

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, April 24.

The belligerent character of the recent intelligence from Mexico, the firm and determined stand taken by the British Ministry in relation to the Oregon question with the passage of the "No-Race" through Congress, tended much to unsettle the public mind, last week; but the sober second thought of the thinking portion of our citizens has restored much of that confidence which was somewhat shaken, on the receipt, simultaneously as it were, of such warlike tidings from every quarter in which our Government is interested.

and the advices from across the Atlantic, are all things considered, remarkably pacific. Stocks, State Bonds, and Railroad securities have again recovered their equilibrium in Wall street: our importations are larger than they have been for years past, and mercantile confidence is again restored. Merchants from every section of the Union begin to pour in upon us like an avalanche, and our Hotel proprietors anticipate this Summer, a plethoric harvest. Still, for this revival of prosperity, and activity in business, the Commercial Emporium, is, in no wise, indebted to the tender mercies of "democratic legislators." If the detestable Sub-Treasury Bill pass the Senate, in the form given it by the other branch of Congress, its provisions will operate most unfavorably upon trade and business in New York, and the most pernicious results will flow from the execution of the so called "specie clause." What think you of our merchants being obliged to pay the duty upon every article they import, in specie? But so onerous and oppressive are all the provisions of this execrable law, which the wisdom of locofocoism seeks to inflict upon New York, which pay three fourths of the whole revenue received by the general government, that the principal merchants of the city irrespectively of political opinions, through the Chamber of Commerce, have presented a strong and unanswerable remonstrance against the passage of an act, framed in part by men in Congress, who brought up in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and other Western States, cannot be expected to be aware of the blighting effects a Bill so obviously absurd as the Sub-Treasury, will have upon a port of such commercial importance as New York.

Nevertheless, should our democratic Solons, persist in enforcing their budget of blunders, despite the universal aversion to it, a piece of tyranny will have been perpetrated upon a free people, to parallel which we might search barbarian annals in vain.

The Report of the Chamber concludes thus:—"The Sub-Treasury Bill, recognizes no distinction between the various sources of revenue in regard to the forms and facilities in the mode of collecting. The Post Office, the Land Office, and the Custom House, are put on the same footing, and subjected to the same rule, whilst the nature of these branches of revenue are so different, as the amount of revenue they respectively furnish. And without entering upon a consideration of the necessary inconvenience that may attend the collection of the revenue in coin, from the two first mentioned sources, suffice it to say, that in regard to the collection of revenue derived from duty on imports, it is the deliberate opinion of your Memorialists, that at this point at least, the attempt to carry out the provisions of this Bill will be found wholly impracticable and physically impossible.

As the money which is by existing laws made receivable in payment of revenue, includes every description of foreign coin in gold and silver, and the fact that a very large proportion of gold coin existing here is of this character, requiring time, skill, and great care in weighing, examining and counting, and when it is considered that millions of dollars are collected at our Custom House within the brief space of a few days, during active periods of commerce, and the place of payment crowded by hundreds of importers pressing simultaneously for permits to land their merchandise, and seeking that expedition which the nature of their business and the requirements of commerce demand, it will be found altogether impracticable to carry out the provisions of the Act."

A faithful band of some six or seven hundred true hearted Whigs recently celebrated at Niblo's Saloon, the natal day of the glorious Henry of the West, and could the great statesman himself have been there, his noble heart must have beat responsive to the many sincere expressions of sentiment called forth, during the evening, from his admirers. Were my limits more ample, I might be permitted to give you a sketch of what was done and said on the occasion, but as it is, I will content myself with copying the following among the many toasts given in the course of this feast of reason and flow of soul."

"The regulation of the Currency by Congress.—By the re-employment of the Sub-Treasury, "in spite of all lamentation" and all experience, the party in power have again demonstrated their instinctive tendencies to the ruin of the country, and to their own consequent overthrow. "Coming events cast their shadows before." The scorpion is again turning his tail to his head. "Time—"Dirge."

"The Spirit of the Unchanged and Unchangeable Friends of Henry Clay.—We reiterate the language of fidelity and defiance: "Faithful to the faithful, even unto death." We are Henry Clay's Old Guard: "THE GUARD DIED, BUT NEVER SURRENDERED." (Napoleon's March.)

By Benjamin Offen. Henry Clay.—The tried but long neglected patriot. May the repentance of Americans atone for his repeated rejection, by calling him to preside over and prevent the ruin of his degraded country; but for which it will soon become the by-word and laughing-stock of all nations.

