

THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Pittsboro, July 17, 1844.

Mr. GALES: The good people of our County have been blessed recently by having Gen. SAUNDERS, the political Hercules of his party, among them, to enlighten their minds, to awaken their patriotism, to show them the road to political prosperity and happiness and to urge them, by every consideration which impels the patriot, to break loose from their unholy alliance with a dangerous and unprincipled party. It would not be perhaps presumptuous to suppose, that a man of the General's universally acknowledged astuteness, of his powers as a stump speaker, with the aid of the political experience and learning which he has acquired in thirty years' training, could visit any section of any State, and under all the circumstances which attended his visit and the occasion upon which he held forth, leave his opponents unharmed.—The most enthusiastic of the Whigs feared that if he did nothing more, he would confirm the wavering portion of the Democratic party; but I congratulate the Whigs of Chatham and of the State, that his Speech here, so far from producing any positive good, has, to the contrary, been of great benefit to the Whigs; so much so, that though after he had spoken at Roe's muster ground on Saturday, he expressed his determination to address the people at Pittsboro', on the ensuing Monday, he found it convenient to forego this purpose, and to shape his course for Raleigh soon Sunday morning, after having been advised by the very clique, who had invited him here to hoodwink the people, that it would be most prudent.

You doubtless recollect having recently seen in the *Standard*, a list of the General's appointments for the Western part of Carolina—the first of which was in these words: "At Pittsboro', on Saturday, 15th July." Accordingly the General made his appearance here on that morning, and to his great disappointment, found that not only the people had not collected from the country, but that about two-thirds of the people of the village were about repairing to Roe's, where our County candidates intended addressing the people.—Thither, consequently, he repaired likewise. An arrangement was effected, that he should address the company first for two hours. Accordingly he took the stand, and commenced by saying that he was on his way to visit the West. (Queer. Why has he returned home?) to reconcile the Democrats to the Baltimore nomination—that he considered it his duty to do so, having been instrumental in effecting that nomination, and that he felt himself able to do it in view of the political correctness, private excellency of character, and the intellectual greatness of the nominee. He then discussed in regular order the Bank, Tariff, Distribution and Texas questions, and upon the whole, made a good *captandum* Speech, characterized as they usually are with those never-failing substitutes for truth, viz. gross inconsistency, palpable misrepresentations, and a good share of barefaced sophistry. The General however admitted that Henry Clay was a patriot and a man of extraordinary abilities, and that he had rendered essential service to his country, but labored to prove that more had been attributed to Mr. Clay by his friends than he deserved, and mentioned particularly that Mr. Clay had been represented as having contributed largely to the successful issue of the last war, by his efforts on the floor of Congress, whereas Mr. Clay had done comparatively nothing upon that great question, and that John C. Calhoun was the man who supplied our armies and encouraged our troops by his great efforts, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and Foreign Relations.—But it is remarkable that the General, in all he said in derogation of the claims of Mr. Clay to the gratitude of the American people, ventured not a single remark in favor of Mr. Polk's claims on a score of service.

After he had concluded, Mr. HAUGHTON (one of our Candidates for the Commons) took the stand and excused himself for replying, on the ground that he considered it his duty as one of the nominees of the "Whig party for the Legislature. For about two hours, he raked the General fore and aft, at a rate never before heard in the annals of our (Chatham) political discussions, since the memorable scathing Mr. RENCHER gave CHARLES FISHER upon a similar officious interference. Mr. H. charged upon the General, that he had been instrumental in bringing out the present Democratic ticket in Chatham, and that his object in speaking here, was partly to redeem the pledge he then made to assist them in the fight, and partly with a view to some appointment which he was to receive, if, through his aid, the old North State could be seduced from his fidelity.—knowing very well, that unless he made some such prospective arrangement, that after the next session of Congress, he would be left to pursue his profession without distraction.—Gen. S. had argued that Mr. Clay should not be supported, because he had been a political disturber of the peace for thirty years, being all that time either directly a candidate for office, or indirectly so, through somebody else. Mr. Haughton replied, that this avowment came with the worst possible grace from the General, who had himself, for thirty years, been not indirectly but directly a candidate for some office or other. "And," said Mr. H. "it is not a fact, that at the very instant he makes the charge, he is committing the very identical offence with which he charges Mr. Clay? Why, this interference in our County discussions? Are not the efforts, the gentleman is now making, entirely with a view to that unholy end with which he so indignantly accuses Mr. Clay?" Mr. H. next passed to the question of the Bank and satisfactorily exposed the fallacy of the General's arguments, but the branch upon which Mr. H. was peculiarly happy, was the Tariff. The way he scathed the General, his party and the last Congress, upon this question, was a caution to all itinerant politicians. Gen. S. denounced it as the "bloody bill," as a measure foisted upon the country by a set of corrupt politicians for the benefit of the people of the North, while the people of the

