THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER,
AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, July 25, 1845.

MR. HAUGHTON IN WAKE.

The Whig candidate for Congress in this District, Mr. HAUGHTON, of Chatham, addressed a large meeting of our citizens on Saturday last. He commenced with a brief notice of the Oregon and Texas questions, dwelt more at length upon the Sub-Treasury and Land Distribution, and then passed on to the discussion of that much vexed matter the Tariff of 1842, on which he expended most of his force. His views were large and patriotic, and soared above the petty partisan feelings which would sacrifice high National interests to the miserable and contemptible behests of Party. He was for the Tariff of 1842, not because it might not be possible to find fault with some of its details, but because, *as a whole*, it is patriotic in its objects, and *American* in its results. He exemplified by various forcible illustrations, the beneficial operations of the Tariff upon the farming interest, as well as upon the great industrial pursuits of the country: And if any man present, Whig or Loco Foco, did not in his heart confess, that the hue and cry about the exactions and oppression of the "Black Tariff" of 1842, are double-distilled humbuggery, that man may safely place himself in the category of the most hardened political sinner of the nineteenth century. He may "write himself down"—if not that patient animal immortalized by Justice *Shallow*—at least, an incorrigible Democrat, joined to his idols, and a proper subject to be—*let alone*. On him, words are but wind, and arguments wasted. He was never reasoned up into his Democratic Anti-Tariff altitudes, and can never be reasoned down. His optics may be good enough by nature, but he has stupidly sealed them with a viscous substance, named Democratic eye-salve, and will blindly fall into the ditch. Let him fall, and

Sweet be his sleep on that pillow of mud,
With his robes democratic around him!

Mr. HAUGHTON is, evidently, a "senior wrangler." His competitor, too, is doubtless a very amiable and clever man, who fearing that murder might be done, which he could not have the heart to witness, has very prudently determined, it is said, to make no more footprints in the District. He hath no stomach for the fight, and cannot "look on blood and carnage with composure." Yes, Mr. HAUGHTON is perfectly at home on the Tariff, and Mr. DOBBIN is *at home* on the Cape Fear—fishing, perhaps, for Trout, certainly not bobbing for Whales. He may be wondering, perhaps, why fish-hooks do not cost half so much under the present Tariff, as they did before its passage. How will Mr. D. account for the diminution in price? In the same way, we presume, that he accounts for the cheapness of most other protected articles, viz: "by the improvement in machinery." But this improvement was accomplished before 1842. Moreover, would machinery have been improved, but for this same Tariff of Protection?

Mr. HAUGHTON said, that he and his competitor differed but little on the Oregon question. That he had been strongly opposed to the Annexation of Texas, but that *that* was now a settled matter.—"It is annexed," and he, as a law-loving and law-abiding Whig, has no farther opposition to make. It was, virtually, the law of the land, and should have his support. He was in favor, also, of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and claimed it *as a right*, and not a boon, from the General Government. He was opposed to the Sub Treasury. It had signally failed once, and had also been condemned by a very large majority of the people; and he knew of no additional reasons which should *now* commend it to the confidence of the country.

On the whole, Mr HAUGHTON gave entire satisfaction to the Whigs, and won, at least, the respect of his opponents. He has shewn himself a ready and able debater—calm and collected, but energetic—and occasionally bursting out into those strains of real eloquence, which do the heart good. He is worthy to be the standard-bearer of the Whig of this District. Let him go on. He may, perhaps, not be successful, for 'tis not in mortals to command success—but, if he fail, he will have the proud consciousness that he *deserved* success.

THE DUEL.

The duel, alluded to in our last, as about to take place between Messrs. CLARK and DIMOCK, was fought at Bladensburg on Thursday last. The parties exchanged shots, and then became reconciled by the mutual interference of friends, neither having sustained any personal injury.

TROUBLES IN THE CAMP.