By Richard Carroll. Willie P. Mangum.—The illustrious son of the old North State: his name synonymous with honor, patriotism and truth. He has been faithful: we will be faithful to him.

By a Lady. The daughters of America send greeting to the living father of his country, welcoming the recurrence of the day that blessed mankind in giving them Henry Clay.

The new Steamer "Palmetto," built to ply between this City and Charleston, S. C. will start on her first trip on the 1st of May, under command of Capt. Rollins. She will leave New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, and Charleston on the 5th, 15th, and 25th.

The value of last weeks exports from New York to foreign countries is stated at \$705,825 00; imports \$450,000 00. Foreign vessels arrived 37. Emigrants 1304.

The Clipper Ship "Rainbow," Capt. Land, arrived on Thursday last, from Canton, in seventy-nine days—the shortest trip on record. The news she brings from the Celestial empire is of some interest. Hostility to foreigners had broken out afresh in Canton, and many Europeans, resident therein, were apprehensive of their safety. It can hardly be expected that, with the present hostility the Chinese about Canton continue to have against foreigners, peace with England can long be maintained. Amid their riots and disturbances, there must soon spring up ostensible causes for war. The Chinese are now impressed with a terrible dread of the power of England; and it is believed that a single Englishman might put to flight a whole army of Chinamen by merely raising his cane. In Ningpo, the crowds, it is

said, will look at an Englishman as if they expected, at any moment, musket balls might fly from all parts of his body like perceiving feathers. The "Rainbow" had on board letter bags from the U. S. Squadron in the China Seas. She also brought out the ratified Treaty between this Country and China.

Number of Deaths in the city last week 104: 52 men, 51 women, 50 boys, and 35 girls. Mayor Havemeyer—prudent soul! has urged upon the Common Council the necessity of immediately converting Castle Garden from a Saloon for the vending of Confectionery into a Fort for the protection of the City, in case the Britishers may mistake New York Bay for the mouth of the Columbia, and pitch their camp upon the island of Manhattan instead of that of Vancouver.—Commendable prudence, is it not?

Trinity Cathedral, in Broadway, some five years in building, and conceded to be the most magnificent religious structure in the United States, has at length received the finishing touch, and will be consecrated on the 21st prox., "Ascension Day." This ceremony, solemn and grand at all times, on this occasion will be most imposing, and will undoubtedly attract an immense auditory. The architecture of this superb edifice is of the purest Gothic order, and the freestone of which it is composed the most durable description. Its towering spire, its majestic walls, and projecting turrets wear that peculiar gloomy and sombre aspect, to my mind sobefitting a temple of religion, and which never fail recalling to memory the magnitude and appropriateness of the middle age school of Architecture. Trinity is looked upon as the parent stem of the Episcopal order in this country, and her munificence to the various branches that claim her parentage throughout the Union has been both liberal and ample. Still her corporation can abundantly afford to be generously disposed—boasting, as it may, of an exuberance of wealth, far surpassing that of any other religious association in the United States. The organ built for the Church is a most superb affair, and the Silver-toned eight bell chimes which have been placed in the tower will be a new and pleasing feature in New York Church music. The location of the building, is, however, the worst that could possibly have been selected. An edifice of its magnitude and splendor, should have been erected in an open square, somewhere in the upper part of the city, to be seen to advantage—and not in the very centre of the business part of the City, surrounded on every side by six story Cotton Warehouses, and blocked up, as it is already, with Sugar hogsheads and other mercantile commodities. Its proximity to Wall street may, notwithstanding, be the means of infusing a little Christian principle into the "bulls" and "bears" indigenous to that benighted region.

NEW YORK MARKETS. Cotton.—The market during the week has been excessively dull, and the few transactions made, were in favor of buyers. Operators anxiously await the next intelligence from Europe. Sales since my last, 5,000 bales, at the following quotations:

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price, and other details. Includes items like Upland & Florida, Mobile & N. O., Ordinary to good, Middling fair, Fully fair to good.

Private letters by the Unicorn represent the English market to have undergone no change since the last advices thence. At Liverpool, on the 18th, 3000 bales, American, had been taken on speculation, at previously quoted rates. The market generally was firm and healthy. At Havre, the following were the transactions in American descriptions, during the week previous to the sailing of the Steamer:

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price, and other details. Includes items like 3226 Bales New Orleans, 642 Mobile, 1687 Upland, 696 Mobile, to arrive.

