THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER,
AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Published every Friday, by WESTON R. GALES, Editor and Proprietor, at Three Dollars per Annum.

VOL. XLV. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1844. NO. 51.

The Register.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, September 24, 1844.

THE WHIG ADDRESS.

It is unnecessary, we are sure, to do more than call the attention of our readers to the Address in this paper, emanating from the WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE. It is intended as a reply to the Communication recently published in the "Globe," by Hon. WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr. under the sanction of the "Democratic State Central Committee," and a more able and scathing Review we have never read. Without intending it, the Hon. Senator has, for once in his life, rendered an invaluable service to the Whig party, as but for his attempts to bolster up and whitewash the character of EZEKIEL POLK, this document would never have seen the light. We hope our friends, not only in North-Carolina, but throughout the Union, will extensively circulate this Address, as it establishes conclusively, *upon the admission of his own friends*, that the claims set up in behalf of EZEKIEL POLK, as a Patriot and Signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration, is without the shadow of foundation.

☞ It is a remarkable *fact*, that in the long "Address to the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina" recently issued by the Democratic Central Committee, the name of POLK or DALLAS does not appear even *once!* The whole document is a tissue of abuse and vituperation against HENRY CLAY, whilst not one word is said in defence of the man with whom they hope (not *expect*) to defeat him. They applaud Gen. HARRISON, approve Judge WHITE, magnify Gen. JACKSON, vilify Mr. CLAY, but they cannot raise one faint whispar of adulation for Mr. POLK! Verily, he must be "small potatoes" if the Polkites cannot find any single act of his life sufficiently elevated and patriotic to parade in an Address to the People of the State. Well may he exclaim—"Save me from my friends."

MORE CONSISTENCY.

The Loco Focos are long and loud in their denunciations against HENRY CLAY, on account of the many sins they bring to his charge. Amongst the long catalogue, they accuse him of PERJURY, in taking the oath of United States Senator, and entering upon the duties of that office before he was eligible by age, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, which he then swore to support. The Whigs cited the case of JOHN RANDOLPH, the great exemplar of "Democracy," as being guilty of the same offence, but the more vehemently they made the charge against Mr. *Clay*. We have now a case in point, against which they cannot demur, and from authority they will not attempt to controvert.

In the life of Gen. JACKSON, written by AMOS KENDALL, pages 101 and 102, we find the following remarkable passages:

"On the 1st of June, 1796, Tennessee was, by Act of Congress, declared to be one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original States.

"The new State was entitled to but one representative in Congress. *So high* had General Jackson *risen in the confidence of the people*, that at the first election after the admission of the State into the Union, he was elected to Congress without being a candidate. He took his seat in the House of Representatives on the 5th day of December, 1796. Having served one session in that situation, he was, without the tender of services on his part, elected to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat in that body on the 4th day of November, 1797. Unambitious of political distinction, disgusted with the administration of the government, and believing that another could better serve the people of Tennessee in the capacity of Senator, he resigned after serving one session," &c.

"Soon *after his resignation as Senator*, the Legislature of Tennessee conferred upon him, unsolicited, the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity. He was *THEN THIRTY-YEARS OLD!*"

So, then, it appears that even Gen. JACKSON was guilty of the same *enormous* sin which renders HENRY CLAY so odious in the sight of the Loco Foco party. If this offence disqualifies the latter for the office of President, why were they not honest enough to warn the country of the disastrous result in the election of the former! Truly, consistency is a jewel!

RENUNCIATIONS.

It would be quite impossible to publish one-half of the renunciations of Locofocoism which are every where appearing. The Editor of the "Hartford Journal" has taken the trouble to count those which he has laid aside, and the number exceeds *one thousand*.

"A dose of Polk is perfect pizen."—*Loco Song.*

So it seems! Died recently in Ohio the Washington Aurora, the Circleville Watchman, and the Dayton Miamian. These Locofoco journals were good health up to the 27th of May last, when, in an evil hour, each of them took a dose of polk, which ultimately brought them, alas! to an untimely death!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been re-nominated to Congress from the 8th Congressional District of Massachusetts.

