MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. HEMANS.

A writer in the Boston Atlas has written a series of very interesting "Sketches of Popular Persons and Piaces," which are worthy of insertion in every paper in the country. One of his last papers is devoted to the sketching of an interview with Mrs. Hemans, and notwithstanding its length, we make room for it with pleasure, believing that it will amply repay a perusal, especially by our fair readers. The sketches are drawn by no common hand, as any one will be satisfied who has ever seen the whole of them. They are worth all the love stories ever published.

I had no intention of devoting, this number of my series of Sketches to Ludy writers, but, as I was this morning looking over some engravings. at the house of a literary friend, a portrait of Mis. Hemans attracted my attention, and vividly recalled the "bright original" to my memory. The picture was very beautiful, and bore a strong resemblance to the Poetess; but compared with the living face, it was only as the richly sculptured vase, unilluminated from within. And it would have been difficult, if not utterly impossible, for mortal pencil to have caught and transferred to canvass the mild beauty of the Poetess. In the summer of eighteen hundred and thirty. I was staying for a thort time in Liverpool-the city of the Roscoes, as it has been called by way of honor-and as I had determined, if possible, to see Mrs. Hemans, who then lived in the neighborhood, I made inquiries in various quarters, in order to find out the best way of procuring an interview, without being intrusive. I learned that Mrs. Hemans visited the city but seldom; but a friend, who knew Dr. Lingard, the historian, insinuated that through that gentleman he might possibly be enabled to procure for me a letter of introduction. I was told that as Mrs. Hemans occasionally attended the chapel where Dr. Raffles preached, I might chance to meet her therebut how was I to pick out the Poetess from hundreds of ladies penned in pews ! I determined on accepting the offer of my friend's endeavor to enlist Dr. Lingard in my favor. I was introduced to the Doctor a few days af-

terwards at the Athengum Reading Rooms I do not know whether his " History of England" is much known in this country, but it ranks as a standard work across the Atlantic. The chief objection against it is, that the author is a Roman Catholic. The Dr. is a man of somewhat remarkable appearance, and by no means propossessing in manners. However, he immediately complied with my friend's wishes, and I obtained the much desired note to Mrs. Hemans-with a hist to me not to deliver it on any morning, as I should have a better chance of a prolonged interview if I presented myself in the after part of the day, the forenoon being generally devoted by the lady to the instruction of her children, and to literary

And now for Mrs. Hemans.

At this time Mrs. Hemans was separated from her husband, and resided at Wavertree, to which place she confined herself, in order that her sons might receive the benefits of tuition in the neigh. boring city. A more unsuitable locality, for one of her temperament, could hardly be conceived. for there was nothing of beauty in the neighborbood to recommend it; and to one brought up amongst the wild scenery of Wales, it must have been, at all times, dreary indeed. The separation, too, from the father of her children, must have preyed deeply on her spirit; but she seldom alluded to this subject, although great curiosity was excited to know the cause. Captain Hemans lived at Rome, and still corresponded with his wife, respecting the education of their children. His habits and tastes were entirely different from those of his wife, and a separation, although not a legal one, was mutually agreed upon. Of and those officious personages, who preferred at to hazard such a request, and feeling that I had tending to other person's affairs, gosipped to their intruded quite long enough on her time, I intima-

stranger should intermeddle not. It was about four in the afternoon, when the Wavertree stage set me down about a hundred yards from the place of my destination. The house in which the poetess resided was one of a high road, from which it was separated only by without flowers or ornament of any kind. the foot-way and a little flower garden, surrounded by a white-thorn hedge. I noticed, that of all the houses on either eide of it, hers was the only one adorned with flowers-the rest had either grass lawns or a plain gravel surface-some of them even grew cabbages and French beans!

be strictly classed amongst those with which a

My knock at the door was answered by a servant girl-one of the pretty Lancanshire witches, by whom I was shown into a small parlor, where remained, whilst my letter and card were taken

to the lady of the house. It was a very small apartment, but every thing about it indicated that it was the home of genius and taste. Over the mantel shelf hung a fine engraving of William Roscoe, author of the Lives of the De Medici, with a presentation line or two in his own hand writing. The walls were decorated with prints and pictures, and on the mantel shelf were some models, in lerra cotta of Italian groups. On the tables lay casts, medallions, and a portfolio of choice prints and water-color engravings; but I was too much excited to pay much attention to such matters, and so I sat down anxiously awaiting the entrance of the Poetess.