6551 Bales. The imports during the same period, amt to 13,374 bales. Flour.—The supplies on hand at present, are unprecedentedly small. Genesee sells freely at \$5.37, and \$5.44; New Orleans (inspected) \$5 a \$5.25; the stock of Southern is also very small. Georgetown and Howard Street \$5.13; Brandywine, \$5.37; Corn Meal is selling at \$3.25 a \$3.37. The Canal in the interior, are now all navigable, and fresh supplies are coming forward. Export of Flour from let to 14th inst, 32,781 bbls.

GRAIN.—The sales for the past week have been comparatively light. Wheat ranges from \$1.10 to \$1.25. Rye 75 a 77 c. Northern Oats 43 a 45 c. Southern descriptions of Corn sell freely at 67 a 68 c. weight. Jersey 70 cents for Jersey. Export from let to 14th April: Corn, 5,453; Wheat, 58,721; Rye, 17,668 bushels.

Wool.—Sales of 20,000 lbs. American fleeces, at from 28 to 35 c., and 10,000 lbs. pulled at 25 c. The demand for Foreign has fallen off. Provisions.—Sales of Beef at \$5.50 a \$5.75 for Prime, and Mess at \$3.50 a \$3.65. An animated demand prevails for Pork—Prime sells at \$9.50, Mess \$11.00. Lard 64 a 7 c. Cheese is in good request. Butter inactive. Exports from let to 14th April: Beef, 1,475 bbls; Pork, 2,720 do.; Lard, 5,614 legs.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine command 56 a 56; North County Rosin 60 a 63 c. No change had taken place at Liverpool in the value of Tar.—The few small retail sales making, were fetching 16s. 6d. for Stockholm, and 18s. for Archangel. The inquiry for rough Turpentine was limited, but holders refused lower rates. Spirits were dull of sale, and in 2s. cheaper. Puncheons were nominally quoted at 31 a.

RICE.—Sales of 300 Tierces at \$4.54. Tobacco.—Sales yesterday of 25 casks Florida at 18 a 25 c., and at auction a lot of 120 hds. Havana brought 15 a 24 cents. Virginia (inferior) 1 a 3, cash; average \$1.63.

SUGAR.—A brisk demand prevails, and prices appear to be well sustained. Sales of 1,500 hds. New Orleans at 7 a 7 c.; 800 hds. Porto Rico, 64 a 8 c.; 100 St. Croix, 8 a 9 c.; 800 boxes Havana at 74 a 8.

POLITICAL JUGGLING. The magician's art consists in diverting the attention of the spectators whilst the wonderful metamorphoses are wrought.—Your eyes are guided to one point, while rings and coins are vanishing at another. The pick-pocket who seeks to lighten you of a watch, stumbles against you, seizes his prize, and apologizes for the accident. In the same way our political magicians contrive to effect their object unseen and almost unsuspected. They dazzle the eyes with the glittering tangle of a false and hollow professions—they deceive the popular ear with loud professions of love, and while our gaze is withdrawn, they seize upon the reins of power and batten on the Treasury. The orator points with one hand to our "manifest destiny," and the other is quietly inserted in the public purse—the vast audacity is delighted with rhapsodies on the "Democracy of numbers" and the "sovereign will of the people;" meanwhile the laws of a State have been trampled in the dust, and the constitution has received a deadly blow.—Richmond Republican.

MARINE RAILWAY. The Old North State, of the 11th inst. notices an improvement in Elizabeth city, as follows: "It gives me pleasure to state that the new rail way lately finished by our enterprising townsman, Capt. Timothy Hunter, to use his own words, works like 'a charm.' By this new arrangement two or three vessels can be brought up one at a time and placed upon the way. They are brought up by side ways, instead of head on. The John C. Calhoun, being the first, was taken up in fine style on Thursday morning."