"BRITISH GOLD."

We earnestly ask the serious attention of our readers to the subjoined article from the "Courier and Enquirer," setting forth the connexion between British Gold and American legislation, or rather the effort to influence the one through the medium of the other. Every body knows that it is the interest of England to induce other nations to adopt Free Trade principles, whilst she rigidly adheres to her restrictive policy. She desires to become the manufacturer of the world, and to accomplish this end, will not hesitate to make immense sacrifices of money. The United States have been her largest and best customer, and it is here, that her greatest influence may be expected to be exerted to impress the public mind with the advantages of the Free Trade system. Every effort, (says the "Baltimore Clipper,") is to be made to induce the American people to abandon the protective policy, and to rely on Great Britain for manufactured articles. British gold is freely employed to procure the repeal of the tariff of 1842; but we are persauded that the ascertainment of this fact will have an effect the reverse of that contemplated, and more firmly unite the American people in favor of the protection of domestic labor. In fact we cannot abandon the protective policy, and preserve our national independence and prosperity. We should become the dependents of England, and as much subject to her control as when we were in a colonial condition. If we are really incompetent to regulate our own affairs, and to sustain our free and independent system of government, it may be deemed expedient to place ourselves under the superintending control of the British Parliament: but so long as we possess the spirit and the arms of freemen, we shall pursue an *American* policy, unintimidated by the threats, and unswerved by the free trade tracts of Great Britain.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

BRITISH GOLD AND THE LOCOFOCOS.

The great aim of the Locofocos in the coming election is to destroy the policy of protecting American labor against foreign labor. This is the simple point at issue. The Whigs are in favor of such protection, the Locofocos are against it. Of course foreign nations side with the Locofocos, since it is for their interest to do the work of the American people. If the protective policy prevails we shall do our own labor; if not, foreigners will do it for us. Great Britain has long made it the great object of her ambition to be the "work-shop of the world." She desires to manufacture all the goods which the rest of the world requires. In that way the rest of the world will pour its wealth into her coffers, and will thus become tributary to her greatness. In order to effect this result, she will spare no effort. We have already seen some of the methods which she adopts—the "bounty" which she pays on exports of her goods, the "loans" which she makes to her manufacturers, &c.—all of which are intended to enable her people to *undersell* American manufacturers in the American market. Another method to which she resorts is the dissemination among our people of free trade documents. A late number of the London *Times* has the following paragraph with reference to this matter:

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate free trade tracts in foreign countries. *About four hundred and forty thousand dollars were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York* FOR CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES."

Here is proof positive that the Locofocos are assisted in their crusade against protection by British gold. Every manufacturer in Great Britain is directly interested in the success of the Locofocos. If *J. K. Polk* be elected, protection will be abandoned; American manufactures will be destroyed; the American people must then depend on foreigners for their needed goods; and thus the manufacturers of Birmingham, Manchester, and other English cities find new customers in America. They can, therefore, afford to spend vast sums of money in aiding the election of Mr. POLK, from which they are to receive so large and decided benefits. Subscriptions have accordingly, as the *Times* says, been opened in various sections of the country, and large sums of money are raised to *circulate free trade tracts in the United States*. The Republic contains a paragraph from an English paper, which escaped our notice, giving a long list of subscriptions received for this purpose at a public meeting recently held in Manchester. The paper says:

"Mr. Murray read the following list of subscriptions already received—the announcement of the respective sums being received with loud and hearty cheering by the audience."

The Hon, the Lord Provost	£100
A. & J. Denison, George Square	200
Charles Tennent & Co.	200
William Dixon	200
Samuel Higginbotham	200
Dunlop, Williams & Co.	200
Buchanan, Hamilton & Co.	100
A Friend	60
Neale Thompson	50
James Scott	50
Alexander Graham	50
D. McPhail & Co.	50
William Stirling & Sons	50
S. D. & Thos. Brown	50
J. & A. Auderson	50
William Gemmel	40
Robert Dalgish	40
John Whitehead	30
George Smith	30
John Kerr	25
James Oswald	25
W. G. Mitchell	21
A. & D. J. Banatyne	21
John Young	21
Robert Stewart	20
Andrew Mitchell	20
Alexander Macgregor	20

&c. amounting to £100,000."

