In the February number of the "FARMERS' LIBRARY," according to the previous promise of its Editor, is commenced the publication of Mr. Trist's translation of M. Guenon's "Treatise ON Much Cows: "Whereby the quality and quantity of milk which any cow will give may be accurately determined, by observing natural marks or external indications alone, the length of time she will continue to give milk, de., de.

The author of this work, and the very valuable discovery which is revealed in it, is the son of a gardener, and for a long time followed the trade of his forefathers. When fourteen years of age, he used, according to the custom of the country, to drive the only cow of the family to the gra-sing ground. He was very fond of her, and his on being one day attracted to certain spots on her hind parts, formed by the meeting of the hair, and where dandruff existed, the thought occurred to him that there were probably external marks on cows whereby their good qualities or defects might be known, just as we judge of the vital force of a plant and its qualities by means a good milker, and thenceforward he was in the habit of comparing other cows with her as a standard. No fatigue was too great for him in the prosecution of these comparisons. He often travelled leagues to examine a single cow, and would astonish the owner by accurately pronounc-

ing upon her qualities. in the course of the comparisons thus instituted by him with reference to the dandruff alone, he had occasion to remark that great diversities existed among cows in respect to the shape of the spots or quirls which produced the dandruff .-This suggested a new train of reflections and observations which resulted in the discovery, that the shapes of these quirls were the signs by which to distinguish cows, and to know the good and M. Guenon soon became absorbed entirely in these investigations. He gave up his calling and travelled abroad-visiting cattle-markets, fairs,

cow-stables, &c. In 1823, he began to deal in cattle on his own account, and thus had brought under his observation a great number and variety of cows from all quarters, from Switzerland, Holland, Brittany, Poitou, &c., &c. For seven or eight years he was incessantly engaged in establishing order among his observations, and a classification founded upon the shape or outline of the different marks. At length, in 1828, he addressed to the Academy at Bordeaux a request that his method should be examined and reported upon-

Trials were accordingly made under the superintendence of a Committee of the Academy, with the care and under the precautions necessary for precluding all collusion. The cows used for the purpose belonged to three difficent herds, and the result was to establish to the satisfaction of the sagacity in that line, but so long is he kept his of Boston, in perfect health, insured his life on committee, that M. Guenon really possessed great method a secret, it could not be judged of nor re-

warded by the Academy.

Here the matter rested for some time. M. Guenon did not make up his mind to give his secret to the public, but persevered in his observations and experiments in order to perfect his

discovery.
In 1837, the Agricultural Society of Bordeaux determined to accertain for itself what reality there might be in the system. A committee was appointed for the purpose, and the experiments made in their presence left no doubt on their minds as to the certainty of the method of M. Guenon. In their report the committee state that they spent several days in visiting a number of pasture fields, situated in localities that differed from each other, in order that the experiment might be made upon animals of different breeds, and under varying circumstances. Upwards of sixty cows and heifers were examined, and the committee declare that every statement made by M. Guenon, with respect to each of them, whether it regarded the quantity of milk, or the time during which the cow continued to give milk after being got with calf, or finally, the quality of the milk as being more or less creamy or serous, was confirmed, and its accuracy fully established.

A second trial took place, in which the method was subjected to another test through M. Guenon and his brother. The committee, availing themselves of the presence of the latter, caused the same cows to be examined by the two brothers, but separately, so that after a cow had been inspected, and her qualities, as indicated by the signs in question, had been pronounced upon by one of the brothers, he was made to withdraw; then the other brother, who had kept aloof, was called up and desired to state the qualities of the same animal. The result of this test, say the committee, was absolutely decisive-the judg. ments of the brothers according not only perfecly together, but also with all that was said by the proprietors in regard to the qualities, good or bad, of every animal subjected to this examination .-The committee pronounce the system of M.