South were ground to dust by its oppressive operation. He complained that it was a Tariff for the benefit of the rich, while it operated to the destruction of the poor. He complained particularly, 1st, that it imposed duties amounting almost to a prohibition upon articles of prime necessity—and mentioned many things, such as Iron, Salt, Woollens, &c., while it admitted such articles as were used by the rich, viz. diamonds, watches, pearls, thread lace, &c., at a very low specific duty. And 2d, that it established, what he termed the 50 pound principle, in relation to salt, and agreed that it operated in favor of the rich because upon fine salt, which weighs 56 lbs., used exclusively by the rich, (which is a mistake,) a tax of only 8 cents is laid, while upon coarse salt, which weighs from 75 to 85 pounds to the bushel, the poor farmer who uses it exclusively, (another gross error,) pays a tax of from 12 to 15 cents per bushel. Mr. HAUGHTON replied to these arguments thus: He remarked that the General was the last man who ought to complain of the specific duty upon diamonds, &c., because those duties were laid at the instigation of the gentleman's "bright particular star," John C. Calhoun, whose reason for it was most excellent, namely: that if high duties were imposed, it would afford too great a temptation for smuggling; since these articles were of such small bulk, that they could be easily smuggled without detection, while if low duties were laid, the temptation would be removed, and thus we would collect a considerable amount of revenue. To the second argument, Mr. H. replied, that the General was again estopped, for that Mr. Polk, who voted for the Tariff of 1832, thereby voted for a precisely similar duty upon Salt, with the very identical 50 pound principle, odious as it was, with the exception only that the Tariff of 1812 imposed a tax of only 8 cents on the bushel, while that of '32 imposed one of 10 cents. These were puerile, and made the General look particularly "red." He twisted and turned, writhed and turned again, explained and re-explained, and really drew into a passion. Mr. H. totally overruled every thing the General had said upon the Tariff, and asked him emphatically, if it was really such an oppressive measure, and his party consisted of such unquestionable patriots, in the name of God why did the last Congress not repeal it? The General, in his speech, got very eloquent upon the Texas question, but as he used only the stereotyped arguments in its favor, it is useless for me to tell you of that you already know so well. He however gave us a new idea in speaking of the anticipated war with Mexico. He became very indignant, and muttered something about cowardice in those who dared to deprecate the evils of war, and said that the Mexicans were a weak, unbelieve, deceitful, cowardly people, and that so far from doubting whether we could whip her or not, he boasted that he—yes that he—could head a regiment of Chatham Militia and conquer the whole Mexican force. He threw himself into all sorts of belligerent attitudes, looked dazed and thundered as though he "could do such deeds." Mr. Haughton answered the whole of this part of his speech, even more successfully than he did the speech of another gentleman who attempted on a former occasion, to create a panic upon this subject. He proved that we could not annex Texas, without compromising our National faith—that so far from being entirely a Southern question, that the arguments used at the North in its favor were based upon the ground that it would operate against the slave interest. He adduced evidence derived from Mr. Wilkins and others, upon this branch, and read extracts from the speech of Col. Benton and the letter of Gen. Thompson, to expose the groundlessness of the General's assertions and the fallacy of his reasoning; and as to the General's idea that he could whip Mexico with a single regiment, Mr. H. suggested to him that as his (Gen. S.) services were not particularly required in the United States, and that as the Texas men in Chatham would compose a regiment, that he should march forthwith to Mexico, subdue the Country, imprison Santa Anna, annex Texas at once, and end the matter. Mr. Haughton next exposed Mr. Polk's unfitness for the Presidency, merely by adducing matters of History, and inferred that if he was too suspicious a character to trust the appointment of a Committee to, and was likewise unfit to administer the affairs of a single State, he was much less qualified to preside over the interests of the American people. Mr. Haughton, after a beautiful and eloquent allusion to the character of Mr. Clay, closed his speech.

