Col. J. H. Wheeler

Wilmington N.C.

THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, March 4, 1845.

☞ Do not fail to read Mr. RAYNER's Speech, in this paper. We do not agree with him in all his positions, but the whole Speech bears the impress of a master mind. He is, emphatically, a growing man, and we regret greatly that he declines a re-election. But he cannot remain in retirement. We must have the benefit of his services in our State Legislature, the duties of which he can discharge with less detriment to his private affairs.

MAIL FACILITIES.

We understand that Public Meetings have been, or are about to be held in Columbia, Cheraw and Fayetteville, to memorialize the Post Master General to place on the route, from this City to Columbia, a continuous line of four horse Coaches, to run in the time which the Great Mail was to be carried. Is not this a matter of sufficient importance to Raleigh, to justify our citizens moving in it also? Ought we not to have a meeting at once and act in concert with our friends in other places? The Intendant will promptly call such an one, if he finds sufficient interest taken in the movement, to authorize him to do so.

THE SEASON.

The last days of dull, dreary WINTER have taken their departure, albeit the last two or three weeks have been mild, gentle and balmy, causing the Farmer to begin his preparations for planting, the horticulturist to set about the arrangement of the Garden; and Maids and Matrons to pruning their sweet-smelling herbs, and refitting their Flower plots. MARCH, rude, blustering March, is now upon us, and though it is a little "*breezy*," yet it is mild and soft, and already, the once velvet-covered lawn, again shows its green verdure, and the tender buddings of the fruit trees are expanding and bursting into fragrant blossomings. We fear, however, that the truth of the old adage will be verified in relation to this month; that as it has "come in like a Lamb, it will go out like a Lion," and that we have yet to experience 'a streak' of Winter.

FOURTH OF MARCH.

This is a great day at Washington. Mr. POLK assumes the reins of Government, and Mr. TYLER relinquishes them. The latter person may say with Cardinal WOLSEY—

Farewell! a long farewell to all my greatness.
And he may add, with CYMBELINE,

——Yesterday, was I a tree,
Whose boughs did bend with fruit; but one single night,
Shook down my mellow hangings—nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather.

☞ Dr. MAYS, who has effected such wonderful cures for stuttering and stammering, has left this City, but will spend some time in each of the following places, viz: Hillsboro', Greensboro', Yanceyville, Milton, Danville, and the intermediate country to Richmond.

RALEIGH FIRE COMPANY.

The following Officers have been elected for the current year, viz: C. B. Root, *Captain;* Brinkley Upchurch, 1st *Lieutenant;* James Brazier, 2d do.; John C. Moore, 3d do.; John C. Palmer, 4th do.; William Upchurch, Treasurer; Henry L. Evans, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA SCENERY.

We are satisfied that our State is less known abroad, than any other in the Union, and one of the reasons is, that the most interesting portions of it are not visited by strangers at all, and but too rarely by our own citizens. A correspondent describes in this paper, some of the scenes with which our State abounds, and the grandeur of which would compensate an European tourist for all his trouble and expense in reaching it. The New Yorkers almost run mad, about the wild and beautiful scenery of the North River, when it is nothing like so grand, romantic, or beautiful, as that every where to be met with among our own mountains. Let the traveller, in search of health, or the picturesque, go to our extreme Western Counties, drink the crystal water that gushes and flows in sparkling extacy around, and he will wonder that Western Carolina does not become the Summer resort of all the invalids and fashionables of the Union.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last Report, Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases:

By RUFFIN, C. J., in Wall *v.* Hoskins, from Randolph; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dozier *v.* Dozier, from Camden; declaring there was no error in the trial of the issue.

By DANIEL, J., in Gardner *v.* Worth, from Stokes; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Setzer *v.* Butler, from Davie; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Barkham *v.* Massey, from Rockingham; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Gentry *v.* Hamilton, in Equity, from Ashe; affirming the decree.

By NASH, J., in the case of Heathman *v.* Hall, in Equity, from Rowan, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Williams *v.* McCombe, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, declaring J. McC. was entitled to the whole of the Lot, and one-half the House *only*, and the limitation over as to real and personal estate is not too remote. Also, in Dunn *v.* Moore, in Equity, from Sampson, directing the bill to be dismissed.

THE GENIUS OF ALCOHOL.

