constitutional scruples are to prevail in opposition to the prosperity of a great People! Could he be induced to learn a few lessons from the Message of Gen. Jackson whose congratulations for his late Votes have been so liberally tendered, and no doubt cordially accepted—these constitutional scruples might be dissipated. Such lessons would at least constitute a complete estoppel to the Loco Foco Party who professed such unbounded confidence in the opinions of the "Greatest and Best."—Let him speak for himself. In his first Annual Message, December 8th, 1829, he makes the following suggestion:—"If such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a National one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenue might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties." In his second annual Message, 1830, he says after alluding to the danger to be apprehended from the then existing Bank—"If the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to enquire whether it be not possible to secure advantages afforded by the present Bank through the agency of a BANK OF THE UNITED STATES so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections."

In his Message of 1832, vetoing the Bill to re-charter the Bank—he says—"That a BANK OF THE UNITED STATES competent to all the duties which might be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our delegated powers or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an Institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."

Who can doubt after all this, that the "Old Hero" was a Bank man and that although he vetoed the late United States Bank he would have sanctioned some plan general and national in its character and operations? As rumor has it that the General and Mr. Tyler are now on very good terms, it may be that some new lights—(some old ones rather—long pent up)—may burst from the Hermitage and find their way into the White House! Then indeed will another claim be added to Mr. Tyler's character in the estimation of Benton, Calhoun & Co., and perhaps other speeches of congratulation and thanks may be made to tickle his vanity and proclaim to the Whigs that they must stand to their arms under another and safer leader and leave it to the "CAPTAIN" to fight his own battles "per se." We go for a National Currency.

WHIG MEETING IN ORANGE.

At a recent Convention of the Whigs of Orange County, at Hillsboro', the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted—after spirited addresses from Hon. Messrs. MANLY and GRAHAM.
Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the principles of the Whig party, upon which the lamented President, Gen. Harrison, was brought into power.
Resolved, That we regard the death of the late President as a great and grievous national calamity—standing and overwhelming as its first annunciation was, subsequent events and developments have enforced a deeper and more overwhelming sense of the extent and force of that great national calamity.
Resolved, That our deep and abiding disapprobation and indignation at the principles and policy of the Administration lately ejected from power are undiminished; and that recent events have served but to confirm our repugnance and disgust towards them upon broad and patriotic grounds.
Resolved, That the great body of the Whig party in the late extra session of Congress, have proudly and manly vindicated their claims to the respect and confidence of those who placed them in power.
Resolved, That, with our hands upon our mouths, and our mouths in the dust—with the deepest and most galling sense of humiliation, we are forced to confess that the great and glorious party, which signified by its unparalleled efforts the year 1840, and marked it as an era in the history of our country, has been grievously disappointed by our present Chief Magistrate—and whatever may be the motive, we cannot and ought not to recognize him a Whig President, or give to him or his cabinet our confidence in advance.
Resolved, That in the recent elections—the subject of so much exultation with our opponents—we see nothing to discourage our efforts, or to impair our confidence in the ultimate triumph of Whig principles. We see only that many of our friends have been stung and appalled at the unexpected and disastrous developments of the last four months, that have done so much to sacrifice the great interests of the country, and to degrade our national character.
Resolved, That under the providence of God, we witness as we stand at the next election in this State, and that we will use all honorable efforts to bring to the polls our whole force.
Resolved, That, taught by experience, we will in future, avoid all nominations made upon the ground of "availability." That as our principles are undiminished and open as day, so will have none to represent them, but such as we in our hearts believe are firm, faithful, able, and willing to accede to, and vindicate them, and the whole of them.
Resolved, That we do not perceive the necessity of any National Convention to designate an individual to be run on the Whig ticket for next President of the United States, that as in this community, so almost in every portion of the Union, as far as we are informed the People—the real Whig People, [whatever may be the views or wishes of mere politicians,] approach as near unanimity in favor of one individual as has happened in our history, save only in the case of the illustrious father of his country.
Resolved, That in view of this state of the fact, we

think we may, without disrespect to our brethren elsewhere, hoist the flag of that illustrious citizen and nail it to the mast.