At a meeting of the Senior Democratic Association of Washington, of which John C. Rives is President, resolutions were offered under the direction of Maj. Williams, late private Secretary of the President, *pro tem.*, approving the course of the President in the dismissal of Major Lewis, as second Auditor. There was a full meeting, and the resolutions by a decisive vote were laid upon the table. It was urged that the resolutions were called for, to counteract the effects of Major Lewis' operations in Tennessee, to defeat the Democracy in the coming August elections.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Tropic publishes a letter from Vera Cruz, dated June 24, from which we take the following paragraphs:

There will be a declaration of war in a few days by this Government against the United States. Orders have just been received to have all the public archives removed to Jalapa, which is sixty miles in the interior, for safe keeping. This looks like making preparation.

The Mexicans have lately received an addition to their small marine—three large gun boats, mounting each one 24 pounder, built in New York, well finished, and creditable to American ship-builders. They cost with the arms, etc., attached, about $10,000 each.

The distance between London and Birmingham was lately performed in one hour and forty-five minutes. One hundred and ten miles in one hundred and five minutes.

"CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL."

We learn that Mr. FISHER, in the Rowan District, is denouncing with great severity, the action of the General Assembly upon the subject of Rail Roads and Swamp Lands. Mr. F. should refresh his memory by reading the subjoined Resolutions of the General Assembly of 1836, which are to be found at pages 357, 358, of the printed Journal of the House of Commons. At that Session, Mr. FISHER was a member from Rowan, and, on *his* motion, the Committee was raised on the Surplus Revenue. He was, of course, Chairman of the Committee, but left before they made a Report. Mr. HAYWOOD has had the credit, heretofore, of originating the scheme which was adopted, for disposing of this money; but, it will be seen from the Resolutions, that Mr. FISHER has a prior claim to the honor of appropriating the State's money for subscriptions in Rail Road Stocks, and draining the Swamp Lands. Here they are:

[Commons Journal—Page 357.]

"On motion of Mr. Fisher,

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Surplus Revenue, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of investing a portion of the same in Stocks of the following Rail Road Companies, viz: The Fayetteville and Western, Raleigh and Gaston, and the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Companies; and that they report by bill or otherwise."

[Same Journal—Page 358.]

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of directing the Commissioners of the Literary Fund, to appropriate a portion of that Fund to draining Mattamuskeet Lake in Hyde County; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

LIFE INSURANCE.

By a notice in this paper, it will be seen that an Agency is established in Raleigh, for effecting insurance on lives upon the mutual principle. Life insurance is very little understood in the South, particularly in this State, and investigation of its principles heretofore, was unnecessary, because there were no Agencies through which it could be effected.

Life Insurance is not founded on estimates, whether death will come, or will not come, but whether it will come at a particular time, and is founded upon the law of average, which law, in this case, is susceptible of mathematical demonstration. There is nothing uncertain or vague in its conclusions, but it offers safety, security and certainty to every member of the company for the amount they may insure therein. The system of mutual Life Insurance in plain, and simple, and the evidence, which a short investigation of its principles would produce, would convince almost any one of its usefulness, and its application to every situation, station or condition in life. What greater obligation can exist upon a husband or father, than to make provision for a surviving, dependent family—to have them placed beyond the power of want or oppression. This can be done by a small annual sum, saved from our expenditures.

There is no station or condition in life, free from misfortune. Visionary speculation, disappointed hopes, energy, industry and economy unrewarded, reasonable anticipations not realized, fall to the lot of most men, and, if a remedy, only partial in its results, can be obtained by a small effort, it would seem to be desirable.

It has usually been supposed, that Life Insurance has not been resorted to, unless the person was about to expose himself to unusual danger, but this is a mistaken idea. It is fitted for all conditions and every department, and ought to be looked into by all who have not accumulated a fair competence. Persons, desirous of looking into the matter, can obtain from Col. LITTLE, the Agent, a Pamphlet containing full information in relation thereto.

THE TARIFF—OH! THE TARIFF!