Imagine the genius of ALCOHOL. It is an awful looking word at best—made of infidel tongues and barbarian language. Imagine it endowed with human form, and list to the horrid words it speaks. There it stands! Possessing (when one is fully under its dominion,) all the dreadful imagery in which SATAN, or the worst of evil spirits is pourtrayed—having led its infatuated votary through many fair scenes, enticing walks, sweet prospects, delightful hopes, to a *Hell*—during the whole journey, arrayed in all the beauties of form, all the charms of mind, all the semblance of goodness, which might tempt the most cautious to follow the *ignis fatuus*. Therefore, let all men, in their prayers, ask to be delivered from the DEMON OF ALCOHOL.

TEXAS ANNEXED!

It is with melancholy foreboding of the results that are to ensue, that we announce the passage, by both Houses of Congress, of Resolutions for the annexation of the *State* of Texas, to this Union. We greatly fear, the action of Congress on this subject, will add another illustration to the apothegm—"that whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." We consider War *as one of the certain* results of this step—God grant! that it may not produce a dissolution of the Union!

On Thursday last, when the question was about to be taken in the Senate, on the Joint Resolutions as they passed the House of Representatives, Mr. WALKER, of Mississippi, moved to amend them by adding thereto other Resolutions (being substantially Mr. BENTON's plan.) On the question to agree to this amendment of Mr. WALKER, the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bagrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

So the amendment was agreed to.

On the question of ordering the Joint Resolution to a third reading as thus amended, the vote was precisely as before.

The bill was then read a third time, amidst a profound silence, without the yeas and nays being called for, and PASSED.

Though the lobbies were crammed, and the galleries packed with an anxious and interested multitude of people, a perfect dignity and decorum characterized the whole proceeding of this memorable night.

On the next day, Friday, the amendment proposed by the Senate, was forced through the House, without the opportunity for debate, by a vote of 132 to 76. The measure needs nothing now but the approval of the President, to consummate it, and that will follow, as a matter of course.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the debate on the Annexation of Texas was continued by Mr. Miller of New Jersey.

In the House of Representatives, the Post Office Reduction bill, from the Senate, was finally PASSED, with amendments making the rates of postage, five and ten cents according to distances and the act to commence operation on the 1st of July next. The bill goes back to the Senate for concurrence in these amendments.

THE CABINET.

A letter, from a well-informed source at Washington, under date of March 1, says:

"The Cabinet has not yet been definitively announced. It seems, however, to be understood, that Buchanan will go into the *State* Department; Bancroft, into the Treasury; Marcy, into the War; Walker, Attorney General; Navy, not decided; Post Office, either Cave Johnson or Saunders."

MESMERISM.

The National Intelligencer states that a young lady of Washington was thrown into a mesmeric Sleep on Thursday last by Prof. De Bonneville, before a large audience, and that whilst in that condition a tooth was extracted without giving the patient the least pain. Dr. J. H. Relfe, a Representative in Congress from Missouri, and Dr. J. M. Gibson, of Louisiana, who were present and witnessed the operation, have published a card, in which they declare themselves fully convinced that "painful surgical operations may be performed on patients in a mesmeric state without pain."

FATAL DUEL.

An affair of honor came off near the Hampton Course, at Augusta, Georgia, on the 20th ult., between Maj. John Partlow, of Abbeville District, and John G. Burton, Esq., of Newberry District, S. C.—They fought with MUSKETS, at ten paces, and Mr. Burton fell mortally wounded at the first fire. He was conveyed to Hamburg, and died ten hours afterwards. Both of these gentlemen had married each others sisters, and the difficulty which led to this fatal result, is said to have originated in private affairs, of which the public should know nothing.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The production of COTTON is annually and rapidly increasing, and in the opinion of many, whose sagacity in such matters is proverbial, it has already arrived at a point above the demand for consumption, which will keep it at its present low rate, if not sink it still lower, unless some *new* uses shall be discovered, to which the manufactured fabric may be extensively devoted. It also appears to be a growing opinion, that the Planter cannot live by the present prices.—If this be so, he will have to abandon its culture to some extent, and employ a portion of his labor in the production of other articles, and thus *necessity* bring about a change in the system of Farming, which has been so long pursued to the injury of all parties.