Resolved, That the history of that illustrious citizen (whom fortune has been so kind as to make a candidate for the next Presidency, and we pray God, that his life, health, and extraordinary powers may be spared to adorn and benefit his country.)

Resolved, That we recommend our brethren and friends throughout this county, to send delegates from each Captain's district to meet at Hillsboro' on Friday of next May Court, to determine upon a Whig ticket to be run for the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we heartily and cordially approve of the Administration of our able and patriotic Governor JOHN M. MORRHEAD, and that we nominate him for re-election to the Chief Magistracy of this State.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is expedient to have a general election in this State, at some convenient period, say in April, or at such other time as our friends elsewhere may determine upon, to organize our forces for the ensuing summer election—perhaps more important than any that has occurred in ten years past.

EXPLOSION!

The annexed paragraph from a New York paper, contains most excellent capital for the teutonians.—
THE EXPLOSION OF A HUMAN BEING!
Mr. Editor: A friend of mine, just returned from the "far West," relates that in passing through Stark county, Ark., he stopped at a small inn, where the following extraordinary occurrence took place. A fire of tapers had assembled in the bar-room—"to light" and "fire up," as they usually term it. When about to separate for the night, one of the party made an abrupt attempt to light a cigar by a candle, which was a performance requiring more accuracy of position than he could at the time well count on. In fact, it is presumed that he brought the flame of the candle in contact with his mouth, and at that instant an awful explosion took place, and the splintered fragments of his body were scattered all about the room. The light was extinguished, and consternation and dismay spread through the whole house. When lights were brought, a scene was exhibited beyond the power of description. The companions of the exploded one were personifications of dismay and terror—some on their knees and some on their faces, and chairs, tables, bottles and glasses, all turned up and in confusion. In one corner was the fragment of a head, in another some ribs and fingers, in another a discolored and very old hat, with some brains and toes in it. In fact, it was a decided admixture of original elements in chaotic confusion. The report brought a circle of neighbors, and among them the Coroner, who immediately organized an inquest. The scattered fragments of the unfortunate exploded "to light" and "fire up," with as much skill as practicable, but they were too much lacerated and discolored to prove more than when in life "they were the semblance of a man," but by the explosion had lost their identity. It was useless to send for wives or daughters, for even his mother could not know him, if she had been present and snatched him as she would. He was "a blown-up thing," an exploded man, a man who was "blown up," but who it was they could not take their oath. So the coroner took the best testimony he could procure, and the verdict of the inquest was, "That the deceased died by the explosion of a candle, and of some one "to the jury unknown," had come to a sudden and awful death by busting his blower."

THE FISCAL AGENT.—The New York Express has the following letter, written by one of its editors then at Washington:
The New Fiscal Agency Project set forth—the Post Master and Secretaries—New Charge to Bogota.
In full Cabinet meeting, as I understand, held yesterday, the Fiscal Agency project of the President was agreed upon. The Administration, that is the President and his constitutional advisers, will present their plan as an Administration measure. It has the sanction of the Cabinet, and is, in fact, an Administration measure. It will allow us to say that it is an Administration measure.

A "linking" of what this Fiscal Agency is, has already appeared in three or four quarters, upon which I am absolved from the necessity of preserving, what otherwise would have been a very long and tedious confidence, as supposed. It is then, no Corporation to begin with. It can be repealed at will. It is an issue, next of Exchange bills for a currency, bearing no interest of course, and to be redeemed in gold and silver, or—though not by special enactment—in the notes of specie-paying banks. It is to have a head here, created, I presume, by the President and Senate, but not to be removed by the President at will, with sub-heads or agencies in all the States, to be appointed by the head here. What this head is to be called, and how constituted, will be submitted. I presume in a Bill drawn by the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury—with other matters relating to buying and selling Bills of Exchange, deposits, &c. &c. All this but the mere skeleton of the scheme, but it is the basis of it, nevertheless. The amount of issues is not to be over twenty millions.