THE PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following passage from Mr. CHITTENDEN'S Speech on the Oregon Question in the Senate, is as full of meaning as it is eloquent in expression:

It is a little more than two centuries since a feeble band, very few and very feeble, landed on the bleak shores of an unknown land. And what do we now behold? They have spread their empire across this broad continent, from sea to sea; they have overcome the wilderness and filled it with cities; from a few hundred of people they have already multiplied to twenty millions, and the child is born who will see that number swell'd to one hundred millions. And all this is done by the mere course of Nature. No art has been called in to urge her onward progress; the country has grown up with people, and as rapidly as one multiplies and spreads, the other holds out her supplies, and opens her rich resources. This is her inheritance. How proud ought it to make us feel! Why so impatient to get to day, what by the mere force of circumstances, by a destiny that cannot be controlled, will be yours to-morrow? Cannot we afford to be a little wiser, a little patient? We are going ahead upon a tide of prosperity, upon a sea of glory, with unequalled celerity and the speed of the wind.—Can we not be satisfied! Why must we be trying artificial means to get on still faster? This is the only way by which our onward progress can be successfully impeded. We are the greatest born of this continent. This continent is ours by a title indefeasible, irrevocable, irresistible.—I smile inwardly and exultingly at all petty European endeavors to check us, by establishing what they denominate a "balance of power." It provokes no feeling in my breast; I know it is natural; it rather provokes my pride. This republic is not seventy years old; as a nation it has not yet attained to the length of an individual life—it is justly and correctly spoken of as an "infant republic"—and yet we see it exciting the wonder and the jealousy and the diplomatic plots and schemes of the kingdoms of Europe.—What can they effect? What can Mons. Guizot's fine drawn policy of a "balance of power" or this Western continent accomplish in stopping the march of this advancing people? We are this day twenty millions of people; we shall soon be one hundred millions: where will he find his "balance" for this?

I was much amused the other day by reading a memorial of the Count de Vergennes addressed to the King of France. It accompanied a survey of the United States, and the memorial treats of the true basis for the future policy of the French Government towards us. This was written 60 years ago, just after the treaty of our independence in 1783; and the political and wise count there states to the king, his master, that there is a powerful and formidable tribe of Indians, called the Cherokees, who live in the gorge of the western mountains, and he recommends the King to cultivate friendship and alliance as a "barrier against the people of the United States"—mark that!—[much laughter]—"lest the people of the United States," says the worthy Count, "more ambitious than wise, should attempt to cross the heights of the Alleghany Mountains, and look even as far as the Mississippi itself!"

To check this overweening daring of an ambitious people, he recommends an alliance between the Crown of France and the powerful nation of the Cherokees! Here is Monsieur Guizot's "balance of power." In that day the Cherokees Indians were to be the counterweight in the French balance of power to keep us back from being so daring as to look even towards the Mississippi itself. Poor Count de Vergennes!—The day is coming when our posterity will look, with the same feelings of wonder, at our present anxiety and greediness to get the "whole of Oregon," just as if it would not be ours without any action of our own. Nothing can withhold us from our natural destiny; we cannot avoid it but by the grossest folly and wickedness. Nothing else can disappoint our hope or frustrate the designs of Nature and of Providence in our behalf. Let things alone. Take care of your Union; that is, all you have to look to. The shadow of your free institutions goes before you where ever you rather, let us say, the bright radiance of those institutions illuminates your path in every direction.

The people of other countries living under other systems of despotic rule, are solicitously volunteering to come under the shelter of your laws and the security of your protection. Without wrong or injury or violence, without a blow and without a wound, you may conquer more effectually than ever did the Roman legions. This, this, and not the sword, is your all-conquering power. It is the burning example of your liberty. This it is that carries hope into the breasts of the hopeless, and teaches the most depressed that here is happiness yet within their reach. You are yourselves the great living practical illustration of your own principles; you want no more. Why, then, so impatient to pluck that fruit which green to-day, to-morrow will fall full ripe into your hand!

I say not these things in any spirit of aggrandizement, or with any desire to have my country usurp its neighbor's right. No, sir; no. It is a part of the elements of our conquering character a part of the augury of our great career, that we shall be just to all; that we shall violate no right; that we shall do no injury; that we shall respect the weak, but submit to no injustice.—Take care of yourselves, preserve your sacred Union, and all the rest is certain as the course of Nature. For ourselves not merely, but for the common race of man, we hold the scepter of an empire such as never before was seen upon the earth. Do not, by precipitancy and a childish impetuosity, mar the fortune which nature and destiny hold out to you.

The Revenue Tariff, now before the House of Representatives, contains a most remarkable provision, that if, after this Tariff shall go into effect, there shall be a deficiency in the public revenue, a duty of TEN per cent. on TEA and COFFEE may be levied by proclamation of the President!