After the reading of the report of the committee to M. Gugnon-that he be proclaimed a member State: of the Society—that fifty copies of his work on Milch Cows be subscribed for—and that a thousand copies of the report be printed for the use of the Agricultural Societies of France.

Similar experiments, and with similar results were made under the supervision of the Agricultural Society of Aurillac. Each cow was ex-amined separately by M. Guenon, who wrote his notes upon her, and delivered the paper, closed, to one of the committee. Immediately, after, another member of the committee questioned the owner of the cow, or the person in charge of her, in regard to her daily yield of milk, its quality and the time she continued to give milk after being got with calf. The answers were taken down in writing, and then compared with the notes of M Guenon. The result was such as to satisfy the committee that his method rested on sure foundation. An incident occurred to confirm the committee in this opinion. A farmer played the trick of bringing up for examination a cow that had already been examined and pronounced upon. The notes written by M. Guenon on this occasion, accorded, in every respect, with those he had written on the former.

They conclude their report by recommending that a gold medal be awarded to M. Guenonthat he be proclaimed a corresponding member of this society—that twenty five copies of his work be subscribed for-and that the report be inserted in the Agricultural Propagator. and a copy be transmitted to sil the Prefects and and Agricultural Societies of France.

These high and unimpeachable evidences of the truth and certainty of Mr. Guenon's system are surely sufficient to commend his work to the attention of every body (and who is not 1) interested in the subject of which he treats. The work, moreover, contains within itself the test of its own worth and excellence. Every one who reads it can either reap the benefits of Mr. Guenon's discovery, or if it be a humbug (which see think impossible) of detecting and exposing it— Every one will be able, with the drawings attached to the work, readily to recognize the dis-tinctive mark of the animal marked by him.— These marks are visible upon the postetior part of every sow, in the space embraced between the udder and the volva. They consist of a kind of Lis upon these signs that every one may rest ded or killed.

his judgment, by attending to the remarks contained in the body of the work upon the different kinds of cows. They are what every one has seen, or been able to see; but what no one has attended to.

We have thus endeavered to give our readers som idea of the nature of M. Guenon's discovery—the process-by which he arrived at it, and, above all, the very satisfactory evidences that exist of ita truth and genuineness. We commend his work to their attention, and as they can only procure it, through the medium of the FARMER'S LIBRARY, we refer them to that valuable publication, which we shall take pleasure in ordering for as many as shall authorize us to

LIFE INSURANCE.

The great importance of this subject to the community at large, has not been duly appreciated. Although many persons are now awakened to the advantages and even necessity of insuring their lives, there are yet thousands of its leaves and lines on its skin. His cow was who perhaps bestow neither thought nor attention upon the matter.

We consider it a duty which every man, and every man and woman upon whom others are dependant, to procure a life policy to as large an amount is their income will possibly permit them

The system of Life Insurance, is nothing more than a mutual benefit system, whereby the living provide for the friends of the dead. Every prudent merchant deems it absolutely necessary to protect himself and his creditors from losses against fire; yet they generally overlook the insurance of their own lives, which is equally, if not more necessary, for the protection of their when we consider the obligations under which every man lives, to his family and dependants.

As long as a man has his life and health, he may be supposed to be able to protect hunself and his family from the evils of poverty and misfortune. But as most men are too poor to die, they are bound to save their families and depenof life. This can be easily accomplished. The who contributes twenty-five cents per week, to realize, in case of sickness, enough to support himself for a long period; while the payment of surance Company, will insure his family at his

death, a sufficient sum to make them comfortable. A case has occurred within a few days past, which illustrates the subject at once. A chizen the 23d day of January, 1846, for two thousand dollars, in one of the Wall street offices, of which the following letter is a detail:

" Boston, February 10, 1946. - INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK. "I presume you have noticed in the Atlas of this morning, the sudden death of --is the same gentleman whose policy is dated January 25th, for \$2000, for life. I did not get the news of his death in season to write you last evening. His wife was about to be confined, and he got up and went for the doctor, and soon after went to the south end for his sister. While there. he took a chair, sat down, and spoke very cheerfully a few moments. While she was gone to light a lamp, she heard him breathe very singularly, and on her return she found him dead. He was a remarkably healthy man, and never had a severe disease in his life. He has been examined by four or five physicians, and his lungs and heart appear perfectly sound. No cause can be found but the going out of a hot had into the cold air. His wife is left with five children, and very

His prospect of life for years to come was as good and perhaps better than that of ninety-nine to the utmost; every commandable dollar will out of every hundred persons; and as long as life be put in requisition; not a portion of our entire continued, his family was sure to be supported frontier but will become the scene of contest. It But his death occurred within thirty days of will be a Mexican war on one side, and an Indian the issue of the policy, and without one hour's war upon the other. Its flames will be all around warning. His family is now in possession of the us; it will be a war on the Pacific and a war on fund guaranteed to them in case of his death .-Not even a delay of sixty days is allowed to elapse before they realize the amount of the policy, say \$2000; and this fund, to a family who would otherwise be in want, is a large fortune.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF TEXAS.

In the valedictory address of the Ilon. Anson Jones, late President of Texas, delivered before its Legislature on the transition of that Republic into a State of American Union, he thus speaks the society decreed that a gold medal be awarded of the present condition and prospects of the new

" I am happy to congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the universally prosperous condition of our country at the present time. Our foreign relary, I believe, to all the Governments with which we have had intercourse. The frontier is quiet and secure, and the husbandman sows and reaps his fields in peace. Industry and enterprise has received new guaranties and a new impulse; a market is found at home for nearly every thing our citizens have to dispose of, and a large and very desirable immigration to the country is now taking place. The expenses of the Government since I have been in office have all been paid in an undepreciated currency; a very considerable amount of debt incurred by previous administrations have been paid off; and a surplus of available means sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered, for two years at least, is left at the disposition of the State; and I venture the behef that, without resort to taxation, the public domain, if properly husbanded and disposed of, will raise a fund suf ficient to liquidate the entire national debt upon equitable principles, besides providing for the future support of the State Government, a system of common schools, and other institutions for the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the rising generation. With such a population as Texas possesses, characterized as it is with great intelligence and enterprise, and with such elements of prosperity as she now possesses, a genial climate and a fertile soil, it will be her own fault, if she does not reach an importance and a social elevation not surpassed by any community on the earth?"

MURDEROUS AFFRAY .- At Nashville, Tenn, m Sunday week, a fatal affray took place between E. Z. C. Judson, and Robert Potterfield, in which the latter was shot dead. The excitement agninat Judson was very great, and about one do-zon balls were fired at him by the brother of the deceased and his friends, none of which struck him. He fled into the City Hotel and hid himself, and after searching some time he was found, but in endeavoring to escape, he fell from the third story of the porch without serious injury.—
The sheaff then took charge of him and conveyescutcheous of various shapes and sizes, formed by the hair growing in different directions, and bounded by lines where those different growths of hair meet. The various of these escutcifeous mark the different orders and classes of cows—

C. Pentecost was shot in the arm by a stray ball, and it is astonishing that others were not woun-

By The conclusion of Mr. Cathoun's late spore in a gentleman's presence! I really amage speech is an elequent argument against, and despect is an elequent argument against, and despect in an elequent argument against, and despect in the property of the speech is an elequent argument against, and despect in a gentleman's presence! I really amage your particular property of the pro tracts, which, however, coucht to be seen in their connection to be fully appreciated.