And never, before or since, have I felt in such a flutter of excitement. For years and years I had read her poetry, and imagined all sorts of things about the authoress. I had been told that was beautiful, and readily believed it-but I anticipated some disappointment in this respect -in fact, I can scarcely tell how I felt, when I heard the rustling of silks, and saw a lady enter

Well, I am disappointed, was the rapid thought that passed through my brain. The lady was interesting-looking enough-but bore no resemblance whatever to the engraved portraits of Mrs Hemaus—she was much younger too, than I imagined Mrs. H. to bave, been. And to put the reader out of suspense, it was not the Poetess of the affections-but her close and attached friend, Mins Jewsbury, who had been deputed by Mra. Hemans, to make excuses for a few moment's

delay in receiving me. Miss Jewsbury was one of the most frank and upen-hearted creatures possible. She gracefully apologized for acting as Mrs. Hemans' locum tenens, and made me feel quite at my case. I did not know then who the lady was-but being aware that Mrs. Hemans had a sister who frequently set her songs to music, I imagined that my fair companion must be her. I was not un-deceived until after Mrs. Hemans had made her appearance.

It was not long before the Poetess entered the She held out her hand and welcomed me in the kindest manner, and then sat down opposite me-but, before doing so, introduced Miss

Jewsbury.
I cannot well conceive of a more exquisitely besutiful cresture than Mrs. Hemans was ; none of the portraits or busts I have ever seen of her, do her justice, nor is it possible for words to convey to the router any idea of the matchless, yet
sevens beauty of her expression. Her glossy
witting hair was peried on her forchead, and ter-

expression. Her complexion was remarkably clear, and her high forehead looked as pure and spotless as Parian marble. A calm repose, not unmingled with melancholy, was the characteristic expression of the face—but when she smiled, all traces of sorrow were lost, and she seemed to be but " a little lower than the Angels"-fitting shrine for so pure a mind! Let me not be deemed a fisiterer or an enthusiast, in thus des-cribing her-for I am only one of many, who have been almost as much cap ivated by her personal beauty, as charmed by the sweetness and holiness of her productions. If ever noesies were the reflex of the beauties, personal and mental of their

We talked, of course, a great deal about poets and poetry, and she asked if I had seen Wordsworth?

On my replying that I had not, she said; "You will be almost as much delighted with the man, as with his works. He is delightful-I once saw him at St Asaphs, and he spent half a day with

We talked of L. E. L. Mrs Hemans said she had received several letters from her pressing inin, and never never wish to be," she observed --My heart beats too loudly, even in this quiet place, and there I think it would burst." great Babel was not made for such as me."

She was very much pleased with the anecdote told her, with which one of her poems had something to do. It was this:

Near the city of Bath is a secluded little church ard, in which, amongst other monuments, is one of pure white marble, on which was engraven the name of a nobleman's danghter, and her age-

seventeen. In addition to this was the following stanza from Mrs. Hemans poem, " Baing Flow-"Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the hier to shed, A crown for the brow of the early deau!

For this from its bud hath the white rose burst, For this in the wood was the violet aursed: They have a voice for what was once ours, And are loves last gift -Bring ye flowers-pale flow-The space around that grave was filled with thate flowers of all descriptions, planted for the just burt by stranger hands. No one ever re-

noved a blossom from the grave, and there they

lourished, as if in obedience to the mandate of the poetess. It was one of the most graceful tributes ever and to genrus. · Come-I will show you my poetic mint, sho said-and led the way to a room over the one in which we were sitting. It was a very small place but next almost to a fault. There were no author

laterings. Every thing was in order. An open letter lay on the table. She pointed to it, and eard langlanely ; " An application for my autograph, and the postage unpaid. You can imagine how I am annoved with albums and such matters. A person who ought to have known better, sent me an Album lately, and begged a piece from me, if it was to metamorphose a man more than any other only long enough to fill up a page of sky blue tim. crime except murder. ted paper, which he had selected for me to write