Such a fiscal agency as this, after it feel its way, will, no doubt, do much toward creating a national currency, for the want of which we suffer so much. Received at the Custom House and by the Post Offices, it will be at par. A present measure, such as this, will be a great deal better than the present regulation, similar to that of the branches of the late United States Bank—for a note payable in Missouri will be paid there—only there—though it will be received every where for public dues.

I trust that the Whig members of Congress will give this measure their support. It is not what they will get, but what they will do, is much indeed. I trust we shall not again fall into that error, which I have seen in refusing Mr. Ewing's Bank project, to all Calmness, concession, policy, all advise us to give this experiment a fair trial, and I hope such admonitions will prevail. I may not be accurate in this skeleton I have drawn, but what has the sanction of Daniel Webster, and an untroubled Whig Cabinet, and as assuredly to command the highest respect of all the Whig Party.

From other Departments than the Treasury too are coming important propositions. The Post Master, Mr. Wickliffe, has valuable suggestions to make upon the Railroad transportation of the mails. I cannot pay too many compliments to his high office, which he has made it up in the new prize they have got. His views are large and liberal. He has no *picayune* notions too, such as are preferred in the amplitude and growth of the great West. Wonderful to say too, Judge Upshur is pleasing every body that in his Department comes in his way. The officers of the Navy lost a treasure in Mr. Badger, but they think they have got a better one in the new prize they have got. His views are large and liberal. He has no *picayune* notions too, or rati cinate upon the value of a jackknife. The Navy is quite a pet of his. On other matters too, even on the currency, he is not cracked. He does not refuse to learn, and thinks other people in the

world may know as much of some matters as he can. Thus much I have deemed it a duty to say of the new comers here. We of New York know all about John C. Spencer who is one of the best Executive officers in the world, and who, if in time of war, he were at the head of the War Department, would communicate to it a Nap-look activity and energy.

The Charge to Bogota, I understand, is removed, and Mr. Blackford, late Editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena is to be appointed in his place. Some People will scold loudly over this, another Foreign appointment given to Virginia, but it could not have fallen into better hands, Mr. B. is every inch a gentleman, a scholar, and a noble fellow. We of the Press have a right to feel glad when a worthy competitor gets a good place. The little hit Mr. Tyler gave the corps in his Post Office letter to Mr. Hubbs, fosters in many places, but this atones for it there. We see the corps is not struck at for proscription, but in a particular case, though the abstract reason, I must confess, I myself never saw.