While I am writing, pardon me for saying something about our County Candidates. The Democrats have found their infinite disappointment, that the Whigs have four *Richards* in the field. Mr. Guthrie, who has never before exerted himself in a campaign, has come out and given us the full benefit of his powerful aid in the glorious struggle soon to be determined. He was made the mark for the Democrats to shoot at. He was the heel of Achilles in the Whig ranks, and through his defeat, they founded their hopes of electing a Democrat. Consequently, Messrs. Cotton and Jackson commenced the campaign by aiming their blows at him; but they have long since raked their fatal selection. Mr. G. has become aroused, and the way he makes the fury by that old political sinner (Cotton) and that young Legislator whose career has been so gloriously brilliant, (Jackson) is a caution to all future intriguers. I know that Mr. G. is a particular friend of yours, and I wish you could hear him. His election is now certain. As to Mr. Albright, his reputation as a speaker, is sufficiently established and requires no testimony at my hands to support it. His opponent (like his friend Gen. Cotton upon a former occasion) has become sick or scared, I know not which, and has retired from the campaign—so he has an open field. But we were all more agreeably surprised in our friend Daniel Hackney, familiarly called "Old Dan Tucker." We did not expect him to do much talking, contenting ourselves with the belief that he would get the votes, while the others were quarrelling; but I assure you he

has proved himself a giant upon the stump, and throws bombs into the enemy's camp, that they can't escape from. He renders essential service to our cause, not only by the strength of his arguments, but by the strong force he brings with him to the cause of freedom and equal rights. I cannot close this communication without telling how Mr. Jackson was caught the other day upon the Tariff. You recollect a certain letter, of rather an uncommon character for a *South-ern Loco Foco*, which Col. Polk wrote recently to Mr. Kane of Philadelphia. Well, this letter, by some means, found its way into Mr. Haughton's hands before it reached the eyes of the *Loco*. Mr. H. copied the letter off, and read it to Mr. J. asking him if he subscribed to the doctrines contained in it? Mr. J. replied he would not. Mr. H. then asked him if he would believe the *Standard*, and receiving an affirmative answer, he produced the *Standard* and read therefrom Col. Polk's letter, containing the very identical words which Mr. H. had read to Mr. J. and which the latter gentleman denounced so decisively. Mr. Jackson, finding himself fairly trapped, tried by every means to creep out of the dilemma, but discovering that there was no way of escape, he adopted the same course he pursued when he made the famous application of Judge Story's opinion in the Dartmouth College case, (viz.) he "tossed the corn," and begged off. We apprehended some danger before the campaign commenced, but our doubts have all been dissipated by the zeal of our candidates and the evidence we have of the integrity of the people.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MAJOR JOHN DAVIDSON.