In incidentally refering to her compositions, sh said; " They often remain chiming in my mind, for days, before I commit them to paper. And sometimes I quite forget many, which I compose as I lie awake in bed. Composition is less a labor with me than the act of writing down what has impressed me, excepting in the case of blank verse, which always involves something like labor. My thoughts have been so used to go in harness of rhyme, that when they are suffered to run warmut it, they are often diffused, or I lose sight, in the arder of composition, of the leading idea

Mrs. Hemans voice was neculiarly musical, and I would have given any thing to have heard her course, a hundred rumors were in circulation, recite some of her own poetry; but I did not dare heart's content. I shall not follow their example, ted my attention of taking my departure, when and retail any of the many stories prevalent on she begged me to partake of some refreshment, this subject; holding the opinion that if a man and with such an evident wish that I should do and his wife choose to live apart, it is their bus- so, that I did not hesitate to drink a glass of wine iness, and theirs alone-and such subjects should and water before I left.

benefit of my fair readers, that Mrs. Hemana' dress was simple enough. She wore a white gown, (I really am not learned enough in such matters to say whether it was of cotton or muslin) over anch was thrown a black lace shawl-and row, or terrace, as it is called, situated on the on her head was a cap of very open net-work,

Miss Jewsbury was well known by her " Lays of Leisure Hours." She was very amable and accomplished, and felt such an enthusiasm for the writings of Mrs. Hemans, that, in 1828, she took a cuttage pear Rhyllon, where the Poetess then resided, for the purpose of associating with When I saw her at Wavertree, she was or a visit to Mrs. Lawrence, of Wavertree Hall, another warm friend and admirer of Mrs. Hemans.

It has been stated, with how much truth I know not, that Mrs. Hemans was, at one period of he life, invited to take up her residence in the city of Boston, for the purpose of conducting a periodical work. Perhaps it was well that she did not accept the offer, for this uncertain and variable climate would, in all possability, have put a still earlier stop to her career, and deprived the world of many of her sweetest productions. As is the case with the most, if not all of those who write, day after day, for the bread that perisheth, she endured rather than enjoyed life. A heart disease, with all its distressing accompaninents, harassed her mind, and wore away her frame, which, we are told, became towards the last, almost etherealized. At the comparatively early age of forty one, on the eye of the Sabbath her spirit passed away, to enter on the Sabbath of e. ternal rest, earth having scarcely " profaned what

was born for the skies."

When I was in Dublin, owing to some unacountable forgetfulness, I omitted to pay a passing tribute to the genius of the poetess, by visiting her tomb, which is in St. Ann's Church, Dublin, and over which is inscribed one of her own beautiful verses-her most appropriate epitaph :

"Calm on the bosom of thy God. Fair Spirit! rest thee now! E'en while with us thy footsteps trod, His seal was on thy brow. Dust to the narrow home beneath! Soul to its place on high! They that have seen thy look in death, No more may fear to die.'

While I was last in Liverpool, waiting for the sailing of the ship in which I came to this country. I was sitting one morning idly at the window of the Adelphi, considering how I should get along through the day. As I sat and pondered, a stage with the name WAVERTREE passed by and recalled to my mind the pleasant visit I had once poid to that village. I will go once again, thought I if only to see what change has wrought there .-I soon put my resolutions into practice,-and ere long I once more stood before the well remembered house. The little flower garden was no more-but rank grass and weeds sprung up luxuriantly—the windows were many of them bro-ken—the entrance gate was off its hinges.—the rine, in front of the house, trailed along the ground and a board, with "This house to let." was nailed over the door. I entered the deserted earden, and looked into the little parlor-once so

minated on the sides, in rich and luxuriant auburn; walk mused upon the probable home enjoyments minated on the sides, in rich and fuxuriant anound wark mosed upon the probability of the ton gifted creatures whom I had formerly and yet, there was a chastened sadness in their seen at Wavertree. Both were now beyond the stars. Like one of them, I was about to quit my own, perhaps to die in a foreign land, and while a thousand things depresses my spirits, in almos bitterness of heart, I exclaimed, with Burke, "Alas what shadows we are, and what shadows we pur