FOR THE REGISTER.
Mr. GALES: Permit me to call your attention, and that of every true Whig in North Carolina, to the movements of our political opponents. There is evidently a determination on their part to do every thing in their power to carry the State at the next Fall Elections. Have the Whigs reflected on the importance of having a majority in the coming Legislature? I put the question to each Whig—have you thought for one moment of how much depends on fearless, bold, ardent, persevering exertion? Without intending reproach, I could reply that there is evidence, that but very few if any of you have reflected as the magnitude of the subject demands. Not only are the State Senatorial Districts to be re-organized at the next Session of the Legislature, but the Congressional Districts are to be arranged to meet the next apportionment of the members in the House of Representatives. Nor is this all. It will be a most important Session of the Legislature for other reasons. That great measure of public policy which we have been struggling for years to put in operation, has but recently been adopted—I refer to the Land Bill. The portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands which will accrue to our State it may be necessary to distribute or appropriate at the next Session, and is not this a matter of great moment? The subject of Internal Improvement too—that subject which above all others should call forth the attention of the People, will be again discussed, and perhaps settled either for the veil or to come of North-Carolina. It behooves the Whigs then to come to a conclusion at once whether they intend to permit the election to go by default here as they have in most other States where they have taken place lately. It will not do for some to work and others to sleep upon their arms. All must bear the burden and heat of the day. That we have the strength, none will deny. Where are the thousands who but as yesterday crowded our streets—with hearts nerved for the contest which was to decide the question whether the People or the Office-holders should govern? Have they deserted their principles? Can you point out one even who does not hold dear the noble—the patriotic purposes which put in motion the ball of the great Revolution of 1840? But even had thousands deserted, is this any reason why those who are true to their principles should despair? Is it not, on the contrary, the strongest of all reasons, why they should "gather resolution"—should buckle on their armour and go forth fearlessly to the conflict? Did our forefathers surrender the great cause of human freedom because Benedict Arnold proved himself a traitor? How ignoble would it have been—what an everlasting disgrace to their memories—had even a thousand Arnolds—had treasons thick as the leaves of Autumn, driven them to a cowardly despair? I would appeal to the Whigs with the earnestness of one who holds most sacred the principles which have cheered them through many reverses and defeats—reverses which were calculated to appal the stoutest hearts—defeats, from which nothing could have recovered them but zeal—untiring, sleepless zeal. Are you so cowardly as to yield without a struggle? Is North-Carolina to be given up to the enemy? I entreat every man who loves his country to look to this matter—to weigh well the consequences—to consider the withering effects upon the character and prosperity of the State if the policy of our opponents should prevail. Look at the State of Mississippi. Disgraced, degraded—the city of her sisters—the scorn and contempt of Foreign nations!—What but the triumph of the worst of principles has brought this about? And are we to expect other and better things here, should the government fall into the hands of those of the same political fraternity? Let not the People trust to it! They will be deceived and this deception will come too late to enable them to apply a remedy. When the fair character of a State for faithfulness to her engagements, has been once tarnished, ages cannot wipe away the stain. I am gratified to see that the giant County of Orange has hoisted her flag. Let it be nailed. Many brave hearts, and stout arms will rally around, to defend it. Are there not others who are ready to answer to the call of the Country? Where is the great, the gallant West, whose mountain torrent swept away all before it in the last contest? Have her energies been broken? Has her voice been stifled? Have her sons determined not again to answer to the call of that country which their fathers so gallantly defended? No—the strength, the firmness, the zeal are all there. They only require an occasion to call them out. This then is the time—this the auspicious period!

We cannot fight with effect unless we have union and discipline. To obtain these, we must have a CONVENTION—and the sooner we begin to prepare for one better. The time designated by the Whigs of Orange will be early enough, viz: NEXT APRIL. By that time the movements of the enemy will be known—their principles and purposes disclosed. It will also give us the advantage of the Spring Courts to have public meetings, to appoint Delegates. There is no time to be lost. Delay may breed defeat, and shame—deep and lasting shame will inevitably follow. And what true Whig can brook the idea of defeat in such a glorious cause? LET HIM SO DUTY THEN!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE,
Raleigh, Dec. 3, 1841.

OFFICIAL.—TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 2, 1841.
Amount of Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840
\$26,681,337 53
25,103,571 30
Redeemed of that amount

Leaving outstanding \$1,577,766 23
Issued under act of Feb. 15, 1841, viz:
Since the 4th of March, 673,681 32
Since the 4th of March, 5,423,300 97

Making 6,096,982 29
Returned to the Treasury 445,890 68
5,651,091 61

Making the aggregate outstanding on 1st inst. \$7,228,857 84
W. FORWARD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MARRIED.
In this County, on Thursday evening last, by John Ligon, Esq., Mr. James S. Moring to Miss Lucy W. Dunn, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Dunn.