The "Standard" and other Loco Foco prints are eternally harping on this subject, denouncing it as "*unjust, oppressive* and *ruinous* to the South," and that the *poor*—the poor, are the great sufferers by the present Tariff. But if we look a little into the *truth* of the matter, we will see how fallacious the complaint, and how demagogical. Its benign influence is felt from one extremity of our country to the other—from Maine to Louisiana—by the producer as well as the manufacturer. The *poor*—who are they? The Mechanic, the Laborer—he who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Do *they* suffer by the operations of the Tariff? Look at that busy hive. The Mason is actively plying his trowel, and the Painter his brush; the Carpenter shoves his fore-plane, and the Shoemaker draws his thread with constant industry, and with the inspiring knowledge that their services are in demand. Do they suffer from *enormous* duties on Sugar, or Clothing, or any thing else? Look at their thrifty shops, their comfortable residences, their increase of business! No—from the Hodman to the Architect—from the Plow-bow to the owner of his thousand acres—all, every class of citizens are interested and benefitted by its operations. The Factory-girl and the Machinist—the Farmer and the Mechanic—the Laborer and the Builder—all reap its advantages, for it opens the way for the outlay of capital and in giving employment to the poor. It makes them independent of want, and furnishes them with ample means for the support of their families. By means of the Tariff, their *earnings* are nearly equal to their earnings in the times of the predominance of Anti-Tariff principles. But the *poor* are the sufferers! How exceedingly cruel! O! how the Locos do shed their crocodile tears of sorrow over the unjust oppressions of the *poor!*

PORTSMOUTH & ROANOKE RAILROAD.

The "Portsmouth *New Era*" says, that the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad have renewed the connexion with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroads, which had been broken off for some time, through the enterprise and public spirit of WILLIS SLEDGE, Esq., and others, who have put on an excellent stage line to fill the hiatus occasioned by Rives' purchase.

MESMERISM AND SURGERY.

The "Kennebec Journal" says that on the 3d inst. Miss CROMMETT, well known as a highly respectable Milliner of Augusta, was put into a mesmeric sleep by Dr. JOSIAH DEAN, of Bangor, when a tumor, weighing 2 pounds and 6 ounces, was taken out by Dr. H. H. HILL. During the operation, which lasted about six minutes, she was wholly insensible, and being awoke, stated that she knew nothing of what was passing. On being asked if she had any consciousness whatever during the progress of the operation, she said she had not.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Smithfield, July 19, 1845.

On Thursday last, a very respectable portion of our citizens had the pleasure of hearing Mr. HAUGHTON, for the first time, as a Candidate for Congress. Although the notice of this appointment was given but a few days previous, and that not spread over much of our County, still there was quite a handsome attendance, and it was a source of pleasure to observe that amongst them there were many leading and influential Democrats. Mr. HAUGHTON addressed them about an hour and a half, in a calm, forcible and impressive manner, in language and illustrations unexceptionable to the most fastidious political opponent. His manner and style are very happy, with us, new, for a political speaker. It is of the plain, conversational order, loud enough to be heard in a large crowd, and emphatic enough to leave a lasting impression on the minds of his hearers. His calm and serious demeanor, entirely separated from all attempt at jokes, anecdotes and mirth, is evidence, convincing to all hearers, that sincerity and no humbuggery, prevails in his bosom.

No man ever gave a fairer statement of the disputed points that mark and separate the two great political parties of our country, exhibiting the bearing of each upon the prosperity of our country, so far as experience had shown us, and on such as we had no experience, by the strongest connected chain of reasoning. All was done without an effort or seeming wish at flowery declamation or fancy oratory. The intent was most obvious, to inform the mind more than to please the fancy.

Though in a hurry, and at such, a poor hand at best, I cannot forego the opportunity of giving you a brief outline of his address. I am well aware of the danger of doing Mr. HAUGHTON injustice in the attempt, but if I can only give you a taste, it shall have the virtue of truth, so far as it goes.