This provision shows very clearly that the authors of the bill distrust his ability to provide sufficient revenue for the wants of the country, although it professes to be strictly a revenue tariff! It shows also that, in the event of such deficiency, the articles which are selected to bear the additional burden are not those which are consumed by the rich, nor those which come in competition with American labor; but tea and coffee, articles of universal consumption, raised abroad exclusively, and which therefore must be imported if used at all. Thus, instead of giving our own people the benefit of the "incidental protection" to be derived from revenue duties, those articles are to be taxed which they do not raise, and for which, therefore, they must pay so much the higher price.

And rather than do this by law, the Democracy proposes to give to the President the power of taxing tea and coffee by proclamation! He cannot interfere with the established duties upon silks, trines, and other luxuries. They are fixed by law, and by law only can be changed. But the articles of universal consumption, those which every poor man needs throughout the Union, may be taxed ten per cent. by proclamation of the President! The whole bill is a fair illustration of the actual regard for the rights and interests of the people; by that party which claims to be par excellence Democratic.—Courier & Eng.

ASHEVILLE, APRIL 17.

Last week, the Spring session of the County and Superior Courts were held at the Court-house for Buncombe county. In the Superior Court, although a considerable amount of business was done, with that promptitude and despatch for which his Honor Judge Pearson is so distinguished, yet so far as we have heard, there were no cases of any great importance before that tribunal.

In the County Court there were some important matters of a local character acted upon, the most exciting of which was the Bridge case, which was argued with ability by Messrs. N. W. Woodfin and Candler, against the reception by the County Court of the New Bridge, near Mr. Wiley Jones' and by Messrs. Francis, Baxter, and Edney, in favor of its reception. When the arguments were closed, the court decided by a vote of 15 to 5, to receive from the builders the Bridge as a donation to the county, requiring the donors to enter into a bond and security to keep up the Bridge for six years; with which requisition they cheerfully and promptly complied. Our townsman, Mr. Smith, who has been opposing the erection and use of the Bridge, upon the ground that it conflicted with a Toll Bridge he owns on the river below, appealed from the decision of the County Court to the Superior Court, and upon the appeal a lengthy and learned argument was made before the Superior Court, by Messrs. N. W. Woodfin and Candler, sustaining the appeal, and by Messrs. Francis, Gaither, and Edney, in opposition to it. The Superior Court held that the action of the County Court upon the grounds of the necessity of such a bridge and highway, was final and decisive, and that an appeal could not be taken from their decision.—From that decision of the Superior Court, Mr. Smith appealed to the Supreme Court. The action of the County Court, the Judge decided, had so far legalized the building of the bridge, that the injunction heretofore granted, forbidding its use, was removed, and it is now, to all intents and purposes, one of the high ways of the county. During the existence of the injunction one of the Commissioners went on and so far finished the bridge as to render it passable, for which he was attached for contempt of Court, and fined twenty-five dollars; and for his acting under the sanction of legal advice, other and severer punishment would have been imposed upon him.

This has been a difficult and exciting question, and in its management was exhibited much talent and legal knowledge on both sides. We are glad, however, that it is so nearly settled, without intending to connect ourselves in any way with either side of the difficulty. We would rejoice at the adjustment of any question producing the excitement that this has.—Messenger.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A split among the Locos of the Old North State, has started a Leak! They have entered the field with two candidates for Governor—Shepard regular, and Leak independent.—The election is in August, when a general Leak out may be looked for.—Baltimore Patriot.

"Come rest in this bosom my own stricken deer," as the hungry hunter said when he shot a buck.

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 July. It is the design of the Preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education. Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States. TERMS OF TUITION. For English and Mathematical Studies, \$15 00 per Session. For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Languages, per Session, 20 00. The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong. Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge. The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics 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 Pupils will be taken as Boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

- REFERENCES. Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Gen. Moxe, Hon. Wm H. Haywood, Charles Hinton, Hon. R. M. Saunders, L. D. Henry, Rev. D. Lacy, Wm. F. Collins, Hon. John H. Bryan, James B. Shepard, Hon. John R. Daniel, H. W. Husted, Hon. Richard Hines, Ed. Yarbrough, Mr. E. P. Gales, Esq., J. M. L. Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1845.

To the Friends of the Insane.