MR. GALES:—Having seen the charge of Toryism made against MAJOR JOHN DAVIDSON, the maternal Grandfather of the Hon. W. A. GRAHAM, the Whig Candidate for Governor, by two of the scurrilous Democratic prints of this State, to-wit: the *Jeffersonian* and *Standard*, I have thought it due to the Democrats of the State, that they should see the mendacious effrontery of these organs in the face of the records of the Country. I do it, that honest men may know that these organs are wholly reckless—alike destitute of character and of truth. To pretend to defend the patriotism of Major Davidson, is idle. He died but a few years since, and his long and patriotic life is but too well known. Besides, who could be so bold to believe that that lion-hearted, bold, daring, gallant youth, JOSEPH GRAHAM, (the late Gen. JOSEPH GRAHAM and father of W. A. GRAHAM) who offered himself up a sacrifice for his Country's Independence, who was literally shot and hewn to pieces by the British and Tories at Charlotte—who can believe that he would have taken to his bosom, covered with scars not yet healed, the daughter of one who had co-operated with those who had inflicted these wounds. Aye, Sir, cast your eyes upon our Candidate, Wm. A. GRAHAM, and tell me if on that noble mien, there is to be seen one stain of Toryism. Bid Tories look upon him—look in his eye, and let their cowardly cheeks blanch at his presence—they do blanch and their sinking hearts are in deep despondency.

But to the records: JOHN DAVIDSON, with MARTIN PHIFER, was a member of the Legislature which sat at Newbern, 25th Jan. 1774. He was likewise a member with THOS. POLK, at the session of 4th Dec. 1773. About this time, the Legislature and Governor began to quarrel, and to annoy the members, particularly those from the West, who resided a great way from Newbern, the Governor would prolong the Assembly frequently and for short times, so that it was entirely inconvenient to the members to attend. On the 21st December, 1773, the Governor prorogued the Legislature, which met on the 4th of the month to March 1st, 1774. On 1st March, 1774, but few members went. Mr. DAVIDSON did not attend—Mr. POLK did.—On the 25th of the month, the Governor prorogued the Assembly to May 25th, 1774. From some cause the Legislature did not assemble on that day, nor did it meet again until April 4, 1775, at which time Mecklenburg sent no members, and it sat but three days, and on the 8th April, Gov. MARTIN dissolved the Assembly, or prorogued it *sine die*. So that we find Major Davidson, one of the last Representatives of Mecklenburg under the Royal Government, and a member of that body, who resisted the encroachment of the Crown, which led to a separation. Major JOHN DAVIDSON was a member of the glorious Mecklenburg Convention that declared Independence. Let us look to the record: Although his name does not appear to the copy printed in our State Book, which was taken from the proceedings of the Legislature in 1831, yet it does appear to the Declaration of Independence, preserved by Gen. DAVID, and filed in the Executive Office, which copy Gov. STOKES certifies, he saw as far back as 1793. (The original was destroyed by fire at Charlotte about 1800.) No doubt this is a true copy, as Gen. DAVID was an active man in the Revolution, was altogether familiar with the proceedings at Charlotte, and was afterwards Governor of the State. A copy of this Declaration is found in "Jones' defence of North Carolina." JOHN DAVIDSON is there put down as a member of the Convention, page 298, but take notice EZEKIEL POLK's name is not there!

In 1831, the Legislature appointed a Committee, to arrange the Documents and report upon this subject, consisting of Messrs. Thos. G. Polk, John Bragg, Sam'l. Alexander, Louis D. Henry, and Alex. McNeill. Among the statements by them reported, and by the Legislature printed, is the statement of Major JOHN DAVIDSON himself, dated 5th October, 1830. He says: "I received your note of the 25th of last month, requiring information relative to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. As I am, perhaps, the only person living, who was a member of that Convention, and being far advanced in years, and not having my mind frequently directed to that circumstance for some years, I can give you but a succinct history of that transaction." And this is the old Patriot, whom the insolent upstarts of the present day call a Tory!

On 9th Sept. 1775, the Provincial Congress, which took the offices of the State into their hands, and organized the Militia for War, appointed for the Mecklenburg Regiment, Thomas Polk, Colonel, Adam Alexander, Lieut. Col., John Phifer, 1st Major, JOHN DAVIDSON, 2d Major. On 23d April, 1776, the same body appointed, Adam Alexander, Colonel, J. Phifer, Lt. Col. JOHN DAVIDSON, 1st Major. These libellers may call WASHINGTON a Tory, with as much propriety as they call JOHN DAVIDSON one.