GAMBLING IN GERMANY .- Wiesbaden, in the Duchy of Nassau, is the most famous watering place in Germany, and is described as a very pleasant spot. It is, however, as such places are apt to be, polluted by some crying vices, among which is that of gambling, which is practised to writers, they were indeed so in the case of Mrs. a frightful extent. A correspondent of the New York Observer gives a graphic description of some of the gambling scenes he witnessed there. The extract below is from his description. The Kur Saal spoken of, is a magnificent hotel at Wiesbaden:

" In the public rooms of the Kur Saal are roulette tables and other apparatus for gambling which after dinner, and especially in the evening. are surrounded with persons of both sexes, most of whom stake more or less money. Directly opvitations to visit London. "A place I never was posite me at dinner, sat a young man whose countenance instantly attracted my attention. He was very pale and thin, while his cold blue eye, high cheek bones, and almost marble whiteess and hardness of features, together with a sullen, morose aspect, made me shrink from him as from some deadly thing. Added to all this, when he rose from the table, I saw h had an ugly limb, which made him seem more unnatural and mouster like than before.

Wandering soon after through the rooms, seeng what was to be seen, I came to a roul te table around which were gathered gentlemen and ladies of all nations and ages, some of theor staking small sums apparently for mere amusement. Just then, this sullen, cadaverous look ing young man came limping up, and deposited a roll of twenty Napoleons or about \$50. single turn of the wheel, and it was lost. He quietly drew forth another roll, which was also quickly lost. Without the least agitation or apparent excitement he thus continued to draw forth one roll after another till twenty of them or about \$800 were gone. He then as quietly, and without saying a word, Imped away. He had not spoken or changed a muscle the whole time, and manifested no more anxiety or regret than if he had lost only so many pennics .--There," said I to myself, as he sauntered away, goes a professed gambler, and he has all the qualities for a successful one. Perfectly cool and self possessed under the most provoking reverses, he does not get angry and rave at fickle. perverse fortune, but takes it all as a matter of usiness." I then knew for the first time, why I felt such an antipathy towards him. A gambler carries his repulsive soul in his face, in his eye, nav, almost in his very gait. He makes a chilling atmosphere around him that repels every one that approaches him. Gambling scenis

"At night the Kur Saal is thronged with perons of both sexes, and as I strolled through it came again upon a gambling table, around which were sitting gentlemen and ladies of every age and nation. English girls were teasing their "papas" for a few sovereigns to stake or the turning of a card, and old men were watch. ing the changes of a game with all the eager. ness of youth. One lady, in particular, attracted my attention. She was from Belgium, and her whole appearance indicated a person from the upper ranks of society. To an elegant form she added a complexion of incomparable white ness, which contrasted beautifully with her rich suburn tresses that flowed in ample ringlete around her neck. Clad in simple white, and adorned with a profusion of jewets, she took her seat by the table, while her husband stood behad her chair, and with her delicate white hand on a pile of money before her, entered at once into the excitement of the game. As she sat, and with her small rake drew to her, or pushed from her, the money she won or lost, I gazed on her with feelings with which I had nover before contemplated a woman. I did not dressed lady to fill me with feelings of such utter diaguat. Her very beauty became ugliness, and her auburn tresses looked more unbecoming than the elfin locks of a sorceress. Her appearance and her occupation presented such an utter contrast, that she seemed infinitely uglier o me than the cold blooded, cadaverous looking gambler I had seen lose his money a few hours before. While I was mentally comparing them, in he came, limping towards the table. I was half tempted to peen round and see if he had not a cloven foot. With the same marble-like leatures and forbidding aspect he approached and laid down a roll of twenty Napoleons. won, and putting down another won again, and thus he continued winning one after another, before, and two in addition. Then, without waiting for fortune to turn against him, he walked

away without saying a word." THE RIBLE

The Bible is the only book which God has ever sent, the only one he ever will send into this world. All other books are frail and transient as time, since they are the only registers of Time; but the Bible is durable as eternity, for its pages are the records of Elernity. All other works are wesk and imperfect, like their author, man; but the Bible is replete with infinite power and perfection, like its author, God. Every other volume is limited in its usefulness and influence; but the Bible came forth conquering and to conquer.