THE Directors of the VIRGINIA EUNATIC ASYLUM, at Williamsburg, would inform the Public of the Southern States, that by a recent Law of the Legislature, they are empowered to receive Insane Patients, paying board, from other States.—This is the oldest Institution of the kind in the Union, having been founded by the Colonial Government in 1769; and is, from its location, best adapted for Southerners, being removed from the piercing cold of the North, and from the enervating heat of the South. Its curative capacity is of the highest order. Nine out of ten cases, recover, if received within the first six months of the disease. It is easy of access as Steamers daily stop at a Wharf, not far from the Asylum. The modern treatment, upon the non-restraint system, is in successful operation. The apartments admit of classification of Patients, according to their state of mind, and also a complete division of the classes of society. The fare is excellent, and the board \$4 per week. We have neat bed rooms, a Parlor tastefully furnished with Curtains, Carpet, Sofa, Centre-table, Ottomans, Mirrors, Books and a Piano; airy Verandas for Summer retreats; an extensive enclosure for evening rambles; a Carriage for morning and evening rides; a Reading Room, furnished with Books and Newspapers; and, moreover, various means of amusement. A Chaplain resides in the building, and preaches to the Patients every Sabbath. Letters of inquiry, should be directed to Dr. J. M. GALT, Physician, and Superintendent of the Eastern Asylum, Williamsburg, Virginia. March 12, 1846. 22-1011af

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.—If the Constitution of the United States is ever amended, we should like to get a small item squeezed into such amendment. It is this: "No person shall be eligible to a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives who fails to settle his Newspaper accounts, promptly, and any member who after his election shall be guilty of this misdemeanor, shall be sent home to his constituents till he learns better manners." We shall not labor to prove the justice of this proposition. Any one can see it at a glance. How can any one be faithful to the public who is faithless to his best friend—the Printer!—Independent.

FOR THE HAIR.

QUIRK'S Cassia Oil, for nourishing, promoting the growth and beautifying the Hair. This article is the invention of a practical Wig Maker and Hair Dresser, and may be relied on with confidence. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. April 15, 1846. 31

BACON, LARD AND HERRINGS.

20,000 Pounds North Carolina Bacon, and 3000 Pounds of Lard, 300 Barrels N. C. Cut HERRINGS, and 50 Half Barrels family Roe HERRINGS, No. 1. For sale, on old Market Street by B. B. BUFFALO, and BUFFALO & CHERRY. Raleigh, April 20, 1846. 33-1f

110 BALES COTTON.

First quality, (Peit Gulf), for sale by the Subscriber. Also, 300 Barrels Corn and 10 Barrels OLD APPLE BRANDY. Also a few BULLS, COWS and CALVES of the best breed in the United States—the Devon and Durham. Also, several good cheap work HORSES, among which are several fine Brood Mares. Terms—Cash, or Credit with undoubted security. SETH JONES. Potomac, near Raleigh, April 20, 1846. 33-3f

J. J. BIGGS

MERCHANT TAILOR, RALEIGH N. C. Is now receiving a general supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of nearly all kinds and qualities, which will be made up to order in the very best and latest style.

FANCY ARTICLES, HOSIERY, &c.

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS. A general supply of READY MADE CLOTHES, Both of his own and of Northern Manufacture.—Together with a complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings, &c. Arrangements having been made with an Importing House of NEW YORK, so that the above GOODS Can be sold to Merchant Tailors, and Merchants, at wholesale, about as low as they can buy them in New York, allowing for carriage, &c. April 15, 1846. 31-1f

Watches and Jewelry!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than 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 money returned. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place. Gold and Silver Chains, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low. G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 51 Wall St., late 20 corner Williams St., New York, (up stairs.) Feb 6, 1846. 12-3m

State of North Carolina—GRANVILLE

County. Court of Equity—March Term, 1846. Isabella Patton—Plaintiff against John Blackall, Horace L. Roberts, Thomas Alston, Bank of the State of North Carolina, Lewis Webb & Co, Bragg & Jones, F. & J. S. James, Boswell & Speer, Boswell & Smith, John D. Towns, Mason & Pope, and Paul, Mollan, & Co., Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Bragg & Jones, F. & J. S. James, Boswell & Speer, Boswell & Smith, John D. Towns, Mason & Pope, and Paul, Mollan & Co., are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the jurisdiction of the Court: It is therefore, on motion of the Plaintiff's counsel, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper printed and published at the seat of the Government of this State, for the said Bragg & Jones, F. & J. S. James, Boswell & Speer, Boswell & Smith, John D. Towns, Mason & Pope, and Paul, Mollan & Co. to appear at the Court, to be held here on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or else the said Bill will be taken as confessed by the party or parties failing so to do, and be heard ex parte as to said party or parties. Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1846. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E. [Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2]

State of North Carolina—ENGLAND

County. Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1846. Nancy Bradley and Sally Bradley, vs David Bradley, Ex'r of Jonathan Bradley, and Richard Bradley.