DIED.
In Wilmington, on Tuesday morning the 23d Nov., Cornelia, youngest daughter of Col. Edward H. and Mary G. Winger.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in this City, on the first Monday in January next.
By order,
C. DEWEY, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION.—The concern of Hurt, Patterson & Wills, expires this day by limitation, and is hereby dissolved. Either of the partners will attend to closing the business of the concern. The name of the firm will only be used in liquidation of the business of the concern. All persons having claims will please present them for adjustment, and those indebted will see the necessity of immediate settlement.
BRANCH T. HURT,
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
PETER B. WILLS.
Dec. 1, 1841. 99—aw4t

NOTICE.—The Subscribers having taken the stand occupied by the late firm of Hurt, Patterson & Wills, will continue the Grocery and Commission business under the firm of PATTERSON & WILLS. They propose keeping constantly on hand a good assortment in their line, and hope by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.
The strictest attention will be given to all produce entrusted to their care.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
PETER B. WILLS.
December 1, 1841. 99—aw4t

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.—The Spring Session of 1842 will begin on the fifth of January, and end on the last day of May.
Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
Mathematical Dept. R. W. HUGHES.
English Dept. E. J. MURPHY.
P. S. The Principal begs leave to remind his patrons of the great importance of having their sons at school from the first to the last day of the session.
Hillsborough, Dec. 2. 99—aw5t

WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.
The Exercise of this Institution will be resumed on the 10th of January next, under the continued superintendence of Mr. R. A. EZELL. A. M. the present Principal, whose qualifications and experience every way fit him for the duties of an Instructor of Youth. The general satisfaction he has given, the progress of his scholars, their order, regularity, and general good conduct, evince of a high and healthy state of discipline, give every assurance that the efforts of the Trustees to place this ancient Academy upon its former high and respectable footing have not been unavailing. The supervision of the morals and general deportment of the students, and general good conduct, evince of a high and healthy state of discipline, give every assurance that the efforts of the Trustees to place this ancient Academy upon its former high and respectable footing have not been unavailing. The supervision of the morals and general deportment of the students, and general good conduct, evince of a high and healthy state of discipline, give every assurance that the efforts of the Trustees to place this ancient Academy upon its former high and respectable footing have not been unavailing.

Mr. Ezell will be assisted by a young gentleman of fine moral character, and of excellent literary qualifications.
BOARD may be procured with the Principal, or in respectable private families in the village, at \$8 per month.
Terms for the session of five months:
For the Latin, Greek and French Languages \$15 00
For all the English branches 12 50
The undersigned, in behalf of the Trustees, confidently recommends the Institution to the public, as in every respect, worthy of the patronage of Parents and Guardians.
WELDON N. EDWARDS,
Pres't of Trustees.
Warrenton, N. C. Dec. 4, 1841. 99

TRUSTEES.
Geo. E. Spruill, Esq. Wm. Eaton, Jr. Esq.
G. D. Baskerville, Esq. T. E. Green, Esq.
H. L. Plummer, M. D. J. B. Somerville, Esq.
Alex. Hall, M. D. Thos. White, Esq.
Hon. D. Turner. J. W. Hawkins, M. D.
Wm. Plummer, Esq. B. E. Cook, Esq.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—NOTICE.—I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Court House door in Raleigh, Richmond county, on the third Monday in January next, so much of the following Tracts of Land as will be sufficient to satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1839 and 1840 and costs of advertising, (viz.) 125 acres belonging to John Green, deceased, lying on Colman's Creek, Tax 44 cents—500 acres belonging to Malcolm McDonald, lying on the west side of Drowning Creek, adjoining the lands of John McLaurin and others, Tax \$3 06 cents—200 acres, listed by Malcolm McMillan, lying on or near the Beverdam Creek, Tax \$3 39 cents, 300 acres belonging to the estate of James Stuart, dec'd., lying on or near the waters of Falling Creek, adjoining the lands of R. J. Steele and others, Tax 30 cts.
SAMUEL TERRY, Sheriff.
Rockingham, Richmond Co. Nov. 30, 1841. 99 30ds
Pr. Adv. 55.

NOTICE.—Taken up and entered on the New England Book of Moore County, by Neil McNeil living 18 miles East of Carthage, on the 23d of Oct. 1841. A White Horse about 18 years old, and about 144 hands high, appraised at fifteen dollars.
WILLIAM DOWD, Ranger.
November 1, 1841. 99—31 pd

Land, Stock, Furniture, &c.