We find in the "Charleston Mercury," the following paragraph, which we publish as *germain* to this matter:

"Cotton has been to South Carolina, what the Mines of Mexico were to Spain. It has produced us such an abundant supply of all the luxuries and the elegancies of life, with so little exertion on our part, that we have become enervated and unfitted for other and more laborious pursuits, and unprepared to meet the state of things which sooner or later must come about. It is out of place here to predict that the day is not far distant, yea, close at hand, when we shall find that we can no longer live by that which has heretofore yielded us not only a bountiful and sumptuous living at home, but has furnished the means for carrying thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens to squander their gold in other countries—that we have wasted the fruits of a rich, virgin soil, in ease and luxury—that those who have practised sufficient industry and economy to accumulate capital, have left, or are leaving us, to populate other States?"

We learn with much regret that the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER positively declines being a candidate for re-election as a Representative in Congress from the State of North Carolina. His place may be supplied, and we hope will be, by as true a Whig, but if a gentleman of as sound ability and as effective eloquence, North Carolina may well be proud of such sons.

National Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

THE "PAINT ROCK."

Mr. Editor: I have been something of a traveller for the last ten years; I have, indeed, done little else than roam at large, free as the air I have breathed, a great portion of my life. I have, of course, seen some few of the rugged and terrible, as well as the polished and beautiful places of nature. My road has led me over many rocky cliffs and mountain passes, and through many balmy glens and flowery vales, which, by the way, have been strikingly emblematical of the ills and pleasures of my life.

Of most of the fine scenes I have witnessed, I had read description after description, which, as is common, were greatly exaggerated, before I visited them, and I, consequently, usually turned away from them disappointed. There is one scene, however, of which I have never read or heard a description, and which, I must say, I have lately enjoyed with more exquisite delight than any that I have before beheld. I refer to the scenery of the French Broad, especially that portion of it which is viewed from the road of the same name, in this State and Tennessee. Why it is, that this, the most remarkable, in my opinion, of Nature's works, has not been the theme of the *Tourist* and *Poet*, I am not able to say. A suggestion has forced its way into my mind, that perhaps their consciousness of the poverty of language to convey an adequate idea of this scenery to those who might read their productions, forced them to remain in silence and ponder only in their own minds what has passed before their vision. For my part, I must fully confess, if my purpose was to give any thing more than a feint outline of this portion of the Almighty handy-work, I would throw down my pen in despair.

When the traveller from the West first touches the French Broad road, which is built for 30 or 40 miles in the bed of the river of the same name, on its Northern side he beholds at one glance the sublime and beautiful, the picturesque and novel, thickly huddled together before him. If he be an admirer of nature, he stops to gaze in delight; he feasts long upon this first view, and lingers to admire its grandeur! But when, with reluctance, he forces himself away, and commences his journey up the River, the scene so rapidly varies, so many new and wonderful objects present themselves to him, that the excitement first produced is not suffered to abate, but is rather heightened by the change. Finding that he has lost nothing by leaving his first prospect, he hurries from the second, to see if the scene continues undiminished in its allurements after he shall have passed the bend in the River before him. He makes the turn—the interest of the scene increases, and in ratio with its increase of interest is his increase of speed, until he finds himself urging his poor horse with whip and spur, rapidly approaching the "Paint Rock;" and if he has wondered already at the strange manner in which nature has crowded its scenes together, he now stops astonished and in raptures! The rocks, in an unbroken wall, are piled one above another, rising hundreds of feet in the air, so overhanging the road, which is scarcely wide enough for a carriage to pass, as to almost shut from him the sight of day and make him shudder for his safety. He gazes upon this stupendous pile of rocks, rearing their awful heads far above him, bidding defiance to the thunder's heavy bolt, and the tornado's fearful power, and stretching so far along the distance, that they seem to have pushed the River from its course—his heart swells and palpitates at the remembrance of the hand that has placed them there. He turns for relief to the other side of the River, and what a scene! Mountains, detached from each other except the union formed by the extension of their bases, rising, thickly grouped together, almost perpendicularly above the dark rolling clouds which often shut their summits from his inquiring eyes; while the River, with almost deafening roar, dashes madly among the rocks in its channel, and ever rushes onward through the deep gorge provided for its unceasing flow, completes the scene of the "Paint Rock".

After beholding this scene, I turned away and meekly bowed in spirit before that Omnipotent Being who made and who supports all things, grateful that in the wondrous magnitude of his works, he should remember and support so frail a thing as man.