The Bible only, of all the myriads of books the world has seen, is equally interesting and important to all mankind. It tidings, whether of peace or of woe, are the same to the poor, the ignorant and the weak, as to the rich, the wise and powerful. Among the most remarkable of its attributes is instice : for it looks with impartial eyes on kings and on slaves, on the chief and the soldier, on philosophers and peasants, on the eloquent and the dumb. From all it exacts the same obedience to its commandments, promising to the good the reward of their loyalty, but denouncing to the

evil the consequences of their rebellion. Nor are the purity and holiness, the wisdom and benevolence of the Scriptures less conspicuous. In vain we may look elsewhere for true models of character, for the models of the husband the wife, the parent and the child, the patriot and the scholar, the philanthropist and the christia, the private citizen and the ruler of the nation. Whatever shall be their respective lots, whether poverty and wealth, prosperity and adversity, social influence or solitary station, the Rible is their only fountain of truth-their only source of virtue and greatness, of honor and fe-

Here, then, let us repose our trust-here let us look for our beacon of safety; and whether eun shine or gloom, the storm or the calm, the beauty and wealth of spring, or the nakedness and desolation of winter may be our portion,-supported

A HERCULES OF THE DAYS OF THE REVOLU-TION.—The editor of the Memphis Eagle has been examining a number of the Columbian Centinel, printed in Boston, July, 1801, being then in a 35th volume. Under the obituary head of the Centinel, says the Editor, we find the following account of the exploits of a second Sampson :

Mr. William Dowst, who lately died at Salem,

was a man of uncommon size and strength. He was nearly 7 feet high, and weighed 300 weight. The following instances will prove his great degree of strength. He was on board a privateer in the last war, which got among the breakers. off Cape Breton, when it became necessary immediately to cast auchor; but there being none upon deck, as many hands laid hold as could get at it, but could not start it : Dowst pushed them aside, seized it himself, brought it upon deck, carried it forward, and held it upon the timber heads while a cable was bent to it, when he threw it over, and saved the vessel and lives of the crew, as they were then upon the point of dashing upon the rocks; the auchor weighed 700 weight.

At another time, 8 or 10 hands were sent to Becket's ship yard from the well known privateer ship Grand Turk, to bring up a foreyard for the ship : Dowst was among them, but naturally dilatory, he did not at first take hold; the others shouldered it, but began to stagger under it, and complained that there was not enough to carry carry it alone; on which they threw it down, and he took it up and carried it to the ship, without assistance.

At another time, when he attended the fish takes at Windmill Point, he was directed by his employer to go for a jackass which was in the adjoining field: when Dowst got him to the partition fence, being in a rather lazy mood, to save imself the trouble of letting down the bars, he ok up the beast and lifted him over, and then got upon his back, and rode him to the place where he was to be employed. He once raised from the ground the anchor of the prize ship, Rochampton, which weighed 1700, and which four men had immediately before endeavored in vain to lift upon a bet.

Being at Billion, in the late war, in a privaeer, an English vessel came in, which had in its crew a professed bully, who was challenging every one to combat, and hearing of Dowst sent a particular challenge to him; they met, and the Englishman, who was superior to our Sampson in he art of boxing, knocked him down three time, and the last time twisted his fingers into his hair, o gouge him, when Dowst gave him a blow on his arm, which broke it, and with another blow he broke in three of the bully's ribe, who, it is said, died of his wounds.

Dowat, with his amazing strength, was remarkably good natured, and tender in his feel ings, and rather of an indolent habit; but when he was aroused to anger, or exertion, his efforts were irresistible. He enjoyed through life a large share of health. For three months previous to his death, he had been afflicted with the dropsy, but appeared to have considerably recovered, and the last day of his life he walked the greater part of the day, according to his usual habit-but the next morning his wife found him dead in the bed.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia U.S. Gazette, in a letter dated at Providence, R. I. makes the following allusions to the industry and thrift of the New England people :

At Providence, I availed myself of an oppor unity to visit, among other factories, the extensive works of the New England wood screw manafactory, which is a curiosity worthy the notice of all who visit that city. The works are very extensive, and the machinery the most perfect hat can be found for the manufacture of this arcle. Some idea may be had of the extent of the works from the fact that they turn out six hundred tons of screws per annum! Even with this product they are unable to supply the market, and have orders months in advance of their ability to supply them.