"But I have still higher reasons. I am opposed to war as a friend of human improvement, to human civilization, to human progress and advancement. Never in the history of the world has there occurred a period so remarkable as the Peace which followed the battle of Waterloo, for the great advances made in the condition of human society, and that in various forms. The chemical and mechanical powers have been investigated and applied to advance the comforts of haman life in a degree far beyond all that was ever known or hoped beforer · Civilization has been spreading its influence far and wide, and the general progress of human society has outstripped all that had been previously witnessed. The invention of man has seized upon and subjugated two great agencies of the natural world which never before were made the servants of man: I refer to steam and to electricity, under which, of course, I inciude magnetism in all its phenomena. Steam has been controlled and availed of for all the purposes of human intercourse, and by its resistless energies has brought nations together whom nature had seemed to separate by insurmountable barriers. It has shortened the passage across the Atlantic more than one half, while the rapidity of ravelling on land has been three times greater than ever was known before. Within the same period, man has chained the very lightnings of heaven, and brought it down, and made it administer to the transmission of human thought, inso-much that it may with truth be said, that our ideas are not only transmitted with the rapidity of lightning, but by lightning itself. Magic wires are stretching themselves in all directions over the globe, and when their mystic mestics shall bad qualities of every individual among them .- families. We look upon it as more important, at beingth, have been perfected; our globe itself will be endowed with a sensitiveness, which will reuder it impossible to touch it on any one point, and the touch not be felt from one end of the world to the other. All this progress, all this growth of human happiness, all this spread of ruman light and knowledge, will be arrested by war. And shall we incur a result like that for Oregon! And this work is as yet but commendants from the results of loss of health and loss | ced; it is but the breaking of the dawn of the world's great jubilee. At promises a day of more commendable order of Rechabites, now so gener. refinement, more intellectual brightness, more ally established in large cities, enables a man moral elevation, and consequently of more human felicity, than the world has ever seen from ts creation.

I am against war, too, for reasons common to the whole Union. I believe the most successful and twenty or thirty dollars per annum, to a Life In- triumphant war 'we could possibly wage-even, if in ten years, we should get all the most extravagant advocate of war has dared to hope forif we can take the Canadas, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and every other British possession, and drive her flag from the whole continent and prosecute our advantages till we had accomplished the down fall of the British throne, and she should yield up spear and shield and trident at our feet, it would be to us the most disastrous event that could happen. I do not allude to the ravages and desolations of warfare; to the occasions of blood that must flow, and the various miseries that ever accompany the contest of arms; because I never observed that the statement of these things had any great effect upon a brave people. No doubt, the cycle would be very great because there are no two nations in the world, who can do each other so much harm in war, or so much good in peace, as Great Britain and the United States and Great Britain. The devastation would be tremendous on both sides. But all of this goes for nothing, for all this may be repaired. The indomitable industry, and enterprise, and perseverance of our widely spread and still spreading and multiplying population, will soon find ways, and means of repairing whatever merely physical disasters war can infliet. But war has far heavier inflictions for a free people; it works a social and political change in the people themselves, and in the character of their institutions. A war such as this, will be of vast extent; every nerve and muscle on either side will be strained the Atlantic; it will rage on every side, and fill the land. Suppose Oregon shall be abandoned, we must raise 7 armies and 2 navies; we must raise and equip an army against the Mexicans; and let no man sneer at the mention of that Power .-Under the guidance and training of British officers, the Mexican populature can be rendered a formidable enemy. See what Britain has made of the feeble Sepoys of India. The Mexicans are a braver and a hardier prople, and they will form the cheapest of all armies. With good training and good pay, they may be rendered a very formidable force. Then we must have another army to guard our Southern frontier, and another to protect our Northern frontier, and another to perate on our Northeastern boundary, and stil another to cover our Indian frontier. At the least estimate, we shall require a force of not less than two hundred thousand men in the field. In addition to that, the venerable and intelligent ALBERT GARLATIN has calculated the cost of such a war at sixty-five millions of dollars; but that amount is too small. A hundred millions is not an over-estimate; and of this sum, fifty nullions must be raised annually, by loans or paper; so that, allowing the war to continue for ten years, we shall have an amount of five hundred millions of public debt. Add to this, the losses which

