

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Feb. 14, '66.

All hail Saint Valentine! The 14th of February is a grand gala day over the Christian world—a golden harvest to the letter-carriers—and a season of vast importance to the fair sex.

"In peace love tunc the Shepherd's reed" In war he mounts the warrior's steed,— At Court in gay attire is seen.

In a P. S. to my last article in the "Register," I expressed the high degree of satisfaction imparted to our citizens, and especially to those engaged in commercial pursuits, by the intelligence which had just been received from Washington, that negotiations for the settlement of the Oregon dispute, had again been re-opened between the British Minister and the Secretary of State.

The annual report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Sing Sing presents some very interesting statistics to the general reader. On the 30th of September last, there were confined 137 White males; 596 of color; 23 females; 17 under 17 years of age; 119 between 17 and 21; 339 between 21 and 29; 175 between 30 and 40; and 98 over 40; 53 are Americans, and 214 are foreigners.

As the Spring Election draws near, the various schemes resorted to by petty politicians, theoretical philosophers and experienced demagogues, for trying the popular pulse and catching votes, begin to develop themselves. It is a long and a weary process, and the following choice morsels, which are prefixed to a very alarming appeal to "mechanics, laborers, artisans, and the working classes generally," made by a knot of viceroyalties, in this city, calling themselves "National Reformers."

Working Men! Stop and Read! You must (at the polls) demand the freedom, entire use, and exercise in your own proper persons, of your inalienable right to your domain, PERSON, LABOR, LIFE AND SOVEREIGNTY—before you can be redeemed from the five-fold damnation of the non-producing, earth-sucking, body-selling, whip-driving and labor-robbing masters; of the non-producing, hired-labor-forcing and profit-mongering capitalists and bosses; of the non-producing, tax-consuming, capital punishing, and war aggressing governments, and of the non-producing, reform, ignorant, corrupt, office hunting, legislating bankers for the non-producing class; who, together, by means of rents, interest, banking, profits, monopoly, machinery, living, reduced wages, speculation, taxes, tariffs, fees, salaries and exclusive privileges, monopolize nearly all the products of labor, without contributing any productive employment, in the face of the astounding fact, that nothing but labor can produce property and give title to it, or cultivation give a right to the use of the earth; and thus divide society into the two great classes of a non-producing, luxury and unending aristocracy, and all property-producing, toil-worn and destitute houseless and landless democracy.

An elegant and commodious steamship called the "Palmetto" the first of several others to be built for the "New York and Charleston Steamship Company," was launched on Friday. She is expected to take her place in the line about the first of April.

The foreign news by the Steamer CAMBRIA, was received in this city at noon on Thursday, at the office of the Herald, BENNETT, the Editor of that famous sheet, having been beaten by several of his City cotemporaries in publishing late news from Europe by one of the Packet Ships, in order to redeem his tarnished fame, had made desperate efforts to procure, at the earliest possible moment, the Cambria's intelligence, and for the successful accomplishment of his design, spared neither trouble nor expense.

The sailing of a pilot boat from this port, on Monday last, at 5 o'clock, P. M. for Liverpool, on an errand not divulged, has created among the quidnuncs a prodigious excitement, and given the press a rare theme for speculation and comment.

The proprietors of the "Sun" newspaper, various agents, on board, were directed to wait a certain number of days after the departure of the 4th of March steamer, and then set sail for Boston, with the expectation of bringing late news; and, in a third, that the craft neither carried out government despatches nor newspaper agents, but was fitted by the numerous creditors of a gentleman, who has for many years been extensively engaged in the manufacture of Carpet at Astoria, L. I., and who, it is said, sailed from Boston, in the last steamer, leaving his business in such a situation as to alarm his friends, and particularly those from whom he had recently obtained large loans, under various pretexts. It is further stated that the name of the refugee is Richard Clark, and that he leaves his creditors minus about \$100,000. These, however, are hardly a tithe of the supposed objects of the vessel's mission across the Atlantic, chronicled, day after day, in the city papers. Presuming that not one of them knows anything about the matter, we are obliged to fall back upon our own imagination, as to the probable cause of a small Steamer being despatched in such haste, at this boisterous season of the year, across the Atlantic.