Mr. HAUGHTON commenced by saying that he was nearly a total stranger, personally, to his hearers, but that he had yielded to the call of many friends to become a candidate for the District, and having done so, it was his duty to set forth in this way his views and opinions on the many and important issues dividing the two parties of this great nation. He said he was a Whig from the purest conviction—that their principles were the true and lasting basis upon which our Government was established, and the only principles that could perpetuate its blessings in vigorous purity to prosperity. Now, said he, why do I think so? I cannot go into a lengthy detail, to tire you. I must, in the plainest manner, advert to a few of the most prominent points now before the country, and leading me to this conclusion. The first and most important of these, is a favorite project of a past Administration to regulate the currency of the country, and to separate the Government from all Banking institutions. This is called the Sub Treasury, having for its object the establishment of a hard money currency in this country, beginning with a collection of a part of all the monies due the Government, in gold and silver for the first year, until, in the length of three or four years, *all* should be in gold and silver. Mr. H. showed that this dangerous and monstrous measure had received the utter condemnation of the largest majority of the American people that had ever been given, in the election of Gen. Harrison over Mr. Van Buren, whose favorite measure it was, and upon which he staked his election and the popularity of his party in 1840. Mr. H. then taxed this Sub-Treasury as a leading measure yet of the Democratic party, by showing that it was one of the Resolves of the Baltimore Convention that nominated Mr. Polk, and that in every District in this State the Democratic candidates had avowed it as their favorite measure—that Mr. Dobbin had so declared himself, and that there could not be a particle of doubt, but it would be established, if there was the right majority in Congress. Mr. H. very happily drew attention to the strange language of Mr. Van Buren, in his Message to the called Session of Congress, in which he introduced the Sub-Treasury in 1836 thus: "That if he did not recommend any measure for the relief of the commercial embarrassment of the country, it was because he did not think they had such Constitutional powers." * * * "That the people were in the habit of looking for too much from the Government;" and, "that the people must take care of themselves, and the Government must take care of itself." I will not say that these are the very words and position in which Mr. H. placed this quotation from Mr. Van Buren's Message, but if not precisely so, they are the same in meaning and substance. Mr. H. showed the effects of this contemplated measure on the hopes and prosperity of the country then—withering and blasting each, and effecting the ruin of thousands of our best citizens.

The most impressive view of this subject of any, if there could be a difference where all was convincing, was in regard to its effect upon the condition and policy of our own beloved old North. As thus: Beyond all doubt, the *general effect* of the Sub-Treasury system would be to depreciate if not finally destroy all Banking institutions of the country—but the effects of it in our own State would be especially hard, monstrous and destructive. How? Our Public School fund is invested in our Banks; they pay the interest twice a year, that supports our Public Schools, and it is so paid and laid out for the laudable and noble purpose of educating all the children of the State, and particularly those whose parents are not able to educate them. Establish the Sub-Treasury and this Bank Stock, now worth *par*, would sink in value year after year, until it might finally be sunk or worth but a small portion of its original value. And instead of its affording interest for the support of our public Schools, as it now does, it would afford none, and consequently our Schools must stop, perhaps not to revive in generations, if ever. He also showed that our University was in the same condition. Her funds were invested in our Banks, and upon the interest arising from them, our College was among the proudest ornaments of our State, affording free education to those who were unable to pay the regular fees.

Believe me, sir, this is but a bare taste of what Mr. HAUGHTON said on this important subject, and I find that if I attempt to give even as much, upon the other points of party distinction that he adverted to and explained, that I should be too lengthy for this letter. And knowing that he will be with you to-day, when doubtless you will hear him, I must desist from an attempt to describe what he said on the other issues, viz: Distribution, Tariff, Oregon and Texas.

Let me assure you that his friends are proud of such a champion and leader, and the only objection I have heard to him from Democrats even, is that he is a Whig. How deplorable, that a name should be more powerful than reason and patriotism!

JOHNSTON.

POST MASTER AT PETERSBURG.

A violent state of feeling exists in Petersburg, in consequence of the wanton proscription of the late Post Master, Dr. Minge, and the substitution of a gentleman unacceptable, it would appear, to the bulk of his own party friends. The controversy has found its way into the public prints, and among others who denounce Dr. Minge's removal, Mr. Rives, an active and influential Democratic orator of 1844, reprobates it as an act of "clear proscription," and assails proscription itself and Mr. Polk's course in no measured terms.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by the Court, since our last report:

By RUFFIN, C. J. in State v. Hoppis, from Buncombe, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in Graham v. Hamilton, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Gordon v. Armstrong, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Frost v. Rowland, from Robeson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Duffy v. Averitt, from Onslow, allowing an amendment, and directing judgment for the plaintiff—each party to pay his own costs.