> and fifty millions." AN OBLIGING ROOM MATE. An anecdote has recently been related to us of the celebrated Vincent De Camp, well known of the day and a very correct actor. On one occasion, he had been driving hard from morning Military Tactics trought to the Pupils, free of extra sill night over the rough roads in the neighborhood of Columbia, S. C., and alighted at the only. comfortable inn in the place, 'very hungry and tired. Sticking his eye glass to his eye, he demanded a hot roast fowl, some good brandy, and a comfortable room for the night. The landlord was exceedingly sorry, but he could not give him a comfortable room ; the only place he could sleep would be in a double-bedded room with another gentleman. "Very well," said D., "Let's have the best you've got." After discussing his supper he turned in, and was soon sound seleep .-His slumbers were doomed to be of short duration, however, for before long he was awakened by cries of " Sir! sir! sir!" from the other bad.

forty per cent. Add all these expenses, and our

total debt will not be less than seven hundred

"God bless my soul !" cried D4 thrusting his glass up to his eye, and endeavoring to peer brough the dark," "What's the matter, my dear fellow t to the house on fire or are there bugs in your bed!"

"Neither, sir; but, my God, sir you snore so terribly that I can't sleep, sir-its terrific, air." "Bless my soult" repeated Devery much shocked, "that ever I should be so rude as to

The apology was accepted, a "good night" was exchanged, and both parties went to sleep again. Soon, however, a rumbling sound was heard in D's bed, every moment growing louder, until at las it resembled theatrical thunder. The other lodger, driven almost to madness, started up and

exclaimed. #
"By gracious! this is too much-I can't stand t, Sir! sir! wir.! Wake up, sir!"

God bless my soul! What's the matter now!" cried D., starting up in the bed; "you seem to be very restless, sir"

"Restless, sir ? I believe you," said the disturbed one, "you've been snoring again, sir, and I cannot get to sleep."

"You don't say so !" said D., "have I been reeating my rudeness to you sir! I am really extemely sorry, my dear sir, but I was really asleep. Good night-very sorry " and off he went again, and began snoring as loud as ever, and was again awakened by his room-mate's complaints.

"Snoring again, have I sir ?" said D: "well, the fact is, I have had a hard day's journey and eaten a hearty supper, and if I sobre, I can't help it.-I have apologized twice, and that is sufficient. I am now about to go to sleep again, but allow me to inferm your sir, that if you wake me up again, snoring or not snoring, I'll just get up and give you the d-dest thrashing that you ever had in the whole course of your life! Good night, sit." His slumbers were undisturbed .- Picayane.

BENNETT'S RHETORICAL FLOURISH. There is a figure known to Rhetericians, by the name of Euphemism, whose province it is to diaguise unpalatable ideas in expressions which will make them less revolting to the mind. Thus, instead of saying "he is dead," we say "he is no more;" and a man who robs the public treasury is politely caffed a "defaulter." Bennett in his deposition against Classon of the Mirror, who lately cowhided him, has had recourse to this figure of speech, and alleges that "he was struck several severe blows with a weapon unknown to the defendant."—Charleston Courier.

New Hampshire will at last receive her share I the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands, which has been due to her for years, but which her over conscientious party-leaders would not let her receive .- Boston Atlas.

North Carolina LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY ACADEMY

Arms and Equipments furnished by the State.

Next Session of this Classical and Mathematical School, opens on the 1st of January, with advantages unsurpassed in any Preparatory School in South.

Classics, English, etc. Mathematics, Tactics, etc. Experimental Chemistry & & N. BOTSFORD.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. Classical Department, (Collegiate course, including full English Studies, with Matho-

matics.) &c. \$20 00 English do. (Elementary & higher branches) 15 00 Military do. (Infantry practice) no charge. Vocal or Instrumental Music (25 Lessons)

Fencing per Course Surveying and Civil Engineering, no charge. The course of Education is thorough, practical and well calculated to qualify youth for the various duties of life, whether occupying public or private, Civil or Military stations. The moral and intellectual faculties are kept severely in action, but not at the expense of the physical, as is unfortunately for the health of

our children too commonly the case throughout the LEGTURES.