The whole affair is certainly very extraordinary, and it will probably not be explained until the "long, low, black Schooner," returns to New York. The other evening a communication was sent to the Brooklyn Common Council, by the Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade, drawing the attention of the authorities to the unprepared state of the city and environs to resist the attack of an enemy in case of war, and urging upon them the necessity of taking such steps as should be taken, in the event of a sudden attack, to leave but little time for preparation, and the first news of the arrival of a hostile fleet would be reported in the office by the magnetic telegraph. Some debate ensued upon the communication, and a general feeling seemed to prevail among the members that such a contingency was not an impossibility.

The gentleman (Cleon, of "The Mirror," who could be heard of the "Herald" in the street, a short time ago, appeared at the Egyptian Tomb on Wednesday last, and gave bail to the amount of \$200 for his appearance to answer the charge of assault, at the next sitting of the Court.

No sooner, however, is one evil-doing affair settled in this goodly city than another follows in its wake. A couple of darkies, one a colored man, and the other a white man, were yesterday, in Broadway, by a regular act, which lasted a full half hour, and at its termination, the sable fronted piece of each, showed that the blows interchanged, had been given with a right good will. The dispute it seems grew out of an alleged intimacy of one of the "gentlemen" with the spouse of the other—an amiable daughter of Africa, who stood a gratified spectator of the combat between her lovers. The scene promises to last some time longer than it did, when the arrival of a detachment of the "Star police," escorted the combatants to lodgings in the Watch-house.

Want of protection in early life; Intemperance of their parents; 2; Destitution; 3; A Covetousness; 4; Mental depravity; 5; Ignorance; 6; Weak principles; 7; Sudden Temptation; 8; Anger; 9; Fear; 10; Self defence; 11; Inebriety of mind; 12; Jealousy; 13; Intemperance; 14; Evil Association; 15; There are those who say they know no cause, and 16 refused to answer any questions, and 165 declared that they were innocent.

Mr. Cass's friends are busy, very busy! They mean that the old General shall be the democratic, Oregon candidate! And as for the General he considers himself just as good as elected for 1848!

Mr. Adams has not been idle. The power and the patronage of the Government are in his hands!—The Oregon question is in his hands! The wires that turn the machinery that keeps all his rivals at bay, or puts them against each other, are in his hands! Mr. Polk is ambitious as well as his rivals and will not easily be taken in this matter, at his word. Mark it!

An incident occurred in the House of Representatives a few days ago, well worth reading.—Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll and Mr. John Q. Adams are generally known, have been anything but warm personal friends for years past. The other day, however, Mr. Ingersoll was seated at Mr. Adams's desk, and the two venerable gentlemen were conversing together in the most courteous and friendly manner. After Mr. Ingersoll had repaired to his own seat, a member observed to Mr. Adams that he had been pleased in witnessing the meeting between Pilate and Herod; Mr. Adams thanked the gentleman for the remark, and then observed that, just before the downfall of Mark Antony, Cicero made friends with several of the Roman Tribune with whom he had been on terms of bitter enmity for years. His friends charged him with inconsistency!—Whereupon Cicero replied, "I desire that my enmities may be temporary; my friendships eternal."

Excitement at Harrisburg.—ATTEMPTED BARRIERS!—On Tuesday no little excitement was created at Harrisburg, Pa., in consequence of Col. Pollet, a member of the Legislature, one of the Committee to investigate the affairs of Lehigh Co. Bank, rising in his place and stating to the house, that he had been twice called upon at his room by Mr. McCook, of Ohio, who represented that he was interested in the fate of said bank, and that he desired a favorable report to be made in respect to its condition, &c. Col. P. then listened, as he says, with a determination to expose the proposition, and that was, \$400 to be given then, and \$100 afterwards. Mr. McCook then left a sealed package behind him on his second visit; and the moment he departed, Col. P. called up to his room Mr. Buchler, his landlord, before whom he conned out the money. A resolution was immediately adopted directing McCook to be arrested, which was done just as the Car was about starting. The \$400 were directed to be placed in Bank, subject to the order of the Speaker of the House. Mr. McCook will find this to be a bad piece of financing.