There is nothing in all this which should cause surprise, however it may alarm us. We ought to expect that foreigners will make every exertion in their power to obtain control of our markets. It is their business to do so. We would pursue the same policy if we were similarly situated.—We should find it necessary to do so. These British manufacturers act only like shrewd, enterprising, far seeing business men. They find that other nations are beginning to do their own labor; they buy of them less and less every year. It thus becomes a matter of the utmost importance to persuade other nations, if possible, to *abandon* the protective policy. Like expert and skillful salesmen, they use all the means in their power to make us believe that they can sell us goods on much better terms than we can make them ourselves. And now they see it HENRY CLAY is elected President, and the policy of protection is established, we shall always do our own work, and they will lose their own market here. The London *Atlas*, of a recent date, very forcibly expressed this apprehension in the following paragraph:

"The election of Mr. Clay must, WE FEAR, be looked upon as to a considerable extent *the confirmation of the principle of commercial restriction*. He has always been the consistent advocate of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, and the cause of the Whigs has always been identified with that of the New England manufacturers, who aim at acquiring a monopoly of the home market by the aid of prohibitory duties. Nor can we wonder that such is the policy of the most respectable and intelligent statesmen of America, when we consider that by our corn laws we shut the door in the face of any attempt to negotiate a commercial arrangement on the footing of *a fair and substantial reciprocity. We take nothing from the United States but that which we cannot possibly do without—their cotton and tobacco; excluding the staple produce of the great agricultural States of the West* by a sliding scale ingeniously framed so as to throw the *maximum* amount of impediment in the way of access to the English market. *Is it to be wondered at, then, that they retaliate and meet high duties on American flour by high duties on English manufactures!* A liberal commercial policy three years ago would have prevented the passing of the restrictive Tariff of the United States, and would have given a decided ascendency in the country to Free Trade principles and Free Trade party. A liberal commercial policy adopted ten years hence, as from present indications would appear to be the probable result, may very possibly fail to recover what previous blunders have lost us. To offer to admit American and German corn in exchange for British manufactures when the manufacturing systems of Prussia, Saxony, and New England have acquired strength and become consolidated, will be very like what the old saying described as 'barring the door after the horse is stolen.'"

Now, are the people disposed to allow the workmen of Great Britain to distill our work? If we think it good policy to buy every thing we need from abroad instead of making it ourselves, we can do so by electing *Polk*, and thus destroying protection. British manufacturers will heartily rejoice at this result, and, as the above extracts show, are using all possible exertions to bring it about. Their Government grant bounties for forcing their goods into our markets, and grant loans to enable their people to undersell ours; and their wealthy manufacturers raise subscriptions to an immense amount for the purpose of circulating Free Trade tracts in the United States. Is it good policy, or is it patriotic, for well-disposed, intelligent, candid American citizens to aid them in this endeavor!

A CARD.

MR. GALES: I came to Raleigh two months ago, from near Wadesboro', Anson county, blind in both eyes, and had been so eight or nine years, with Cataract.

I am very thankful for the recovery of my sight, and as I have no other means to show it, I wish to ask the favor of you to make it known to the public, so that others who are so unfortunate as to be in the situation I was, may be encouraged to hope for relief.

My eyes were operated on by Doctor JOHN BECKWITH, of this city, with little or no pain to me, and I now go home light hearted, with the prospect of being able to support myself, and perhaps others who need it, as I am healthy and but 18 years old. JAMES SASSER.

Sept. 9, 1844.

QUERE!

Which is the worst, to advocate a lawful alteration of the Constitution, or to nullify a law of the land passed under that Constitution? JOHN C. CALHOUN did it.