During the Session, Lectures on Popular subjects will be delivered, of which due notice will be given in the Public Prints.

VISITERS. Gov. Graham, Dr. Hill. Rev. A. Smedes, Rev. D. Lacy, Rev. B. T. Blake, Rev. J. J. Finch, W. R. Gales, B. B. Preeman, Chas. Hinton Thos. J. Lemay, Hon. G. E. Badger, Geo. Little, Hon. Jas. Iredell, Hon. R. M. Saunders, W. J. Clarke, Esquires,

Letter-writing, with English and Latin Composition, will be closely attended to. A cheap Uniform is adopted-Dress Parade day Priday.

No deduction made for absence, unless in cases

protracted stekness. A few Pupils can be boarded in Mr. Gray's family Raleigh, Dec. 5th.

RALEIGH Classical, Mathematical and MILITARY ACADEMY:

Classical Department: J. M. LOVEJOY, PRECEPTOR. Mathematical and Military Department: W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session, on the first of must accrue on loans : ,it will be very tifficult to

get these loans degotiated in Europe; for, owing to the unfortunate manner in which this effair has It is the design of the Preceptor, that this Institu tion shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Educations been conducted, the feeling in Europe will be generally against us. We cannot obtain the requisite sums under an interest of thirty and

· Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States -TERMS OF TUITION. For English and Mathematical Studies,

per Session, \$15.00 For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Languages, per Session, 20 90 The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Papils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tacties be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of

the Institution, or for any other purposes.

By an Act of the last Legislature, the necessary arms and equipments will be furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, will be required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B. A few Papils will be taken as Boarders, by the Principal of the Academy. REFERENCES. Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Hon. R. M. Saunders, Gen. Moye, Charles Hinton,

L. D. Henry, Wm. F. Collins, Rev. D. Lacy, Hon. John H. Bryan, James B. Shepard, H. W. Husted, Ed. Ynrbrough, Hon. John R. Daniel, Hon Richard Hines,

As the above named gentlemen are well known i the State, I have given their names as references

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHALL offer for sale, for ready money, at the Court House door in Laurenceville, Mon County, on Monday, the 13th of April, 1846, for the Taxes due thereon for the year 1844, the ng TRACTS OF LAND, viz:

	Acres.	. Location of lands.	tion.	Amount d
Atkins, J C Estate	1 455 (Rocky creek	\$500	- 1
Bird, Benj	305	Clark's creek	305	
Bird, William	800	Town do	225	
Bowlin, Shuber heire	2961	Little Banks creek	200	
Copeland, Wm	500	Naked do	100	10000
Christian, W B Estate	200	Wood-run do	200	
Deaton, Isanc	350	Dick's de	300	
Perrill, Laton	200	Denman's Flat	50	1000
Praser, Pleasant	100	Little river	125	ALC: THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVE O
Gadd, Joseph, Je	200	do the state of the	100	
Haywood, James	100	do	100	
Humble, David	75	Bumpass' fork	30	
Hurly, Hannah	60	Barnes' creek	110	100
Harris, Mary	225	Horse-pen do	450	
Hill, Martin	400	Hamer do	300	
Hailey, Isaiah	164	Town do		
Transport Transport	375		123	
Ingram, Jennett Kelly, J B	110	Hamer do	279	5 5 5
	370	Drawing do	740	
Kirkham, H	400	Williams do	400	A
Linch, James	200	Rocky do	606	
Little, Alexander	352	Pee Bee river	886	
McLeod, Neill	50	Mountain creek	50	7.7
McQueen, Murdock	206	Cheek's do	75	77.77
Morris, William	215	Cedar do	150	4 A STATE
Mills, John	119	Richland do	250	1 00
MeRae, J H	500	Hamor do	500	2 00
McRae, Dawson	_146.	Clark's do	205	2 07
Neighbors, James	100	Denson do	150	60
Palmer, Robt	100	Grassy do	75	30
Richardson, Geo	85	Denson do	1 100	40
Russell, Aney	200	McLane's do	100	40
Singleton, Charles	100	Cheek's do	125	50
Shamburger, J heirs	200	Denson do	200	80
Sills, Mary Estate	100	Salisbury road	56	20
Storey, Anderson	831	Town creek	- 33	134
Scarbrough, Benj	400	Hamer do	260	
Steed, Mark beirs	100	Barnes' do	100	40
Thomas, James	74	. Do do	250	2 45
Tiffman, David	2121	Pee Dec river	300	1 20
Thomas, Elijah	50	Unknown	50	23
Tarbutton, Joseph, in right of his wi	fe 60	Homer creek	110	44
White, Thomas	120	Thickety do	150	
Williams, Rowlin, Estate	50	Pee Dee river	50	
Williams, Wm G	.75	Clark's creek	160	34.00
	18075-117		SANDEL	
February 16, 1845,	n P	r. Adv. \$18		1