"I am informed by one of the most distinguished gentlemen in the State, that JOHN MCKEVITT, Esq., (the Secretary of the Convention) remained to him, after the burning of his house, in which was destroyed the original copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration, that he had the consolation of knowing there was a correct copy of the Document preserved, as he, himself, had given one to Gen. DAVID.

FOR THE REGISTER. COL. HOKE CAUGHT! CAUGHT!! CAUGHT!!! BARGAINING AWAY HIS VOTES. MR. GALES:—This gentleman has been going about the State, haranguing the people, and charging Mr. GRAHAM with bartering a vote of his. I now intend to fix upon the Colonel, by the record itself, a bargain of this sort much worse in its character, and one by which the State was to be involved to the amount of \$750,000. During the session of 1838, a series of Resolutions, six in number, were introduced in the Legislature, recommending various schemes of Internal Improvement. The second Resolution was that a bill be introduced, authorizing the State to take four-fifths of the Stock in the Fayetteville and Yadon Railroad, with a capital of \$2,000,000. The fourth Resolution contained a similar recommendation, that the State take three-fifths of the Stock in the Roanoke Inlet Company, with a capital of \$1,250,000. These Resolutions came up for discussion on the 13th December.—It was moved to strike out of the second Resolution four-fifths, and insert three-fifths. A division was called for, and on this motion, Mr. HOKE voted No.—but it was carried. Then on the motion to fill the blank with three-fifths, he voted No again, and the motion was lost. It was then moved to fill the blank with three-fourths, and for this, Mr. HOKE voted, and the motion prevailed. Thereupon, on motion of a Western member, all the other Resolutions were laid on the table. I mention all this to show how much Mr. HOKE was to involve the State as much as possible, preferring four-fifths and three-fourths to three-fifths.

On the next day, January 1, 1839, Mr. HOKE procured Mr. McDONNELL to introduce a bill in the Senate to the same effect, viz: to charter a road, with the capital of \$1,250,000, the State taking three-fifths of the Capital. On the 21st January, it came up for a second reading and passed. Mr. PAYNE, of Chowan, seeing his favorite scheme of Nag's Head laid on the table in the House, while the Western Rail Road seemed to be travelling upon in the Senate, determined to see what the West intended to do with his scheme, before he would aid their road. Accordingly, on the same day, he introduced the substance of the fourth Resolution as a distinct proposition, and it was negatived, Mr. HOKE voting against it.—Mr. PAYNE then offered the following Resolution: "That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to report a bill, providing for the employment of a skilful Engineer, to make a survey of the waters of the Albemarle, Croatan and Roanoke Sounds in the vicinity of Nag's Head, with the view of making an Inlet to the Ocean at that place."

This Resolution was negatived, Mr. HOKE voting against it. On the 3d January, the Rail Road bill came up in the Senate on its third reading. Mr. PAYNE got the Senator of Gates and Chowan (Dr. Speed) to move an amendment to the bill, providing that the State should invest \$300,000 in the Nag's Head improvement, which was negatived. He then moved as an additional section, Mr. PAYNE's Resolution, recited above, which was adopted, and the bill passed the Senate as amended. It came to the House, with this proposition tacked on to it, being the same proposition that the House had rejected the day before; and although greatly opposed, the union of the Rail Road and Nag's Head men carried it through its three readings, and it became a law!

Mr. CARSWELL moved to strike out the last section relative to Nag's Head, but Col. HOKE had agreed with Nag's Head to stick to them, if they would stick to him, and he voted against striking out, although he had voted directly the opposite, two days before, when it was offered by Mr. PAYNE as a separate proposition. Several efforts were made in various ways to get clear of this Nag's Head amendment, but Mr. HOKE and his Nag's Head men stuck together and passed the bill! Now, what does this show? That Mr. HOKE, to get his favorite Rail Road scheme passed, which was to involve the State in the expenditure of \$750,000—that being three-fifths of \$1,250,000—bartered off his vote for the Nag's Head scheme, although he was opposed to it? What else does it show? A most ridiculous law, entitled an Act for a Rail Road, with one of the sections providing for the survey of Nag's Head! [Every Justice of the Peace will find the law in his Acts of 1838, page 36.] What connection is there between Nag's Head and the Yadon Railroad? Mr. HOKE surely did not think Nag's Head was on the Yadon River. It is a good deal nearer to Arrington's River. Why did he vote for it? Because, there was a bargain to be ratified!