Is it worse to go for a lawful restriction of the Veto power, than for a President, on finding that his veto will not prevent the passage of a law, silently to pocket the bill and thus prevent any further action upon it? Gen. Jackson did it.

Was it worse for HENRY CLAY to take the oath prescribed by law for U. S. Senator, a few months before he was 30 years old, than for Gen. JACKSON, after having (as an officer he was bound to do) taken the oath to support the "Constitution and laws," to disregard that oath, and go contrary to the 2d article of the 9th section of the Constitution, by suspending the right of the Writ of *habeas corpus*, as in the case of Judge LOUALLIER at New Orleans!

More Changes.—The "Nashville Union" heralds forth several *important* changes that have lately taken place from the Whigs to Polk and Dallas. Among them, the Union brags lustily of seven very *respectable and intelligent citizens* of Henderson county, Tenn., viz: Joseph Sales, Geo. Collins, Henry Witherspoon, Gen. Barry, Wiley Pool, Geo. Harrison and Sam'l Haney.—It turns out that these *respectable citizens are gentlemen of color*, who have enlisted under Massa Poke and Massa Dallas. The democracy are welcome to such acquisitions; the Whigs are content with white men.

No. I.

To the Editor of The Register:

I have observed in several of the last numbers of the "*North Carolina Standard*," long editorial articles on the subject of "State Affairs, Internal Improvement, Rail Roads, Turnpike Roads, State Debt, &c." in which the author attempts to shew that the Whig party are alone responsible for what he deems the errors of our State legislation on those subjects for the last eight or ten years. Whether these articles were written by the *is, and ever was, consistent* gentleman whose name appears at the head of the paper as its editor, or by one of his coadjutors in the various attempts they are constantly making to shift responsibility from their own shoulders and place it on others, I shall not now stop to enquire. It is sufficient for my present purpose to show that whatever of responsibility there may be in this matter, or whatever part has been taken by the respective political parties in the various projects for improving the internal condition of the State, so far as the application of *State means* is concerned, the *democratic party have had quite as much, if not a little more to do with it than the Whigs*. They have at all times been very liberal in recommending an application of *State* funds to purposes of Internal Improvement, but have been very careful generally to withhold their own. In one of the editorials referred to, the author labors very hard to prove that the democratic party as a party have not only had no participation in the measures referred to, but that *Mr. Senator Haywood*, the acknowledged head of the party, is free from all connection with or responsibility for them. How far this may be true, and especially how far Mr. Senator Haywood is free from all connexion with the subject, and with other measures recommended by democratic leaders, but not adopted by the Legislature, I shall proceed to show by a little reference to recorded facts, on the just end of which the reader will come to the conclusion, I think, that the load on the other leg, and great one too, some has been put on the wrong horse. And here let me remark, by the way, that the leading members of the democratic party in our State have a very convenient trick, whenever they discover that measures of public policy which they have either originated or aided in adopting become unpopular, or fail of their intended object, of being the very first to denounce them, to swear that they are all Whig humbugs, that they had nothing to do with them, and that the Whigs alone must assume the responsibility. However unfair and unjust such a course of conduct is, it will be seen in the sequel that it is equally untrue. For a more perfect understanding of this subject, a little reference to its previous history may not be unimportant. It is well known to all those who are conversant with the history of Internal Improvement in our State, that the first general and vigorous effort to improve our internal condition was made immediately subsequent to the close of the last war with Great Britain, embracing the period from 1815 to 1823. During this period, a great number of companies were incorporated by the Legislature to improve the navigation of our rivers, construct turnpike and other roads, and to open every possible avenue for getting the produce of our farmers and planters to market. To aid in this important object, the State made large appropriations of money—sometimes by authorizing subscriptions for stock on behalf of the State, and sometimes by direct appropriations in money to effect particular objects. At that day, all seemed to be animated by a common spirit, and all were engaged in the accomplishment of a common object, (viz:) the improvement of the good old *North State*. All these efforts however, aided by the expenditure of large sums of money, both by the State and individuals, either for the want of the requisite skill and experience, or owing to the existence of natural obstacles not before discovered or appreciated, in a great degree failed. Much to be sure was effected, but the improvements were partial and limited in their character, and fell far short of accomplishing the end originally aimed at.