By DANIEL, J. in Dalrymple v. Curry, in Equity from Moore, directing a reference. Also, in Holland v. Crew, from Haywood, reversing the judgment, and remanding the cause. Also, in Baldwin v. Maultsby, from Columbus, affirming the judgment below. Also, State v. Ingram, from Anson; judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded. Also, in Tarkinton v. Hassell, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Taylor & Co. v. Puckey, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Cox and others, adms. v. Marks and others, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.—Also, in Doe, lessee of the heirs at law of Needham v. Branson, from Randolph, reversing the judgment below and rendering judgment for the plaintiff. Also, in Graves' adm. v. Reed and others, from Caswell, reversing the judgment below, and rendering judgment for the Plaintiff.

By NASH, J. in State, on the relation of Dickson v. Eskridge, from Cleaveland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Wheeler v. Dunn, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. Also, in McIntosh v. McIntosh, in Equity from Moore, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, in Lyrely v. Wheeler, in Equity from Rowan, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company v. Robeson, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment below.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.

Some sixty of seventy runaway negroes, in a body, from St. Marys, Charles and Prince George counties, Maryland, attempting to make their escape to Pennsylvania, crossed the Eastern Bridge, near Washington, and passed that city, (on its outskirts,) on the 17th inst. They were pursued by a portion of the citizens of Wassington, and 30 or 40 of them arrested. They did not submit, however, till fired upon. About twelve were wounded, but none killed.

☞ The "Charleston Mercury," the leading Democratic organ of the South, says: "It will be seen that one of the most brilliant humbugs of the day has been dissipated by the liberation of 'Gov. Dorr' from prison. There was some excitement and patriotic fury got up by express on the occasion, and the Editors rejoiced in the material for paragraphs. Thus ends the greatest farce on both sides that our day has produced. But farces are the rage—especially political farces."

BEWARE.

A young girl was fined in New Orleans lately, for appearing in the street in boy's clothes. The Justice admitted the right of *married* women to wear, but denied that single females had any business with such an article.

We are authorized by Col. OUTLAW to state, that he is not the author of the communication signed "Albemarle," published in the "Raleigh Star," of Oct. 12th, 1842, and re-published in the "Standard" of the 2d inst.—*Old North State.*

"FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS."

The Collector at this Port, on Thursday morning last, made a clean sweep of the officers attached to the Custom House. Cause—voted for Henry Clay.—*Old North State.*

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, Mr Thomas T. Covington, Merchant, to Miss Mary Jane Ellerbe.

Died

In Baltimore, on Thursday morning last, Doctor O. Hanor, Esq. of this place, aged 45 years. Mr O'Hanlon was a native of South Carolina, but for 25 years past had resided in this place. His whole life was a model of enterprize, energy, industry, and perseverance under all circumstances, whether of prosperity or adversity, sickness or health. Of ardent temperament, he was remarkable for the warmth of his friendships, and the extent to which he would go to serve a friend, or indeed any one in distress. Many years of sickness and suffering worked no change in these prominent traits of his character, though they served to soften and chasten his naturally indomitable spirit. He had gone as far as Baltimore in search of Medical advice, when his journey was arrested by the hand of death. There he was attended, not only by his devoted wife, but by warm friends, who "smoothed his pillow of affliction and softened his path to the grave." These friends were once strangers here, sick and in distress—With characteristic generosity, he ministered to them, and they have sought at home to repay the debt of gratitude thus incurred. One of them writes, "I was with him at his last moment, and so easy was the departure of his spirit, that it was some time before the watchers at his bed-side could convince themselves that it had fled."

His remains were brought to this place on Sunday last, and were followed to the grave on Monday by a very large concourse of citizens, and interred with Masonic honors.—*Fayetteville Obser.*

White Sulphur Water.

WE have just received a supply of the above celebrated Medicinal Water, direct from the Virginia Springs. We warrant it, fresh and genuine, and offer it for sale in bottles at a reasonable price.

STITH & PESCUD.

July 22. 57

COSMETICS, &C.

GENUINE English, Brown and White Windsor Soap, Gowland's Lotion, Rowland's Kalydor and Farina Cologne at

(57) STITH & PESCUD'S.

Kidder's Indelible Ink, at

(57) STITH & PESCUD'S.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for sale by STITH & PESCUD.

GLENN'S genuine Bear's Oil, Rose scented, at STITH & PESCUD'S.