Upon entering the principal room of this manfactory-a very large one-I belield a hundred and fifty machines in operation, and producing a leafening clatter, attended by, probably, a hundred and thirty young women, girls and boys, from twenty years of age down to nine or ten; most of them tending one machine, but some having charge of two. I could not refrain from remarking to the gentleman who accompanied me, that this room, presented one of the most striking exemplifications I had ever witnessed, of the difference between the North and the South. Here were from a bundred and twenty to a hundred and thirty persons, who, at the South, would be doing nothing, and perhaps worse than nothing, that were each here, by the aid of machinery, the invention of a "Yankee," performing the manual labor of at least twentyfive or thirty men.

Suppose there were one hundred, each of whom by the aid of machinery, performed the manual labor of twenty men; the result would be a product equal to the labor of 2000 men, from those who in other parts of the country, are allowed to spend their time in idleness and mischief. Let those who wonder why it is that the "Yankees" are so thrifty and prosperous-why they accumulate wealth, living as they do upon a cold, unproductive, rock-bound soil, while the South, with their rich bottom lands and their genial climate, are so far in the rear, cease to wonder. The reasoning is as plain as the poonday sun, and no man can go into the New England factories without perceiving it. As I have before remarked, the capitalists of New England, instead of dabbling in stocks and playing the game of "Bull and Bear," invest their money with a view to the employment of labor, the only source of wealth.

Their capital seeks labor and puts it into ac tive operation, and the consequence is that wealth is created, idleness and its ten thousand concomiant evils are, in a great degree, banished from he community. I did not see an idle man in Providence, nor to the best of my recollection in New England: nor was I able to discover, tho' took pains to do so, any appearance of squalid poverty, or even of discomfort. The poorest tenements appeared to have an air of comfort and neatness about them which indicated that the wish of Henry IV. of France was realized; namely that every poor man should save a chicken in his pot at least once a week. It may be inferred from the fact of so many young people being engaged in the factories in Providence, that few invenile idlers were to be seen in the streets : I saw none, and therefore heard none of the blasand guided by the Bible, all must be well with us phemous language which so frequently greets in Time, for all shall be well with us in Eren. the ear in our city from half grown boys and those of lesser growth.

ORIGIN OF EVERY DISEASE, AND THE MEANS STATE OF North Caroling. or CURE—In the year 1794, LE Roy clearly de-monstrated that every disease originated from impure or undigested particles, becoming mixed with the blood and fluids. And also, that to cure every diseas, it was only necessary to open the natural outlets of the body, and allow them to remain open, by which means the blood and other fluids would release themselves from these undigested and impure particles, and a state of health would be certain to enoue.

The Royal Institute of France awarded to him for this discovery, the Gold Medal of the Institute. This is a historical fact.

All which the Brandeth Vegetable Universal Pills profess to do is, to carry out this principle and experience has fully established them capable of it.-A hen, therefore, a bad state of health exists in the ody, all that has to be done is to continue to PURGE effectually with them, and the more virulent the lisezse the more powerful must be the dose.

The Brandreth Pills are made entirely of Vegets-

ble Extracts, known by long experience as perfectly mocent, and yet of more power as a purgative, or cleanser of the atimentary canal, than any other med icine. Their effect on the system is so easy, that i is a remarkable fact that the same do-e may be given o an infant or adult, without the possibility of doing an injury - but on the contrary good. Therefore in costiveness, either habitual or otherwise, and in Bilious Fevers, and all bilious affections they are of the greatest possible benefit.

The above Pills are on sale, by regular Agents, n every County of the State, and by WILL: PECK, wholesale and retail Agent, Raleigh.

complained that there was not enough to carry it; Dowst laughed at them, told them he would carry it alone; on which they threw it down, sions, May Term. A. D. 1845. Jno. W. Valentine.