Bill of Injunction. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Bradley, one of the Defendants in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying the said Richard Bradley, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Tarborough, on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and be heard ex parte as to the said party or parties failing so to do, and be heard ex parte as to said party or parties. Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1846. KENNELM H. LEWIS, C. & M. E. [Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2]

State of North Carolina—ENGLAND

County. Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1846. Stephen Bradley and Polly his wife, Elizabeth Bradley, Nanna Bradley, Rosey Pope, Sarah Bradley, William Johnson and Sally his wife, William Etheridge, Campbell Denton and his wife Betsey, vs David Bradley, Ex'r of Jonathan Bradley, Richard Bradley, Joseph John Etheridge, James Etheridge, Lewis Etheridge, Lunford Pittman and Zilpha his wife, and Priscilla, wife of —, unknown.

Original Bill. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Richard Bradley, Joseph John Etheridge, James Etheridge, Lewis Etheridge, Lunford Pittman and Zilpha his wife, and Priscilla, wife of —, are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Tarborough, on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and be heard ex parte. Witness, Kenneth H. Lewis, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office in said County, the second Monday in March, 1846. KENNELM H. LEWIS, C. & M. E. March 17, 1846. 23 5w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—JANUARY

County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846. Thaddeus W. Whitley, Admr. vs The Heirs of William B. Allen, dec'd. Sci. Fa. to subject Real Estate. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hinton Vinson and wife Phoebe, John Vinson and wife Sally, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur; otherwise, judgment will be taken by default. Witness, Thomas Bagley, Clerk of our said Court, at Smithfield, the 27th day of March, 1846. THOS. BAGLEY, Clerk. [Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2]

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Certificates for twenty-three shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, standing in my name on the books of said Bank, have been lost; and application will be made to said Company, that new Certificates for said shares of stock may be issued to me, in conformity with the by-laws of said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, in such cases made and provided. MARY P. HARRISS. 14—caw3m Feb. 10, 1846.

State of North Carolina—WAKE COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846. Rebecca Bufalo vs. Kimbrough Brown and wife Sally, John Davis and wife Mary, and others. Petition for Dower. This case, coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Kimbrough Brown, and wife Sally, John Davis, and wife Mary, Jeremiah Lassiter, and wife Riney, and James Bufalo, are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, successively, for the said non-resident Defendants, to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to answer, or demur to said Petition; or otherwise, the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment taken pro confesso. Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Raleigh, the 31st Monday in February, A. D. 1846. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C. C. C. March, 1846. [Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2] 23-6w

Stop the Rascal!

ON Friday last, that notorious scoundrel, JAMES BYRAN, stole from my field a dark BAY MARE, and made off with her in broad daylight. Said Mare is blind of one eye, has a wart inside of her mouth, is about 7 years old, and has the marks of gear upon her. The said BYRAN is lurking in some of the lower Counties (probably Pitt.) where he has recently been detected in some of his villainy. Prior to leaving my neighborhood, he forged a Note on me, and shaved it off in Raleigh. BYRAN is one of the most accomplished scoundrels living, and will prove a dangerous visitor in any Community. The public, therefore, are interested in bringing him to justice. I will pay the reward of \$100 for the apprehension of BYRAN, and the recovery of my Mare; and the Sheriff of Wake has already offered a reward of Fifteen Dollars for him, he having broke Jail last Winter. JOHN STUART. Wake County, April 14, 1846. 31-1f

EAGLE HOTEL

NO. 137 1/2 WEST MAIN ST., RICHMOND VA. MRS. WM. C. CRUMP, (formerly Mrs. CARROLL) of Raleigh, N. C. having taken the above Establishment, and furnished it, in a neat and comfortable style, for the accommodation of Boarders, by the day, month or year, and transient visitors, respectfully solicits a liberal share of patronage from her friends and acquaintances, and the Public generally. Richmond, Va., March 1, 1846. 21-3m