FOR RENT, a Small Family Residence, in the Eastern section of the City, and facing the Capitol. Possession may be had immediately.

Apply to WILL: PECK.

Raleigh 19th July. 56

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, one Hulan Sisk, late of the County of Stokes, stands charged on affidavit made before Matthew R. Moore, a Justice of the Peace for said County, with having, on the 20th day of June last, in said County of Stokes, feloniously killed and murdered one Jesse A. Terrell.

And whereas, it is further shewn to me, by the return of an officer of said County, to whom was directed a State's Warrant commanding the apprehension of the said Hulan Sisk for the Murder aforesaid, that he, the said Hulan Sisk, has fled from justice, and has probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now to the end that the said Hulan Sisk may be apprehended and brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Stokes County, or for his commitment to any Jail in the United States, provided the same be more than two hundred miles distant from Germanton, the Court House of the County aforesaid. And I do moreover enjoin and require all officers of this State, Civil and Military, to use their best exertions to arrest and cause to be arrested the fugitive aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1845, and of the Independence of the United States, the 70th.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

By the Governor:

HENRY W. GRAHAM, *Private Secretary.*

DESCRIPTION OF PERSON:

The said Hulan Sisk is a man of small stature—straight person, weighing 130 or 140 lbs., and is from 25 to 30 years of age. The only particular mark remembered about his person, is a small wen on the head. When last heard of, he was loitering about the Lead Mines in Virginia.

July 21. 57

☞ Star and Standard insert three weeks.

National Loan Fund
Assurance Society of London.

Empowered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING, OR $2,500,000.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and such as are rarely offered, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department.

A very large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in cases of disputed claims, should any such arise.

The payment of premiums annually, *half yearly, quarterly* or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Traveling leave extensive, and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Insurance.

The *actual* and *declared* profits (published in successive Reports) affording *sure data* for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution.

Its being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates "for life with profits" are *lower* than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

General Agent for the United States, and British North American Colonies,

J. LEANDER STARR,

Resident in New York,

Office 74 WALL STREET, New York.

Sub Agent for the State of North Carolina, GEORGE LITTLE, Raleigh.

The admirable system of Life Insurance which this Institution has organized and which has secured such marked distinction in Europe, has obtained for it the highest favor in America. During the short period it has been in operation in the United States, its principles have won the unqualified approval of many eminent men; and the patronage it has received fully tests the public confidence in its favor.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a Single Life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day	For one year only	For Five Years	FOR LIFE. Without profits	FOR LIFE. With profits
15	$0 77	$0 84	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 96	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 94	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 34	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 78	4 23	6 68	7 42

These are tables for single lives, joint lives, survorships of two or three lives and annuments for children, &c. &c. Tables also for ANNUITIES, both immediate and deferred. All these tables have been calculated from sterling into dollars and cents.

J. LEANDER STARR,

General Agent.

☞ All application for Insurance, as above, must be made to the Subscriber, who is prepared to furnish all necessary information to applicants, that they may require. GEORGE LITTLE, Agent.

Raleigh, July 21, 1845. 57—

Rousell's Shaving Cream.—A most potent assuager of tough beards, and a highly perfumed emollient compound, at

(57) STITH & PESCUD'S.

For Rent,

FOR the balance of year, my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Suburbs of the City. The location is pleasant, and a good Well of Water in the yard. For Terms, apply to my father, who is authorized to Rent.

WESLEY WHITAKER, Jr.

July 15, 1845. 55—3t

☞ Standard 3 times.

For Rent,

And immediate possession given, the comfortable Dwelling House in the Western part of the City, lately occupied by Major T. L. Wear. Apply at this Office. May 12, 1845.

WINDOW GLASS.

WE have on hand a large Stock of Window Glass, of various qualities and sizes, from 6 × 8 to 16 × 20, together with a fine Stock of Putty, which we will sell very low.

STITH & PESCUD.

Notice to Travellers.

Regular Daily Line, (*Sundays excepted,*)

To Old Point, Norfolk, and through to Baltimore,

WITHOUT ANY DETENTION.