To Merchants, Physicians, AND OTHERS!

HE Subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Dyc-Stuffs. Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnish, Brushes, &c., &c.

Confident his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his Goods. Any communications, asking the prices of Goods,

are most cheerfully and promptly answered. He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering Julap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c; and LampeBlack Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdigris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest

Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthen pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.
Putty of the best quality, at 22 cts. per 1b, out of bladders, and 3 cts. per ib. in bladders, in quantities

of 50 lbs. and unwards. No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the City.

J. W. W. GORDON, DRUGGIST, @ No. 152 West Pratt st., a few doors from Light st., And opposite the Balt. & Ohio R. R. Depot.

Baltimore, February 18, 1846.

WATCHES, Watches and Jewelry!



Feb 6, 1846. -

WATCHES! splendid assortment of

France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a lager assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, han any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought,

All Watches warranted to keep good time or the noney returned. Watches and Jewelry sepaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place. Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Speons, Silver

Cups, Ferks, &c., for sale very low: G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 51 Wall St., late 30 corner William St., New York, (up stairs.)

OTICE.-Mr. Affred Polined will please take notice, that according to the last Will and Testament of Etizabeth Pollard, deceased, he is entitled to the sum of One hundred and twenty dollars, now in my hands, as the Administrator with the Will annexed, of said Elizabeth Pollard. Having this day settled her Estate, and made distribution among the other Heirs and Legatees, I am ready to pay him, and have deposited his share in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and will not pay any interest thereon after this date, of which notice is hereby given him. Releigh. December 2, 1845.

CALEB MALONE, Adm'r

With the Will annexed

NOTICE. LL persons are hereby forwarned from trading

A LI, persona are hereby to wather iron for a Note of Hand, made payable to James Buffale, for the sum of \$50, (due 25th, December, 1846;) on Yancy Perry and Rodel Perry, and witnessed by Eli Ellen. The said Note was lost or misnessed by Eli Ellen. The said Note was lost or misnessed by Eli Ellen. laid by James Buffalo, and no one, but myself, is now, authorized to receive the same. SION ROGERS, Adm'r.

Wake County, March 18, 1846.

\$30 Reward.

The HE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy named WASHINGTON, who ranaway on the 28th of June tast, from the subscriber, living 8 miles cast of Charlotte, near the Wadesboro road. Said boy is about 28 years old. 5 feet 8 or 19 inclies high, black, stout built, and speaks as if his longue was thick.—No particular marks recoffected. Be was raised by Zenas Alexander, dec'd, on Surar Craek, 7 miles Zenas Alexander, dec'd on Sugar Creek, 7 mile South of Charlotte.