Let the People look into this matter. Col. HOKE goes about the State, with a demure face, charging Mr. GRAHAM at the various muster grounds and cross-roads with bargain and corruption, and thanking his God, that he is not like a certain other man—that he never bargains about his votes! And yet the Journals of 1839 convict him of a darker deed than his even ventures to charge upon his opponent! Fellow-Citizens go to the Polls, and show by your votes, that you detest political hypocrisy and bare-faced demagoguism.

NAG'S HEAD.

Extract of a Letter, dated Smithfield, July 20. We had Messrs. McRAE and WHITE to see us, this week, and all we desire is that either of them would come among us again. We need no better weapons to fight the Democrats, with I beg to believe that we shall elect two certain—if not three Whigs from this County. We shall endeavor to do our duty.

MONEY FOUND.—A sum of Money has been found, which the owner can have by declining the same, and paying for this Advertisement. Apply to W. H. H. TUCKER, 59

NOTICE.—On Tuesday, the 28th of August next, I shall expose to Public Sale, before the Court House door in Smithfield,

TWO NEGROES, Alfred, and his wife Mally, belonging to the Estate of James Holt, dec'd. Terms, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. JOHNSTON CO., N. C. JESSE HOLT, Executor. July 18, 1844. 59-w2

Valuable Property for Sale. THE Subscriber, wishing to remove South, offers for sale his valuable Tract of Land, lying within 24 miles of the Town of Oxford, Grandville County, N. C., containing 1200 acres. The Plantation is in good repair, and in an improved and improving condition, being on a superior site for the cultivation of Tobacco and Grain. The improvements consist of a large two story Dwelling House, with every convenient out house, tobacco barn, &c. Also, a Locust Alley, situated 1/2 miles from Oxford, containing 400 acres, being well and completely improved, the Dwelling House being highly commodious and comfortable, most pleasantly situated, and surrounded by extensive orchards of well selected fruit. Meriville, containing 215 acres, immediately adjacent to Oxford. There is a state of being built upon this Tract, a Dwelling of the largest dimensions, and in the neatest style of architecture, located on an eminence overlooking the town, within a half mile of the Court house, which the Subscriber designs completing in the course of the year, and which he is willing to contract with the purchaser to complete in that time. These Tracts are all contiguous, and may be cultivated separately, or they may be consolidated, and cultivated by one individual. They are located in a region of country, which is the most healthy, and in the midst of a society distinguished for intelligence, refinement and high moral excellence. They will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons desirous of examining them, are requested to call on the subscriber at Meriville. JOHN C. TAYLOR. July 22, 1844. 59-f

\$20 REWARD. RANAWAY from the Rail Road, where the 18th and Miles. David is a dark mulatto, about 24 years of age, and has been frequently seen about the Plantation of Alfred Haywood, on Walnut creek, where his father lives, and about Town. Miles is a low, black negro, about the same age, and is no doubt lurking about the Town. A Reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for each, delivered to the Jailor of Wake County. DELIA HAYWOOD. Raleigh, July 22, 1844. 59-4