From the last mentioned period up to the year 1833, very little was attempted in the way of improvement. A perfect *stand still* on the subject appears to have overtaken the people and the Legislature, if we except a few partial appropriations for local objects. In the year 1833, however, Governor Swain, with his characteristic desire for promoting the true interests of the people, and improving the condition of the State, aided by a large number of patriotic gentlemen of all parties, in and around the seat of Government, made an effort once more to arouse public attention to the subject of Internal Improvement. A short but spirited address was prepared and signed as extensively as time would permit, and circulated throughout the State, calling public attention to the sinking condition of the State, its waning resources, loss of population by emigration, and the ruinous state of its agriculture, and appealing to the patriotism of the people to make one more effort to save the State from impending ruin. This address was closed by a proposition to hold an Internal Improvement Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the 4th day of July, 1833. The appeal was not unheeded. The 4th of July came, and with it one of the most able and enlightened bodies, composed of all political parties, assembled at the seat of government, which ever convened in the State for any purpose. The proceedings of this body gave a new impulse to the subject of Internal Improvement. The era of Rail Roads had just then dawned upon the country, and whatever of good or evil has been effected by them in North Carolina, of which I think the former greatly preponderates, that body is entitled to its share of the responsibility and of the honor, if any be due. What part the leading democrats of the State took in that and subsequent Conventions of a similar kind, I shall proceed to show, if time permits, in some future numbers.

VERITAS.

☞ THERE will be a Meeting of the Clay Club at the Town Hall on Friday Evening next at half-past seven o'clock. All are invited to be present, as preparations will be made for attending the great Mass Meeting to be held at the Hogan Oak Battle Ground in Orange County.

MASS MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Mark's Creek, Little River and Buffalo Clay Clubs met on 23d inst. at W. H. Hood's Store.

W. H. Hood was called to the Chair, and Thomas Jones, Wm. Lewis, Jno. Rose, Littleberry Weaver and others were appointed Vice Presidents.

1. *Resolved*, That the Clay Club have a free Barbecue at W. H. Hood's Spring, on the 21st day of October next, at which time we invite our Whig Johnston friends to join with us in the celebration of Whig principles, without distinction of parties.

2. *Resolved*, That Wm. Horton, Wm. H. Hood, D. R. Godwin, John G. Hogan, James W. Lewis, George W. Sanders, Jno. Jones, Sr., and William Scholes and Edward Dunn, be appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

3. *Resolved*, That W. H. Hood, T. R. Bowman, Needham Price, M. N. Lewis and D. R. Godwin be appointed a Committee to wait on and that said Committee be requested to invite suitable Whig speakers to be present.

4. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Club are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. C. L. Hinton, Hon. W. Miller and Spencer Norris, for their able addresses during the late exciting campaign, and that they be respectfully invited to meet us on the 21st of October next.

On motion of G. W. Sanders,

Resolved, That the Resolutions and proceedings of this Club be published in the Raleigh Register, with the request that other Whig papers in Raleigh copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at W. H. Hood's Spring, on the 21st of October.

W. H. HOOD, *President.*

EDWARD DUNN, }
G. W. SANDERS, } *Secretaries.*

MARRIAGES.

In this County, Mr. Wm. B. Newsom to Miss Louisa Cook.

In Orange, Mr. James G. Lea to Miss Martha A. Anderson, daughter of Capt. William Anderson. Also, Mr. Nash Cheek to Miss Margaret Alice Bishop, daughter of Mr. James Bishop.

In Person County, on Tuesday, 10th inst. by Solomon Vaniook, Esq. Mr. Leon Harris to Miss Arrenet Lea.

In Granville county, on the 12th, by Mr. Oliver L. Lindley, of Charlotte, to Miss Mary Lewis.

Died.