It is a war should break out between the two nations, it will be the result of Mr. Polk and his advisers' persistence and uncompromising policy in regard to the question in dispute.

The City papers will ere this have made you acquainted with the calamitous Shipwreck of the New Orleans and New York Packet-Ship, "John Adams," in the storm of last Sunday, off Sandy Hook, and the loss of between thirty and forty human beings, but a few particulars, lately transpired, in relation to this melancholy disaster, may not be uninteresting. Out of fifty-one persons on board, 35 were lost, including Capt. STARK, his wife and two children. Although the underwriters had sent boats, and although the people on shore, who had collected at the report of the wreck, and the escaped seamen, showed a most culpable disregard of all the dictates of humanity, and made no attempt to render aid to the crew. The efforts for the preservation of his crew, and the more precious lives of his wife and children, who called, with all the confidence and earnestness of children, for safety at the hands of a father and husband, who had no alternative but to say that all human help was in vain. Capt. Stark was dead before the Ship broke apart. At this time his wife and children were forward, and when the Ship separated, fell between the parts, and no word of life was afterwards heard from them. There was on board a large number of cabin passengers, some of whom had a large amount of valuables. One man, who had on a gold watch, and a gold chain, in his distress, offered \$5,000 to any one who would place him ashore. Assistance was not to be obtained, and the unfortunate man and his gold were seen.

The steamer passengers of the Minerva (most of whom are said) displayed a conduct on the awful occasion more befitting demons than men. The trunk of Capt. Stark was rifled, the Ship's very Chronometer stolen, and all the valuables about the vessel upon board, which the wretches could lay their impious hands upon, were seized.

The organ of Native Americanism in this City, "The Daily Times," started some time ago with an ample capital, breathed its last yesterday, and, with it, (it is to be hoped,) the nauseous principles it so zealously advocated.

Yesterday, Friday, we were visited with another severe snow storm, accompanied with a heavy gale of wind. The snow now lies 15 inches on a level in the streets.

THE MARKETS.—At the commencement of the week the article was rather quiet, and but few sales effected. Since the arrival of the foreign news, transactions have been made at a decline of fully 4 cent. The Sales for the week, just closed, sum up 45000 bales, at the following quotations:

Upward & Florida. Mobile & N. O. Ord. to good ord. 6 1/4 a 6 1/2 6 1/4 a 6 1/2 Mid to good ord. 6 1/4 a 7 1/2 7 a 7 1/2 Mid fair to fair 7 1/4 a 7 1/2 7 1/2 a 7 1/2 Full to good fair 7 1/2 a 7 1/2 7 1/2 a 7 1/2 Import since 1st instant, 14,211 bales.

GRAIN has been rather dull the past week. There is not much wheat offering. Export from 1st to 17th Feb. Corn, 121,490 bu.; Wheat, 9,275 bu.; Rye, 23,222 bu.; Barley, 6,500 bu.

Flour.—The foreign advices have had no visible effect on the market. Holders are firm at 65 6/8; No demand for export.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. Parliament met on the 22d of January and was opened by the Queen in person. Her Majesty's Speech, which we give below, is not at all belligerent, and is as follows: My Lords and Gentlemen: It gives me great satisfaction to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assistance and advice. I continue to receive from my allies, and from other Foreign Powers, the strongest assurance of the desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country. I rejoice that in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously endangered the tranquility of the East. For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed, unknown to the practice of a civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French, I am endeavoring to effect a pacification of those States. The Convention concluded with France, in the course of the last year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co-operation of the two Powers on the coast of Africa. It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be enjoyed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world. I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States in respect of the territory on the North Western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honor shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—The estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled, by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our naval and military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have observed, with deep regret, the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland. It will be my duty to consider whether any measures can be devised calculated to give increased protection to life and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime. I have to lament that, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people. The disease by which the plant has been effected has prevailed to the utmost extent in Ireland. I have adopted all such precautions as it was in my power to adopt for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity, and I shall confidently rely on your co-operation in devising such other means for effecting the same benevolent purpose as may require the sanction of the Legislature. I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me, calculated to extend commerce and to stimulate domestic industry, by the repeal of prohibitory, and the relaxation of protective duties. The prosperous state of the Revenue, the increased demand for labor, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonies in favor of the course you have pursued. I recommend you to take into your early consideration whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to insure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted, and, by enlarging our commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of unity with Foreign Powers. Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country. I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare. It is my earnest prayer that with the blessing of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts of the great body of my people.