Short-horned Durham and North-Berham Cattle.—The Subscriber has for sale, among other lots, a fine lot of Durham Cattle, in Call by a fine bull Devon and half Durham Cows, which were also, several fine Devon Heifers, some in Calf. Also, 2 Devon Bulls, now fit for service. Also, 8 or 10 very fine half Durham and half Devon Bull Calves, got by one of the finest Durham Bulls ever raised in the United States. His ancestors on both sides, have taken the first premiums for Milk, Butter, honey, &c., &c. at the County and State Fairs. North. I have certificates in my possession to prove these facts, ready for the inspection of any person who may wish to see them. The price of the above Cattle will be very cheap—cheaper than you can buy them at elsewhere, and there is no risk to run in their being sold, as they will be ready to deliver in November next, but being the best time to remove them. The Bull Calves will be fit for service in May or June next. The price of the Bulls will not exceed \$50 dollars each. The Cows in Calf, and Heifers will be less, say from \$25 to \$30 each. I have been improving my stock of cattle for 15 years, and think I now have, in the Devon and Durham, the best stock of Cattle for the practical farmer in America. And while my neighbors have been selling their Cows and Calves for 10 or 12, I have been selling (as good judges) my half Devon Cows and Calves for 25 (the Heifers, Raleigh, N. C. has purchased a half Devon Cow of me, and can inform those, who may wish to know, as to their milking properties, &c. SETH JONES. Pomona, Wake Co., N. C. 15 miles North east of Raleigh. 56 eow 4m July 19, 1844.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BERTIE County, Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1844. It is ordered by the Court of Equity for this County, that notice be given in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, to Henry Kuffin, Robt. Kuffin and Mount B. Kuffin, Heirs at Law of Thomas Kuffin, dec'd late of Bertie County, to come forward and receive their share of the Estate of said Thomas Kuffin, or their claim to the same will be barred by the Statute of Limitations. L. S. WEBB, C. M. E. Windsor, Bertie Co., N. C. July 15, 1844. 59-6w

Attention Whigs and Democrats. JUST received this day the following list of new and late Publications fresh from the Press. Chronicles of England, France, Spain and the adjoining Countries from the latter part of the reign of Edward the 2d, to the Coronation of Henry 4th.—By Sir John Ross. The Works of Lord Byron, in verse and prose, including his letters. Journals and Pleasants Memorials of Pleasant Lands. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. Lives of American Merchants, eminent for Integrity, enterprise and public Spirit. By the author of the Young Merchant. Young People's Library, containing Moral Tales, Fairy Tales, Humorous Tales, Tale of the Times, Gosnell's daugh. v. &c. &c. By the Author of Peter Parley. The Poems and Ballads of Schiller, translated by Sir Edward Lyton Bulwer, Bart. The Poem, Sacred Passionate, Humorous, of Nathaniel Parker Willis, in 1 vol. 8vo. Call at the North Carolina Book-Store, and examine the collection. For Sale by TURNER & HUGHES. Raleigh, July 23, 59-7

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF WAKE. THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to leave the State, wishes for sale the valuable TRACT OF LAND, on which he resides, in the County of Wake, situated near mile east of Raleigh, and within sight of the main line leading from that place to Tarboro'—being the Tract on which Major CHARLES H. HINSON formerly resided. The Tract contains Five hundred and sixty-four acres, and is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c. To persons in the low country, desiring a healthy residence, this situation presents peculiar advantages. The Dwelling House is large and commodious, containing four good Rooms below, and two above. There are all the necessary Out-houses required in a lot, and besides, one of the best lots of Houses in the County. The Water is most excellent and abundant. To accommodate purchasers, he would divide the Tract, if the whole could be sold in this way. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will, doubtless, call and look for themselves, when the terms of sale will be made known. HENRY SEAWELL. June 1, 1844. 45-4f

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, & C. Williams, Haywood & Co. are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS AND OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS-WARE, PERFUMERY, &c. Which they are prepared to sell wholesale and retail to Physicians, Merchants, and others dealing in their line, at unusually low prices. Those wishing to buy, will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention at all times will be given to putting up Prescriptions, as well as the dispensing of Medicines. Raleigh, July 1844. 57-6m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF WAKE. THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to leave the State, wishes for sale the valuable TRACT OF LAND, on which he resides, in the County of Wake, situated near mile east of Raleigh, and within sight of the main line leading from that place to Tarboro'—being the Tract on which Major CHARLES H. HINSON formerly resided. The Tract contains Five hundred and sixty-four acres, and is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c. To persons in the low country, desiring a healthy residence, this situation presents peculiar advantages. The Dwelling House is large and commodious, containing four good Rooms below, and two above. There are all the necessary Out-houses required in a lot, and besides, one of the best lots of Houses in the County. The Water is most excellent and abundant. To accommodate purchasers, he would divide the Tract, if the whole could be sold in this way. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will, doubtless, call and look for themselves, when the terms of sale will be made known. HENRY SEAWELL. June 1, 1844. 45-4f