Henry Laws and George Bullock. Petition for partition of Land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Laws, one of the Defendants, re-sides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks sucessively, in the Raleigh Register, for the said Henry Laws to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford,

on the first Monday in August next, then and there answer or demur to the said Petition; otherwise, the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the prayer of the Petitioner be granted. Witness, James M. Wiggins, Cierk of said Court.

at office, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1845

JAMES M. WIGGINS, Clerk. Pr. adv. \$5 624

NOTICE. MAKEN UP, and committed to Jail in Statesville, Iredell County, N. C., June 20th, 1845. Negro boy, who says his name is JOHN-about O years of age, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, very black; telerably thick lips; talks quick and prompt; ome scars on his back - has on a pair of tow pantaloons, the balance of his apparel very trifling. John says he was raised in Annapolis County, Virginia, by John Hail, and sold to a trader by the name of Scott, who sold him to a Mr. Gibson, in Alabama, with whom he staved some three weeks and depart ed The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law in such cases pro-NOBLE N. MILLS, Jailor.

June 23, 1845.

HARRIS' HOTEL. CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA,

52 3m

(Pr. adv. \$7.)

The Subscriber has the pleasure to inform his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the large BRICK HOUSE adjoining the North-west corner of the Court House, in the Town of Concord and has fitted it up in a fashionable and comfortable style as a HOUSE for the accommodation of the public. His house has seen thoroughly, repaired—his rooms are large and conveniently arranged, and his furniture is entirely new. His Hostler is not surpassed by any in the State. He flatters himself that from his long experience in the business, he is able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All I ask is a fair trial. Call and judge for yourselves.

KIAH P. HARRIS. Concord, N. C. May 13, 1845.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .--March Term, 1845 Bolen Melton and wife, and others,

Isaac Bass, Executor of Benjamin Braswell, Wil liam Ross and Polly his wife, and Elizabeth Thaney Stone.
Original Bill for Partition, &c.

In this care, it appearing to the satisfaction of the ourt, that Elizabeth Thaney Stone's residence is unknown : It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to her, in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the said Elizabeth Thaney Stone to appear at our next Superior Court of Equi-House in Nashville, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to plead and snewer to the Complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up as to her.

Witness, James Barrison, Clerk and Master our said Court at office in Nashville, the third Monday of March, 1845.

JAMES HARRISON, C. M. E. By B. H. BLOUNT, Dep. C. M E.

State of North Carolina, Charham

May Term, 1845 Elijah Clark and wife Susan, and Dempsey Johnson

Administrator of John W. and Francis C. Bynum Complainants,

Angustus W. Bynum Executor of the last Will and Testament of James Bynum, deceased, Gray Bynum, Thomas S. Bynum, Thomas Hatch and wife Mary, and Ransom Ward and wife Tabby, De Petition for Account and Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Hatch and Ransom Ward and wife Tabby are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that pub-lication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks notifying them to be and a pear before the Justices of our next Court of Piens and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or the said Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

and Judgment entered accordingly.

Witness, Nathan A. Stedman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, 1845, NATHAN A. STEDMAN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-WAR REN COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1845. Henry T. Doles,

Elizabeth Doles.

Petition for Divorce.

EFENDANT being colled and failing to appear, it is Ordered by the Court, that publicable made in the Warrenton Reporter and Ruleigh Register for three successive months, notifying Defendant to appear at the next Term of said Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrencon, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same will be beard ex parts.

Witness, BENTANIN & Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1845.

BENJ. E. COOK, CI'k. Warrenton, April 26, 1845. (Price of adv. \$11 25.)

Koziah Ayeock and others, mes Pope and wife Patey, Garry Simms, Children and Heire-at-Law of Edith Bur Petition for partition of the Lands of Joanna Alfred

Petition for partition of the Lands of Joanna Alfeed.