In Newberne, on Saturday last, Mrs. Jane Hardy, wife of Mr. Alexander H. Shaw.

At the residence of Dr. Cameron, near Little's Depot, Edenhouse County, on the 8th inst. Edmunds, Esq. of Halifax County.

Also, on the same day, Mrs. Eliza Cheek, wife of John Cheek, of Warren, and daughter of Benj. Edmunds, Esq.

In Granville county, Mr. James T. Montague, aged about 22.

In Sampson county, on the 2d inst. after a short illness, at the residence of her father, Mrs. Cora Cradock, Mrs. Catherine Rogers, consort of the late John Rogers, in the 67th year of her age. The subject of this notice was a consistent and exemplary member of the Baptist Church for nearly thirty years. In her intercourse she was cheerful, and free from reserve, and was never known to speak unkindly of any one, manifesting more by example than precept the great moral and religious truths of her Divine Master,—discharging at the same time the duties of her domestic relations with such propriety and decorum, as endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her dying expressions were such as to afford the strongest evidence to her surviving friends and relatives, that their loss is her infinite and eternal gain; immortality beyond the grave. May this hope be truly realized by the bereaved hearts, but may they follow the adorable Saviour which was so precious to her in life, and in the trying hours of death her comfort and support. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."—*Communicated.*

Great Bargains!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to close his Mercantile operations in the city, now offers his stock in trade at very

Reduced prices, Lower than cost.

Such an opportunity will seldom occur for those families who may wish supplies in my line.

Purchases made amounting to 25 dollars or more can have a short credit.

Any person wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative and pleasant business can do so by making an application.

S. L. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1844. 77—2w

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his residence in Raleigh. It is situated on Hillsborough street, about 200 yards West from the Capitol, and is one of the pleasantest situations in Raleigh. As it is presumed any person would examine for themselves before purchasing further description is deemed unnecessary.

WM. WHITE

Raleigh, September 21, 1844. 77

EDENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber, in his notice on the 1st of January last, stated that this Hotel was undergoing repairs, and he would now respectfully inform the Public, that this well known House has undergone thorough repairs, and is, as he has been informed by many, in better order than it has been for fifteen or twenty years past, many of the rooms having been made as good as new. His Beds, as well as the whole concern, have been refitted since the 1st of January last. His Table is provided with the best the market affords, and his Bar constantly supplied with good Liquors. His Stables are in good order and well provided for. Every attention will be paid to Travellers, and every pains taken to make them comfortable, so as to make time pass off agreeable. He undertakes to promise nothing but what every traveller will be able to experience should they give him a call. He would further state that there is a Ladies' and Gentleman's Parlor attached to the Hotel, to add to the comfort of both.

SAM'L. T. BOND, Proprietor.

Edenton, Sept. 19, 1844. 76—3w

Land for sale near Raleigh.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to emigrate to the West, proposes to sell on easy terms, the Tract of Land on which he now lives, containing 158 Acres. The Land lies in Wake County, 5 1/2 miles north of Raleigh, and within half a mile of the Rail Road—adjoining the lands of Robert Perry, Edwards Chappell and others. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco. There are about 30 acres fresh cleared, under a good fence. It is unnecessary to give any further description, as those who wish to purchase will have to examine the premises.

JAS. D. ROYSTER.

Wake Co. Sept. 1, 1844. 77—6tw3t

Baptist State Convention.

DELEGATES to the Baptist State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 18th of October, and all other persons attending the same, will be taken over the Petersburg & Roanoke and Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, at one fare for the round trip.

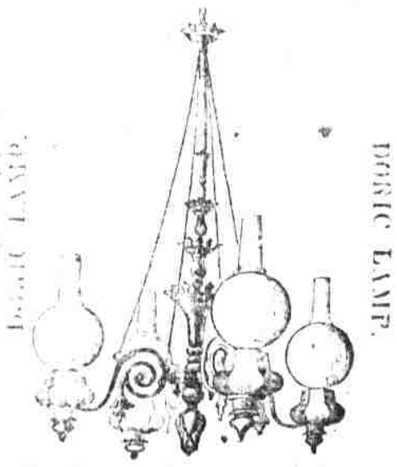
R. & G. R. R. Office, Sept. 20, 1844. 77—

Standard will copy until 18th October.