THE subscriber having determined to remove, he will, on Tuesday, the 11th of January next, sell at Public Sale, HORSES, MULES, COWS, HOGS, FARMING UTENSILS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, and a general assortment of nearly new and superior Household Furniture.

I will, at the same time, offer the LAND on which I reside, containing three hundred and twenty-five Acres, situated three miles east of Louisa, one hundred acres of which is good Tobacco Land, and the balance good Corn Land. This place for health and beauty of situation, is not surpassed by any in the section of country.
Good ORCHARDS and WATER convenient to the house.

The improvements are a two-story Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Meat-house, Ice-house, Corn-crib, Stables, and Tobacco-barns.
Any person wishing to exchange Slaves for a desirable residence, can do so with the Subscriber on advantageous terms. The Land may be seen at any time previous to the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—For the Land, three equal bonds, payable January 1st, 1843, 1844, 1845; the first without interest, the other two to carry interest from date. All other articles will be sold on a credit of nine months, with interest from date.
Approved security will be required in every instance.
B. T. BALLIARD,
Franklin County, Nov. 19, 1841. 94aw4ts
(Standard till day of sale.)

HILLSBOROUGH Female School.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mrs. BURDELL.—The Spring Session will commence on Thursday the 6th of January.
The usual branches of a first rate English Education are taught, with the Latin and French languages. The School is furnished with a Philosophical Apparatus, Globes, &c.

TERMS.—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
For English Studies, \$17 50
Music, 25 00
Drawing and Painting, 12 00
Latin, 10 00
French, 15 00
A class of small Girls will be taken at 12 00
Board in most respectable families can be had at \$10 per month.
REFERENCES.
Hon. F. Nash, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Dr. James Webb, John W. Norwood, Esq., Hillsborough, Hon. W. P. Mangum, Wm. Cain, Sen'r., Giles Melrose, Esq., Orange county, Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh, Richard Washington, Esq., Waynesborough, Alfred Hatch, John M. Roberts, Robert Primrose, Samuel Simpson, Newbern, Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln Co. Nov. 23. 96—

The Raleigh Register and Standard and Milton Chronicle will insert one week for each week's result.
Hillsboro' Recorder.

State of North Carolina.—Martin County, v. Court of Equity.
William Price,
vs.
Edward G. Hammond, and Timothy Ward,
Mr. Edward G. Hammond,
Sir, you are hereby notified personally to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court at the Court House in Williamston, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to answer the several allegations of the original Bill of the said William; and it is ordered that you be restrained and enjoined from using, collecting or in any way disposing of a certain note of hand made payable to you by one Theophilus and Leiza Stedman, for the sum of \$570, and dated about May 1840, unless you enter into bond and security in the sum of six hundred dollars to answer and abide such order and decree as may be had in the aforesaid cause.
Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk of said Court, this 23d day of November, 1841.
C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E. 97 w6th

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Chatham County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841.
Henry Harris and wife Eliza, John T. Brooks and wife Nancy, William Burns and wife Emily, and Benjamin Harris, vs.
Isaac Headen, John Headen, James Headen, William Headen, Adrew Headen, Josiah Headen, Lewis Jones and wife Ruth, and Chiles McGhee, and wife Catharine.

Petition for division of Land.
It appearing to the Court that Chiles McGee and wife Catharine and James Headen, as non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered, by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the said Defendants to appear at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and the land levied upon, condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery of the same.
Witness, Nathan A. Stedman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Pittsboro', the 2nd Monday of November 1841.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN, C. C. C.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,
IN CHAPEL HILL.
THE undersigned, respectfully informs her friends and the travelling community, that in order to meet the wishes of her friends, she has again opened a House of Entertainment, in Chapel Hill. She therefore hopes by her untiring exertions to please, and her long experience in the business, to merit that liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to her; it being her intention and firm determination to spare no pains, exertion or expense, to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those who may favor her with a call. She returns her sincere acknowledgments to those who have patronised her heretofore.
ELIZABETH NIXON,
Chapel Hill, Nov. 10, 1841. 369 41c1w.