WANDERER.

FOR THE REGISTER.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF RALEIGH.

Gentlemen: We would respectfully call your attention to a serious grievance under which many of our citizens labor, and suggest that an Ordinance be passed by your Board to remedy the evil complained of. We allude to the cruel and brutal manner in which our Cows are treated, when they happen to take a mouthful of hay or fodder from Wagons and Carts in the Public Streets. Several have been killed, and a great many seriously injured in this way. We admit that Cows are somewhat troublesome in the Streets, but it is easy to drive them from Wagons and Carts, without injuring them. When persons from the country hitch their horses to our Shade trees and Palings, and they bark one, or pull down the other, our Citizens do not take revenge by abusing the horses. It is, therefore, a hard case, that we who pay taxes for the support of the Town, should be deprived of the poor privilege of our Cattle passing through the Streets. It is contended by some, that we should keep our Cows in our lots, but we conceive this to be altogether impracticable, for many of us are too poor to have suitable lots, and the health of Cattle requires that they should take suitable exercise by grazing in the fields and woods.

As this subject is one of considerable importance to us, (many of our Families depending greatly upon the milk obtained from our Cows) we hope you will take it into consideration at your next meeting, and adopt some efficient remedy.

MANY CITIZENS.

[We publish the foregoing Communication, but we cannot conceive ourself, of any protection that the Commissioners could devise, more effectual than that already afforded by the law. The rightful remedy for those, who have Cattle injured in the way mentioned, is to institute a prosecution for malicious mischief, against the aggressor. The *smart* money which a Jury would make him pay, would effectually prevent a repetition of the offence.]—EDIT. REG.

A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

The "National Intelligencer" after writing a long article on the dangers our government will eventually encounter, should Texas be annexed; and referring to the disorganizing doctrines of the Locofoco party, ends with the following beautiful allusion to our Republic:

"The dangers our Republican Institutions have encountered are passed; the good sense of many of the very individuals concerned in the transactions referred to, having been, when left to their own cool reflection, among the most efficacious means of restoring a right tone to the excited masses of the people, who have erred as much from heedlessness as design, and as many of them perhaps, under the influence of pardonable motives as of that which was positively bad. The evil of the contempt of its own solemn acts of legislation by one branch of Congress—in the case of the District Election law—is not, to be sure, entirely cured; but the effects of "the sober second thought" has already wrought a salutary change in part, which, it can hardly be doubted, will soon be found to have extended its conservative power to every member of the Confederacy.

"What the people of the United States suffer to be lost upon them, in the present juncture of affairs, the new demonstration of faith by the late result of another revolution in our sister Republic, of the inalienable importance of holding on, with unyielding grip, to the forms of that Constitution in which their liberties are enshrined? Who has hitherto secured and preserved them as a nation? Nothing but an absolute improvement in the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, of which we have of this instant sight in an administration. What has made Mexico the theatre of a succession of bloody revolutions, such as that of which the news has just reached us, but the departure, under the influence of some popular name, from fundamental principles, from the written law—from the better other Constitution? After the overthrow of the Emperor Iturbide, and the establishment of representative Government in that country, Pedrazza was, in 1828, constitutionally elected President of the Republic. He was, nevertheless, scarcely installed, before he was assailed and driven from power by Guerrero, who, by the assistance of his troops, was made President. He was suffered to hold his ill gotten power but a short time, when Bustamente, (then Vice President,) succeeded him, he being attacked, deposed, pursued to the shore of the Pacific ocean, and there captured and put to death. Bustamente wielded the Presidential power for a time, when he in turn, was overthrown by Santa Anna, whose own life is now, after being almost declared by his countrymen, at the mercy of his political adversaries. What a consolatory contrast, we repeat, does not the working, thus far of our own system present to the contemplation of the philanthropist, the philosopher and the statesman? Behold the three millions of voters, spread over this vast region of country, divided for months in arduous contest between two persons presented to their choice for the first office in their gift, at length depositing their votes so equally for each of the candidates that to this day it is hardly known which of the two received the greater number of lawful votes, and it is certain that the citizen elected, constitutionally chosen to be President, actually did not receive a majority of all the votes of the people. Yet, is there a murmur of contention, a single whisper of resistance, among all the legions of Loco Foco Whigs, from Maine to Louisiana, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, whose hearts were leagued together in the support of Clay, and opposed to the accession of Polk to the Presidency? Not one; we think it with for the reason we have to be proud of our institutions? Not one!