On the next day in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume introduced the relations of Great Britain and the United States. He said he hoped the Prime Minister would be able to preserve the good understanding which existed between the two nations. It was in the power, he said, of England and France to preserve the peace of the world. He approved heartily of the Queen's recommendation for an increase of the naval and military force of the country, which he was sure would meet the approbation of the House and the nation. Mr. P. pressed the more gratification with this "when he found the Chief Magistrate of a great country, from whom he expected better things, venture to set at naught all those rules and regulations which civilized nations observed towards each other."

Sir Robert Peel responded to this as follows: "I never entertained the slightest apprehension that any contrast between the language employed in her Majesty's Speech in reference to those unfortunate disputes that prevail between this country and America, and that which has been used by the Chief Magistrate of the United States, would have been made in this House. I never thought that that could be mistaken or misinterpreted. We have no hesitation in availing ourselves of our sincere desire, for the interest of the United States, and for the interests of the civilized world, in continuing to strain every effort which is consistent with national honor, for the purpose of amicably terminating those disputes. [Hear.] I never had any apprehension that our intentions or our language would be misrepresented; and the speech which the Hon. gentleman, (Mr. Hume,) the uniform and consistent advocate of the strictest economy, has just made, confirms me that my anticipations will not be disappointed. [Cheers.] And if any disposal which her Majesty's Government may feel it their duty to make for the maintenance of essential rights, or of the national honor, shall be responded to and supported by this House, then let me not be mistaken. I think it would be the greatest mistake if a contest about Oregon between two such powers as England and the United States could not, by the exercise of moderation and good sense, be brought to a perfectly honorable and satisfactory conclusion." [Cheers.]

Mr. Harris, of Va. has been confirmed in Executive session as Charge d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres.

CONGRESS. FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1846. The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the disposal of some unimportant matters, the consideration of the bill relative to the mileage of Senators was resumed, and the previous question moved thereon. Mr. Joseph Thompson offered his amendment providing that constructive mileage shall not be received, unless ten days shall elapse between the termination of a regular session and the commencement of an extra one. This was rejected. The bill was then read a third time, and passed by a vote of 115 to 10. After an ineffectual attempt to get a call of the House, owing to the absence of a quorum, the House went into Committee of the whole and took up the bills on the private calendar. When the Indian Bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives—Mr. Graham reviewed at length the provisions of the bill, and pointed out many abuses and defects in the Indian system, especially in the annuities, and said that the bill ought not to be passed upon further delay information could be obtained, so that the abuses and inequalities which he knew to exist, and which he specified, could be corrected, so far at least as they could be corrected in an appropriation bill. He moved, therefore, that further action on the bill be suspended in the committee for a week or more, until the information of which he spoke could be obtained. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, spoke in answer to Mr. Graham, without, however, attempting to controvert the abuses and frauds which Mr. G. had specified; but called upon him to withdraw his motion to lay the bill aside, and to bring in a separate bill for their correction. Mr. Graham rejoined, as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, to have such measures adopted as, in his opinion, correct the abuses and frauds of which he had spoken. And he also showed why his zealous and anxious endeavors had proved fruitless. Who that had been here for some years, was not familiar with the old song, "let this bill pass, and we will bring in a bill and pass it to correct all these abuses." It was a song annually sung. He thought it was better to postpone the singing of it this year, and correct the abuses in the present bill. It was the only sure way to do it. Mr. Houston again spoke upon the subject, and in answer to Mr. Graham.

Mr. McKay went into an explanation of several items which had been objected to by various members yesterday, as well as to-day, and read documents to prove they were correct.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21. The Senate was not in session to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. During the morning hour, a large number of reports of a private nature were made from Committees. Mr. Haralson moved to go into Committee of the whole on the bill providing for the erection of military posts on the route to Oregon, but without success. After the reference of a number of private bills from the Senate, the House went into Committee, and held a long talk upon the bill for the relief of Col. Grayson. At three o'clock the Committee rose, and the House, on account of Monday being the anniversary of the birth of our glorious Washington, adjourned to Tuesday next.