THE Travelling Public are respectfully informed that this Line is still in successful operation, leaving Petersburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., via City Point Rail Road taking the James River Steamers, Curtis Peck and Jewess, running alternately—touching at all the landings on James River, and at Old Point going and returning, and meeting the Bay Steamers, *Georgia* and *Herald* in Hampton Roads, so that the passenger will arrive in Baltimore next morning by 8 A. M., *reaching Philadelphia or New York as early as by the Mail Line, at less Expense, more comfort, and with equal expedition to the two latter Cities.*

The Boats on the Line are, the

Curtis Peck, Capt. DAVIS, *Georgia*, Capt. COFFIN,
Jewess, " SUTTON, *Herald*, " RUSSELL.

Fare from Gaston or Weldon to Baltimore,	$9
" Petersburg to Baltimore,	6
Forward Cabin,	5
From Petersburg to Old Point or Norfolk,	2

Meals being included on all the Boats of this Line.

We regret being compelled to caution the Public against the misrepresentations made to divert the travel from this popular route.

WM. M. MOODY, Agent.

Office James River & Bay Line, Weldon, N. C. July 16, 1845. 57—

VALUABLE

Lands, Stock, &c., &c. FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, legally authorized, will offer for sale at the residence of SAMUEL PERRY, Esq. in the County of Franklin, on the 30th day of July, at public sale, the following Tracts of Land, to-wit:

One Tract containing about

2000 ACRES,

Adjoining the Lines of Elijah B. Perry, John A. Williams, and others; on which Tract, is a *Two Story Dwelling House, and all necessary out buildings.*

One other Tract in the County of Warren, containing about

400 ACRES,

with a new *Two Story Dwelling House, and outhouses*, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Mary Eaton, Wm. K. Kearney, and others. The above lands are in the neighborhood of *Sharon* and the *White Sulphur* Springs, and well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Wheat, Corn, &c. We will also offer for sale at the same time and place, a large stock of

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

Also, Plantation utensils of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Any person wishing to view the premises, will call on either of the Subscribers, or Elijah B. Perry, Jr.

☞ Terms made known on day of Sale.

HENRY W. PERRY,
WM. T. PERRY.

Franklin Co., July 7, 1845. 53

P. S. If thought best on day of Sale, the lands will be divided to accommodate those wishing to purchase.

H. W. P.
W. T. P.

☞ Standard.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WARREN County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1845.

Thomas Todlock, and Thomas Beard, and A. T. Collins, use Richard Washington, and Marshal P. Howard, and William C. Bryan.

vs.

Alexander Overman, Needham Overman, Joseph Overman, Levi Lancaster and wife Abigail, Betsey Overman, Cornelius Overman and wife Charity, Barna Howell and wife Sarah, Thomas Overman, and William, John R., and Polly Overman, heirs at law of Chalkly Overman, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Overman, one of the Defendants abovenamed, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, therefore, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, for him to appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Waynesboro' on the third Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the above named Plaintiffs should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of Chalkly Overman, deceased.

Witness, Jno. A. Green, Clerk of said Court, at Office, &c. JNO. A. GREEN, Clerk.

June 27 1845. Pr Adv $5 62½. 52 6w

THE State of Mississippi.—MONROE COUNTY. Circuit Court April Term, 1845.

Samuel Thompson,

vs.

William Chambers.

Attachment $1224 60.

Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, once a week for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he enter his appearance by the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Athens, on the fourth Monday of October next, that judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property attached sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

A copy from the Minutes. Issued 24th May, 1845.

Test. AUSTIN POLLARD, Clerk.

June 20, 1845. 49—6w8w

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE

From Petersburg to Baltimore.

THE large and splendid Steamers COLUMBUS and POCAHONTAS, have been newly fitted up this Spring and are now ready for freight and the accommodation of passengers. They are the largest and strongest Boats on the Bay, and by far the safest and most comfortable route to Baltimore.

Passage and Fare through, only $5 00

The Cars leave City Point Depot every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at 5 o'clock.

For further information, apply to

W. T. CALWELL, Agent.

P. S.—J. Brandt, Jr. Agent, Baltimore, will receive and forward freight free of charge.

May 10 38 6m

SAL-ÆRATUS.—On a Cask of best quality just to hand and for sale low by

STITH & PESCUD.

June 27. 51