"And those institutions of ours, in their forms as well as in their substance, seeing how much we owe to them, should we not cherish and cling to them under all circumstances?"

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.—A few days ago, Mr. Douglass of Illinois introduced into the House of Representatives a Bill to establish the Territory of Nebraska. Where is Nebraska? is a question we put to ourself, and several others, but neither we nor our friends had any knowledge to communicate. The Cincinnati Inquirer has solved the difficulty by making the following extract from the Report of the Secretary of War—a document which we had not taken the trouble to read.—*Boston Courier.*

The immediate valleys of the head streams of the Arkansas, the Platte and the Yellow Stone rivers, have much rich and valuable land. The Platte, or Nebraska, along the central route leading into or from the Sacramento pass, would be very properly form a frontage to the territory which I propose suggesting to be erected into a territorial government in connection with, and preliminary to the extension in an East direction, of our military posts. I would confine the Nebraska Territory to our undisputed possessions on the side of the Rocky Mount. Its boundary line to commence at the mouth of the Kansas, and run up the Missouri river to the mouth of Running Water river, and thence up that stream to the head of its northern branch, and thence due west to the Wind river range, and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, to the head of Kansas, and following that stream to the mouth of Pawnee Fork, would pass in the heart of Neosha and Osage rivers, again to the south side of the Kansas.

The eastern section of the region thus bounded by these boundaries, from the Missouri river westward for two hundred and forty miles, is of great agricultural beauty and richness, thickly timbered on numerous tributaries of the Kansas, Osage, and Neosha rivers, and in fertility equal to the best land in Missouri. From the front of this territory portion, westward for the space of 400 miles, the country is entirely covered with rich grasses which improve in quantity and quality up to the snow of the mountains.

The limits of this territory include the extreme head of navigation of the Arkansas, all the good lines of communication with California, the road from our frontier to the Mexican boundary and Santa Fe, and also an excellent and more direct pass to Oregon discovered by recent exploration about one hundred and fifty miles southward of the great South Pass.

Although the number of inhabitants engaged in agriculture and other pursuits within those limits do not afford the amount of population at all adequate, at present, to the formation of the full and complete territorial government, yet such an inchoate or preliminary organization might be now adopted as would be necessary to extend the control and authority of the general government, and to throw its protection around our emigrants to Oregon in their passage through this country.

WE'LL NEVER DRINK AGAIN.

AIR—"NEVER PART AGAIN."

"Tis good, dear friends, to sign the pledge,
That sets the drunkard free—
Come join the happy, happy band
Wherever they may be.

CHORUS.

We're marching to the field of strife,
To give the dying drunkard life;
Let Temperance then, triumphant reign
And never let us drink again.

OUR VOICE.

What, never drink again?
ALL—No, never drink again—

OUR VOICE.

What, never drink again?
ALL—No, never drink again;
Let Temperance, then triumphant reign
And never let us drink again!

Weep not, dear children, weep no more,
Weep not thou loving wife;
The father and the husband lost,
Is now restored to life.
We're marching, &c.

Behold the bright array of men,
United in the cause,
That thousands of the human race
Around its standard draws.
We're marching, &c.

The Temperance banner and the Pledge
By us shall be unfurled,
And it shall be our pride and boast
To wave it to the world!
We're marching, &c.

MARRIED,

In Hillsboro', by the Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D., Maj. Henry K. Witherspoon to Miss Lucy A. Cameron, daughter of Mrs. William Cameron.

Female School.

MRS. FINCH will open a Female Boarding and Day School in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st day of April next. A pleasant situation has been selected for this purpose, on Fayetteville Street, about mid-way between the State House and the Governor's residence. The Scholastic year will be divided into two Sessions, of five months each.

TERMS.

Board, including every thing,	$60 per Session.	
Spelling, Reading and Writing	6 "	"
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History (with the above,)	8 "	"
Natural Philosophy, Composition and Botany,	10 "	"
Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Chemistry,	12 "	"
Music,	20 "	"
French,	10 "	"

Parents and Guardians responsible from the time of entering till the close of the Term.