WILSON PARKS.

Marien, a Sequel to the life of Henry Milner, by Mrs. Sherwood. For sale at the N. C. BOOK STORE.

THE MANSION HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C.

HE SUBSURIBERS, having purchased the House and Lot, in the City of Raleigh, occu-pied for several years as a HOTEL, by James Litengenn, Esq., and having taken full possession of the same, respectfully inform their friends, and the Public generally, that they are now prepared to ac-commodate all who may call upon them, with Board by the day, month, or year. They flatter themselves, that from their long experience in this line of business, they cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. And, whilst they would tender their acknowledgements for past favors, they pledge themselves that their exertions to please, shall, if possible, be increased Their Table shall not be excelled, and their charges shall be regulated by the moderation for which they have been heretofore dis-

MARTHA C. LINDEMAN & SISTERS. Releigh, March 7, 1846.

NN PULLIAM & SISTERS offer A for sale, the House and Lot recently occupied by them as a Boarding House, together with the configuous buildings. They also wish to sell a very handsome building Lot, just in the rear of the City Hall, being the same which they formerly occupied. The Lot lies most beautifully, fronting on Wilmington Street, 5: feet. To save trouble and unnecessary enquiries, they state that their price for the whole is \$800; or, they will sell 25 feet front for \$400.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Name County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

John Bell.

George R. Bell. Original Attachment .- Levied upon Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits Watches in the City, is to be found at the subscriber's, be made for six weeks in the Kaleigh Register, not-WATCHES, of the second Monday in May next, then and there to renewest styles, from the manufacturers in England, plexy or plead to issue, otherwise, judgment final, will e rendered against him, and the property levied upon,

condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's claim. Witness, F. M. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1846. F. M. TAYLOR, Clerk.

March 'T4, 1846.

Twenty Dollars Reward. RANAWAY from the Subscriber, residing at Pitusylvania Court House, Virginia, on the

night of the 31st day of December, 1845, a likely negro man, slaxe, by the name of WILEY. The said negro slave was purchased by me, a short time since, from Atlas Rush, of Montgomery County, North Carolina, on his return with the said size from Fineastle, Virginia, at which place he had been apprehended, on his way to Ohio with free papers -The said WILEY is black, about five feet 11 inches

The said Wilar is black, about the feet in high, between 24 and 25 years of age, and weigh about 200 pounds; is very likely and well formed the made his elopement on a large bob tail bay Mark saddle and bridle, which he also took from me, with a large green blanket under the saddle. Had on when he left, a checked roundabout, somewhat grey ish paptaloons, yarn, and a cap, and carried with his also, a grey homespun cost in supposed to have passed through Danville, Virginia, and is no doubt making his way-through Greensborough, N. C. to the neigh-borhood of Mr. Rush, where he formerly lived, will the view of procuring abother set of free papers and for the purpose of having an interview with he wife, whom he expressed, a few days before his departure, a great wish-to see.

Parture, a great wish to see.

For the apprehension of the said slave, and his se curement in Jail, so that I get him again, I will put the above reward of Twenty Dollars, and a reasone ble compensation to any one who will secure, and take care of the mare, bridle and saddle, or other a them, until I can get them. JOHN L. WHITE.

Pittaylvania C. H., Va. Jan. 5, 1846. 4-Selling off at Cost,

FOR CASH. All the remainder of our Stock, vir

ON FECTION ARIES, Dry Gouds, Grocenes, All shows still indebted to us, are now requested in secounts in the hands of the Constable, as we want to close the business this month.

Ruleigh, March 2, 1846.

17-ti

PIANO FORTE

A SECOND hand one for Spie, at a very reduced price, at the Auction and Commission Store of N. B. HUGHES.

Proudfit, D. D. by the Rev. Alex's syth, D. D., in 1 vol. 18 mo., with Portrait. The day received by