DIETZ, BROTHER & CO.

No. 1 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK,

Extensive Importers and Wholesale Manufacturers of Lamps.



Also, their improved CAMPHINE LAMPS, SOLAR LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, HALL LAMPS and LANTERNS, and dealers in ASTRAL and SOLAR SHADES, CHIMNEYS and LAMP GLASSES of all kinds, LAMP WICK, PURE SPERM OIL, CHEMICAL OIL, CAMPHINE and BURNING FLUID, all of which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

September 19. 76-6m

BALTIMORE

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

THE Session of 1844-5 will commence on the 1st Monday in November next, and continue four months. The Faculty are prepared to afford every faculty for a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of Dentistry as a branch of Medicine—especial attention will be given to the Surgical and Mechanical departments. Commodious rooms are prepared for the purpose, where the class will have an opportunity of daily witnessing and each one of performing, with his own hands, the various manipulations and operations thereon.

Chas. A. Harris, M. D., Prof. of Practical Dentistry.

Thos. E. Bond, Jr., M. D., Prof. of Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics.

Wm. R. Handy, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Chair of *Dental Physiology and Pathology*, vacated by the death of Prof. Harris, will be temporarily filled by Drs. Henry and Bond. Dr. Harris will lecture on Dental Pathology and Dr. Bond on Dental Physiology.

J. B. Savage, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.

Terms. Tickets, each $25. Demonstrator, $10. Dissecting, (optional,) $10. Matriculation, $5. Diploma, $10.

W. R. HANDY, *Dean.*

Sept. 20, 1844. 76-4t

CHANCERY COURT, at Lexington, Tennessee, September Rules 1844.

John Swayne, Compt. }
versus } Original Bill,
Richard Smith, Defendant. }

On motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master of said Court from the allegations in the Bill, and affidavit being filed that said Defendant, Richard Smith is a non resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served upon him, but resides at Raleigh in the State of North Carolina:

It is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master aforesaid that publication thereof be made in the Raleigh Register, a News-paper published in the Town of Raleigh, North Carolina, and in the West Tennessean, a newspaper published at Jackson, Tennessee, for four weeks successively in each, commanding the said Richard Smith, to make or enter his appearance in this cause at the ensuing Term of said Court to be held in the Town of Lexington, Tennessee, on the 1st Monday in November next, then and there, to plead, answer or demur to the said Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed and set down for hearing ex parte at the next Term of said Court. L. W. G. JONES, C. & M.

BRIEF.

The Bill charges, that on the 5th day of September, 1836, one John Ray contracted with Defendant for the purchase of sundry lands in the Western District of Tennessee, as evidenced by the bond of Defendant of that date, now in our said Court in this Cause.—That one Samuel Dickins was the authorized agent of Defendant, to receive payment for said land, and to make all necessary adjustments and arrangements in regard to said contract; that said Ray has long since been paid by Defendant or his said Agent, the consideration money, and by written contract, under seal, with Complainant, for a valuable consideration, has transferred to Complainant his contract aforesaid, with Defendant, and all his right to the said land, which lands are the following, to wit: 2772 acres, McNairy County—1000 acres in Hardeman County, and 521 acres in Haywood County, being part of 1500 acres granted to Benjamin Smith; those in McNairy County in several tracts or parcels. The Complainant, since his purchase from said Ray, has demanded title to the said lands from the said Defendant, who neglects and refuses to make or cause the same to be made.

The Bill prays, that the said Richard Smith be made Defendant; that he answer on his corporal oath fully and perfectly, and that the title to the said lands be divested out of him, and vested in fee simple to Complainant, and for other and further relief.

J. T. & J. W. SWAYNE, *Sols.*

Sept. 21, 1844. 76—3w