It appearing to the estimaction of the Cours, the the Defendants in this case, are residents of this case of Georgia, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Cours: It is ordered, that publication be made to six successive weeks in the Weekly Releigh Register, that the said James Pope and wife Palay, Garry Summs, and the Children and Heira at-Law of Edith Register, and the Children and Heira at-Law of Edith Register, and the Children and Heira at-Law of Edith Register. Burnam, appear at our Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Perition for partition, and show cause why order for partition should not be made as prayed for, or judg ent pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, Wm. H. Mountne, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Smithfield, the 4th Monday in WM. H. MORNING. C. M. E. Pr ale \$5 624.

34-w6w LIVE SALE .- Will be sold of the August next, that valuable House and Lot on Hills-

borough Street, in the City of Raieigh, formerly oc-cupied by Doctor John Beckwith.

The sum of \$1250 will be required to be paid in rash, or a Note negotiable at the Bunk of the State in Raleigh, at ninety days On the residue of the purchase mency, a credit of one and two years will e given, with interest from the day of sale, on bonds with approved security. An unquestionable title

GEO. W. MORDECAL Raleigh, July 15, 1845.

STATE of North Carolina. JOHN. STON COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quar-ter Sessions. May Term, 1845. Tabith Hoyles, Petition for Dower.

Henry Hoyles, In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Hoyles, the Defendant, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Ruleigh Register for six weeks, notifying said Henry Moyles to appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the fourth Monday in August pert. then and there to shew cause, if any he bath, way the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted. &c. Witness, Thomas Bugley, Clerk of our said Court,

THOS. BAGLEY, C. C. Pr. Adv. \$5 624. state of North Carolina.-Charma

County .-- Court of Pleas and Quarter Se Original Attachment. James Taylor, H. H. Ha'ch summoned as

at office, the fourth Monday in May, 1845

A. G. Keen. S Garnishee.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. . Kenn is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered the publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks notifying him to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, as the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, then and there to answer, plead or dewitness, Nathan A. Stedman Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, 1845.

NATHAN A STEDMAN, C. C. C. PATE of North Carolina-WAR-REN COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, A. pril Term, 1845. Mary A. T. Alston,

Jesse A. Alston. Petilion for Divorce.

DEFENDANT being called and failing to appear, it is Ordered by the Court, that publicaon be made in the Warrenton Reporter and Raleigh Register for three successive months, notifying De endent to appear at the next Term of said Superior Jourt of Law, to be held for the County of Marren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petitien, or the same will be heard ex parte.
Witness, BENJAMIN E. CONK, Clerk of our said

burt, at office, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1845.

BENJ. E. COOK, Cl's.
Warrenton, April 26, 845. 34-3m
(Price of adv. \$11 25.)

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
May Term, 1845. Juo. Hooks and Jno. G. Barnes, Original

Attachment. James Martin It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that

the Defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State: it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Kaleigh Register, for six weeks, notify ing 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 pext. then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the pro-perty levied on condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's de-Witness, Inc. A. Green, Clerk of our said Court

at Office, the third Monday of May, A D. 1845. JNO. A. GREEN, Clerk. Pr. Adv. \$5 624.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VA.

HE Winter Course of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hamden Sidney College will commence in Richmond, on Monday, the 27th day of October next, and continue until the last of February following. The new College and Heapital Edifice has been completed, and every arrangement has been made to afford the Student all the advantngs which are obtained in any institution in the U. In addition to the usual Lectures, Surgical and Medical Cliniques will be given regularly at the College Hospital, City Almshouse, Penitentiary and Amory ; by which the Student will have the opporunity of witnes-ing the diseases incident to the So and which he will be called upon to treat at the comencement of his professional life The number of najor and minor Surgical operations which have been veariy performed before the Medical Class has already claimed for the College It a reputation of a lead-

ing school for Surgical instruction.

JOHN CULLEN. M. D., Professor of the Thary and Practice of Medicine.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D. Profes

of Therapeutics and Materia Medica. R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Profes trics and Drees-es of Women and Children.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of Anal-

SOCRATES, MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmary.

AUG L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery. CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Demonstra

Anatomy.

The abundance of materials for dissection, and the onvenience and comfort of the dissecting room, enable the student to study thoroughly the An the Human Body, and also acquire skill in the use

Good board, including lights, fuel and serv attendance, can be procured from \$8 50 to

Current bank notes of the States in which the dents reside with be taken for Tickets.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.