No deduction made for absence of Pupil, except in cases of protracted illness.

Examination of Pupils Semi-annually.

Payments to be made at the close of the Session.

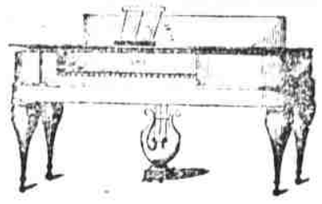
Mrs. F. having been engaged for several years past in the instruction of Young Ladies, flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her School.

It is her purpose to embrace in her course of instruction all the branches of a thorough and accomplished Female Education, and as the position is central and healthy, and the terms accommodating she hopes to be encouraged in this attempt to advance Female Education in our State. The strictest attention will be paid to the moral habits of the Pupils, and their Religious privileges and connections will be regulated according to the wishes of Parents and Guardians.

Mr. F. will give such attention to the School as his professional duties will permit.

Raleigh, March 1st, 1845. 18—4t

TO THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH,



And the Public Generally.

THE Subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to his numerous friends in this City and the State at large, for their liberal support, during the time he has been engaged in *Manufacturing Pianos*. He feels assured that a generous public will again allow him to offer his services to them; fully persuaded, as he is, that in all cases both in *making, repairing*, and *tuning* Instruments, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction, or, MAKE NO CHARGE. To those who will engage with him to tune their instruments by the year, he offers to keep their Pianos in perfect tune, for a small advance over the common charge made by *itinerant* tuners, who do their work, and are off before it is tested.

I have on hand a few PIANOS, which I will sell on moderate terms. They are new, and well finished, with extended sounding board.

Orders from a distance, not too remote from this City for tuning, will be promptly attended to.

WESLEY WHITAKER

Raleigh, March 1st, 1845. 18—3t

Ran Away

FROM the Subscriber living in Washington County, Mississippi, in June last, a yellow man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, rather heavy made, but very active—no particular marks remembered—he will perhaps endeavor to make his way to North Carolina, Franklin County, where it is believed he was raised by a Mr Thorp, or to Alabama, where he had been hired out in 1844 or 2.

Any person delivering him to me or securing him in jail so that I can get him, shall be liberally rewarded. S. WORTHINGTON.

Eggs Point, Washington Co., Mississippi, January 30, 1845. 15

A Treatise on the the theory and practice of LANDSCAPE GARDENING, adapted to NORTH AMERICA; with a view to the improvement of country residences. Comprising Historical notices and general principles of the art, directions for laying out grounds and arranging plantations, the description and cultivation of trees, decorative accompaniments to the house and grounds, the formation of pieces of Artificial water flower gardens, &c.

With remarks on

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

Second Edition, enlarged revised, and newly illustrated by A. G. Downing, author of designs for Cottage residences, &c.

For sale by TURNER & HUGHES, Publishers Agents.

Raleigh, March 1st, 1845. 18—

Petersburg Market.

SPRING OF 1845.

WE are now ready for the Spring trade, having received our stock, just purchased, by one of our firm in person, in the best markets and at the *lowest possible prices*. We have on hand a very heavy assortment of every thing desirable in the Drug business. ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

We respectfully solicit a call from our old Friends, and the public generally, assuring them that we are prepared to offer them greater inducements, than ever, *for Cash* or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

Below we enumerate a few of our leading articles, *all of which, together with every thing we sell, we warrant to be of* the BEST QUALITY, and at PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Epsom Salts	Paris Green
Alum	Brussian Blue
G. Camphor	Verdigris (Dry and in Oil)
Opium	Terra De Seinna
Sugar Lead	Umber, Lampblack
Cream Tartar	Vermilion
Tartaric Acid	Bronzes
Aloes	Linseed Oil, Lamp Oil (of best quality)
Calomel (best)	Linseed Oil (best quality)
Sulph Cinchonia	Linseed Oil, Lamp Oil (of best quality)
Iodide & Bromide, Iodup	Linseed Oil (best quality)
Mercurial Quicksilver	Spanish Brown, Venetian Red
Soda Powders	INDIGO (best Flotant and Mordile)
Sodine do	*Madder*, Copperas, Blue Stone
Hiera Comica	Logwood, Cumwood, Red-wood
Castile Soap, G. Arabic	Cochineal Red Sanders
Hemstone, Flower Sulphur	Cologne, Florida, and Ponsic Water
Sulphate Morphine	Extracts, Otto Rose, Fancy Soaps
Acetate do	Brushes of all kinds
Muriate do	Pepper, Mustard, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace
Sulph Quinine	Glue, Inks of all kinds, Cutty, Shoe Blacking
Castor Oil (in bottles and barrels)	Varnishes of all kinds
Sweet Oil do do	WINDOW GLASS of all sizes
Spirits Turpentine do do	Surgical and Dental Instruments and Medical Books.
Best Salad Oil	
Lemonade (best Calabria)	
White Lead, (in kegs and dry)	
Litharge, Red Lead	
Chrome Green	
Chrome Yellow	
Chrome Red	