L. A. W.—LAW. Somewhat remarkable, yet not altogether singular in the history of county courts, have been the proceedings of this our February term for Guilford. After the annual county business was despatched, the docket of civil causes occupied the court until Thursday evening. Some four or five litigated cases, which consumed nearly all the time specified, resulted in recoveries amounting in the aggregate to one dollar thirty-seven and a half cents, more or less! So "they say"—and Mr. T. is as good authority we suppose, in matters of law as of politics.

To give a more accurate idea of the litigation of the week, some particulars, derived from divers gentlemen of the legal and other professions, are annexed. Not having been in the court-room ourselves, we cannot vouch for complete accuracy; but we can say that all whom we heard to report upon the subject seemed honestly desirous to develop the grand idea of the matter. One case, perhaps the first in order, was a suit for the return of a fat hog; damages charged to the amount of seventy-five cents, and a verdict obtained for sixty-two and a half cents. 2d. A suit about a lot of corn, in which something like a dollar and a half was involved. 3d. An ox, an old blind bridle, and some of our reporters say also a lame string, were in controversy. The plaintiff recovered a verdict for seventy-five cents, which, after final process, will probably be paid over in actual cash. 4th. A suit where both parties were admitted to be insolvent. There being, therefore, no possibility of either party recovering or losing any thing, we did not inquire which way it went. 5th. A suit on contract for certain rent corn, where for want of soil, or elbow-grease, or rain most probably, a third of a crop was not made! and consequently not recovered.

We have no room for the declarations, examination of witness, arguments of counsel, charges to the jury, &c., &c. on these important cases. Some men will go to law, in spite of good counsel from lawyers, friends, and every body else.—But it is a duty which the legal profession owe to their own elevated standing, and it would always be an act of good grace to the community, to keep such picaresque business as much as possible out of Court.—Greensborough Patriot.

THE REV. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD.—This promising and popular clergyman (son of the late lamented Senator Southard, of New Jersey) has declined the call to be Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, and it is the first instance of the kind on record. The salary, house-rent, and perquisites are about \$5,000 per annum; and when it is borne in mind that this is for life, Mr. Southard may be considered as having declined the most valuable pecuniary office in the United States.—The Judges of the Supreme Court—the only permanent station under our Government—receive but \$4,500 per annum, yet whoever offers the offer of a seat upon the Bench! Except the high station of Bishop, a call from Trinity has ever been considered, and justly, too, one of the highest honors in the Church; and we are pleased to learn that the vote for calling Mr. Southard was the largest, on a first ballot, ever given to any Rector or Assistant.

Mr. Southard is, too, the youngest Divine who has been honored with such a call; and his having declined, is evidence of his conscientiousness, and of his devotion to the present flock, from whom he receives in all but \$1,700 per annum. This is an exhibition of disinterestedness as refreshing as it is rare.—N. Y. Courier.

PRECOCIOUS ROBBERY. Hickory, the keeper of the Court House, was much surprised an evening or two since, when his attention was called to the dome of that building, by seeing a large crowd of persons collected on the side walks and in the streets watching the movements of a small boy, who was busily engaged in cutting off a portion of the cornice which conveys the water from the flat top of the dome. The altitude must be over two hundred feet, but there stood the little scamp intensely employed in looking a round or two at the county's copper, which would have been terra firma playing a game of marbles for him. The first thought that struck the vigilant keeper's mind was that he left the door which leads to the roof unlocked; and that the little fellow had found his way up to the dome by that means. If he was surprised at finding him there, that feeling must have changed into horror when the boy, discovering him below, coolly put the instrument with which he had been at work into his pocket, buttoned his jacket closely around him, and prepared to do as he was bid, which was to come down by the side of the main building to the dome and clapping it with his hands and feet, slid down it to the cornice of the main building and from thence to the ground in a twinkling. This was a most daring feat, and witnessed by hundreds of persons. To get the copper piece was his only motive for undertaking it, and he went up by the same means he came down; but he must have been ignorant of the fact that he was committing a depredation upon the very crown of justice.—St. Louis Era.