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Dr. SANDER'S SARSAPARILLA—Loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis, Inflammation of the Stomach, all proceed from the same cause, being an unhealthy secretion of gastric juices and bile. The ordinary plan no longer sends forth a healthy flow, and the Liver issues acid bile. The blood is impure, the stomach, eructation of wind, distension after eating, oppression of the precordium, headache and nausea, irregular sensations, and a variety of other peculiar feelings denote a new secretion of suffering humors. Sander's Sarsaparilla, an entirely vegetable composition, is in its operation purgative to the general system, thus coming in contact with the general cause of disease, and displacing unhealthy secretions by extending its influence over a part of the body, not causing a general reaction, when health needs debility and disease. For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, 273 Broadway, New-York. Price \$1 per bottle; \$10 bottles for \$5.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C. CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS! WE would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh, that the Public generally, that we have opened a Cigar Manufactory in Raleigh, where we constantly keep on hand a full assortment of high-quality, imported Cigars, including REGALIAS, WERNER, ESPERANZA, CUBA, CAZADORAS, HAVANA, LAOROMA, PINCHIE, &c. &c. And all kinds of Domestic Manufactured Cigars. A general assortment of superior Chewing Tobacco; Macarena, Congress, Crown, Rappee, and Scotch Snuff, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and all articles in the line, which we offer at New York prices, by the wholesale and retail. All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch. Particulars, and the value of a good Cigar and Tobacco, will always be furnished with the best kind, suited to the taste of the consumer. Call and try at RAUSE & MILLENS, Fayetteville Street, opposite the City Hall. July 22, 1844.

Harvard University. THE first Term of the LAW SCHOOL, in this University for the next Academic year, will open on August 30, 1844. The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intending to practice in any of the commercial States; and a systematic course of studies in the liberal and professional departments of men of business. No special instruction is given in the local or peculiar jurisprudence of any particular State; but the Library, consisting of nearly 8000 volumes, furnishes ample means for the study of local law and practice, and the students are occasionally assisted in these studies, by the Professors, as occasion may require. The active labor of instruction is shared equally between Mr. Justice STORY and Professor GREENLEAF, who has the immediate superintendence of the Law School. No particular course of previous study is required for admission; but every student is required to produce testimonials of his good moral character; and to give a bond of \$200 to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, conditioned for the payment of all the legal dues; or, instead of a bond, he may deposit \$150 with the Steward at the commencement of each term, to be retained by him till the end of the term, and then to be accounted for, if he is not matriculated, and such conditions are produced, and security given. The tuition fees are \$50 a term; and \$25 for half or any lesser fraction of a term; which entitles the student to the use of the College and Law Libraries, and Text Books, and a free admission to all the public Lectures in the University. Instruction may be had in any Foreign Language taught in the University, for the additional fee of \$10 a year for each language studied. The necessary expenses of a student, who resides all the year in Cambridge, will not exceed the following: Tuition, \$100. Rent and care of room, with use of furniture, averaging about \$45. Board, averaging \$2.00 per week, \$130. Fuel and lights, \$25. Washing, \$20. Total, \$340, exclusive of clothes and what is termed pocket money. By strict economy, about one fourth of this amount may be saved. In regard to the amount of pocket-money, neither economy, nor the usage of society requires that it should be large. Students who have pursued their studies in this School for three terms, and Attorneys at Law who, after having been admitted to the bar in States where a previous course of study for at least one year is required, have pursued their studies in the School for two terms, are entitled, upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, and after passing satisfactory examination, to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Applications for admission are to be made to Professor GREENLEAF, at Cambridge. Cambridge, Mass. July 8, 1844. 58-4w

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