TYLER & HILL,
Wholesale Druggists,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 28, 1845. 18—

☞ Greensboro' Patriot and Hillsboro' Recorder copy.

Lost or Mislaid,

A Note of hand on PETER J. DESMENT, of Granville County, with E. Green and Rial Pinnell of Franklin, Securities, for the sum of $200, with interest from August 20, 1844. All persons are cautioned against trading for this Note, and the maker from paying it to any one but myself, or authorized Agent. M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1845. 16—4t

Sheriff's Sale.

I WILL SELL at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in March next the following **Tracts of Land**, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1843, and the contingent expenses of said sale:

No. Lots.	Acres.	Name.	By whom Listed or Taxed.	On or near what Water Course.	Tax. D.	C.
150	500	Wm Hancock		Deep River	2	80
182	150	Elias Kelly,		Lick Creek	7	32
77	97	do	do	do do		
139	150	Wm Oliver		Patchet's Creek	1	68
125	60	Neal Jones		Little Pocket cr'k	5	05
208	150	G. I. Scawell's h'rs		Richland creek	1	68
200	100	do	do	Little River	1	12
200	150	John Jones		Little Pocket cr'k	1	55
349	350	John Cole		Sevat Branch	6	12
379	316	do	do	Tom's Branch		
120	150	Stephen P. King for self and others		Sevat Branch	5	08
125	125	Roderick and John Bethune		do do	1	40
285	285	James Johnson		Kellet's Creek	9	58

ALEX KELLY,
Late Sheriff of Moore County.

Feb. 3, 1845 [Fr. Adv. $6.] 13

Notice is hereby given

TO WILLIAM MASON, Jr. son of WILLIAM MASON, Sr. deceased, upon whose Estate I am Executor, that the amount to which he is entitled of said Estate is now in my hands ready for distribution, and that I shall not expect to pay Interest on the same. The residence of the above named William Mason, Jr. is not known to the Subscriber. He left this State about the year 1825, and has not been heard from within the last 17 years. If written application be made to the subject, Letters must be addressed to me at Chapel Hill, N. C.

JOHN A. MASON, Executor,
Of William Mason, deceased.

Chatham County, N. C. Dec. 10, 1844 100—3mp

Money Saved to Farmers.

THE Subscriber is now prepared, at Mr. THOMAS JENKINS' Carriage Shop, to furnish the Farmers of North and South Carolina, with SMITH'S Patent Straw and Stalk Cutters which for simplicity and effective operation, surpass any Machine of the kind now in use. This Machine has taken precedence at every Agricultural Show where it has been exhibited, and has received the unqualified recommendation of hundreds of the Farmers in Virginia, where about four hundred have already been sold. But prefering that the Machine shall recommend itself, I respectfully invite all persons in want of such an article to try one, and if it fails to perform well, or to satisfy the purchaser after a fair trial, that it is a durable Machine, he may return it and I will refund the money paid.

HUGH SMITH.

Raleigh N. C. Feb. 6, 1845. 11—

N. B.—The above Machines may be had by application to Mr. Simmons, at Weldon, N. C.

H. S.

Window & Picture Glass.

50 BOXES of assorted sizes from 8 X 10 to 30 X 36 in Store and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Feb. 25 16—2w.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, and adjoining Counties.

JUST Received from the factory near Milton, N. C. Richmond's newly improved self-sharpening Plough, which cannot be surpassed by any implement of the kind ever offered in the State. This Plough must meet the approbation of all who will test it as to its ease of draught, durability, but especially its cheapness.

A liberal discount made to those who purchase by the dozen. JAMES M. TOWLES.

3—

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.