SLAVE REVOLT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—There was considerable of a revolt on the 13th instant among the slaves on the plantation of Messrs. Hewitt, Heran & Co, about ten miles from New Orleans, during which two of them were shot dead and a number dangerously wounded. One of the slaves was being whipped for some offence, when the remainder, seventy in number, stopped work, and rushed on their overseers, with the cry of "Now let's kill them all—liberty or death!" A number of the white persons were wounded with their hoes. The slaves from an adjoining plantation came to the assistance of their masters, and done efficient service in protecting their lives. A number of them fled to the woods, but the remainder were secured and placed in confinement. The fugitives will doubtless be soon overtaken, as a party were in pursuit of them.

FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. We observe that all the Whig papers in the Old North State carry the above in their masthead. It is all well enough, but we know it to be entirely unnecessary about here, for every person that we see, has the name indelibly written upon their memories, and will no doubt have written on their Tickets before long. Rutherford Republican.

E. P. NASH STILL CONTINUES THE BOOK AND PIANO FORTE BUSINESS, IN PETERSBURG & RICHMOND, on a very extensive scale. It is quite certain that larger supplies cannot be found in any two Stores North or South; and as far as prices are concerned, he is determined not to be undersold. To prove the fact, he is willing that persons in the habit of purchasing Pianos North, may first select their instruments in Richmond or Petersburg, and after ascertaining "if themselves the prices named may return and take them at the same, adding expenses. B. P. NASH, Petersburg, Virginia. NASH & WOODHOUSE, Richmond, Va. Feb. 17, 1846—4t.

THE NATIONAL Fire Insurance Company OF NEW YORK, Office No. 62, Wall Street, Capital \$150,000—all paid in. WILL effect Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other Buildings, and on Furniture and Merchandise, on the most favorable terms. JOS. W. SAVAGE, Pres't. Wm. J. Boss, Sec'y. Applications for insurance in Raleigh, or its vicinity, will be made to the Subscriber. D. W. STONE, Agent. January, 1846. 9-6aw

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—County Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1845. Wesley Gray, vs. Narcissa Gray. Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the Court that a subpoena and alias subpoena have been duly issued in this case, and that the defendant, Narcissa Gray cannot be found, and that proclamation hath been publicly made in the Court House door by the Sheriff of Craven County, for the said defendant to appear and answer to the command of the Court, and that it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given in the Newbern and Raleigh Register, two newspapers printed in this State, for three months, for the said defendant, Narcissa Gray, personally to be and appear before the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Craven, at the Court house in Newbern, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and there plead and answer to the petition of Wesley Gray for Divorce, or the same will be taken pro confesso and be heard according to the act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided. Witness, William S. Blackledge, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Craven, at Newbern, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1845. WILLIAM S. BLACKLEDGE, C. S. C. Dec. 23, 1845. (Pr. Adv. \$10.) 4-3

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—County Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1845. Mary Tarbox, vs. James Tarbox. Petition for Divorce. In this case, it being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that a subpoena and alias subpoena had regularly issued as directed by law, to the defendant, commanding his appearance in this Court, and that he failed to appear, and that he had not pleaded or answer to the petitioner's petition, and that a copy of such aforesaid subpoenas had been left at the last place of the abode of the said defendant on the day of the State more than fifteen days before the day of the return of each of said subpoenas, proclamation of return of each of said subpoenas, and the door of the Court-house, for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoenas, and that the said defendant had not appeared, and that the said defendant is therefore ordered that the Clerk cause notice of the pendency of this petition to be published in the Newbern and Raleigh Register for three months, and that at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Carteret, at the Court-house in Beaufort, on the third Monday of the fourth Monday of March next, an issue of law be submitted to a Jury to ascertain the petitioner's material facts, charged in the petitioner's petition. Witness, James W. Hunt, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law, for the county of Carteret at Beaufort, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1845. JAMES W. HUNT, C. S. C. (Pr. Adv. \$10.) 6-2aw