

COMMUNICATION

Mr. Editor: It is really amusing to notice the grandiloquent manner in which the Editor of the Standard speaks of his darling Cherub, the "Clique" candidate for Governor.

I have been reading the Standard more attentively since his fulminations against Mr. Leak, than ever before, and I have been led to think, from the specimens of the factionalism that contains, that it is the funniest sheet ever published.

But why is he so "all-fired hot" for Mr. Shepard? Is it not from a fellow feeling? Is it not because they are both neophytes, as Mr. Benton calls them, and literary characters; and because Mr. Shepard was brought forth under his auspices, and by his agency?

But the Standard gravely asserts that Gov. Graham is afraid to meet Mr. Shepard? Afraid of what? Of his scorching appeals, or the revolving pistols, which I understand he carries about with him, as he did just before he became the "talented young Senator from Wake"?

"Who does the best lie circumstance allows, Does well, acts nobly—Angels could no more." EDWARD BRACE.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1, 1846. A respected correspondent addresses the Editors of this paper the following "hint," which cannot be better rendered to our readers than in his own language:

"The Editor of the 'Union' claims the final action of Congress upon the question of notice as a triumph of the Administration. He had labored hard to induce the House to pass a naked notice; but the House having modified the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in such a way as to rebuke the extreme ultra ground taken by the President and the Executive organ, the Editor, seeing that it was impossible to obtain a naked notice, 'Victory!' and profaning himself satisfied with the resolution of the House, directed his efforts to prevent further modification of the resolution in the Senate.

"Never was an Administration more signally defeated and rebuked; and yet the organ is still crying 'Victory! Victory!' This bald hypocrisy ought to be exposed, and the idea constantly and vigorously impressed upon the country that the Whig party, aided by the conservative Democrats, have, by thus defeating the Administration, probably saved the nation from war.

A poor, starving, solitary rat walked over the floor of a broken bank at midnight, and remarked in deep despondency: 'I feel like one who treads there.' 'Some bankrupt had desecrated it.'

[BY REQUEST.]

Mr. Editor: In your Saturday's paper, I see you have copied an article from a correspondent of the Raleigh Independent, signed "A," which comments upon my estimates of the proposed connecting links of Rail Road through North Carolina.

I am pleased to see a disposition manifested to discuss the subject; truth will suffer nothing by investigation. I therefore hold myself ready, "in lance in rest," to meet any courteous Sir Knight in the field of discussion, on the subject of Internal Improvement; and, whilst the motto engraved upon our shields shall be Truth and Candor, we may tilt at each other, and possibly awaken "Old Rip" to deeds of usefulness, if not daring.

The next fatal error was the ruinous investment of large sums of money for a Rail Road leading from our seat of government, Raleigh, to the town of a neighboring State; the design of which was to take from our own markets the produce of the State, and fix forever the vassalage of our citizens to the State of Virginia.

Another unfortunate error committed, was the construction of cheap Rail Roads. The iron put upon them was so thin that they do not admit of heavy transportation, without serious injury to the Roads; consequently they require to be relaid with new iron of a more substantial form.

"A" attacked my estimates of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Camden. I hope he has not been actuated by a disposition to distort facts; yet the inference might fairly be drawn. He set down the distance from Raleigh to Fayetteville at 50 miles, and invokes the aid of a "practical man" to assist him in constructing a Rail Road between the two places for \$400,000.

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Now, I would suppose that no "practical man," acquainted in the least with the science of Engineering, would so veridically as to run a Road so as to cross a large river, such as the Cape Fear, three times; but he would deflect to the right or left, and select some more favorable line.

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Now multiply this sum by 60 miles, and you have the sum of \$1,153,943 80—and if the actual cost varies from this sum, I have no practice or experience if it is not found to be more, rather than less. And if "A" will take the trouble to travel over the country, if he has any "practice or experience" he will agree with me.

As regards the cost of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and the Wilmington Road, I can see no bearing they have upon the estimate of the cost of a connecting link, except to sustain my estimates of the cost of a Road through a hilly country. If I mistake not, the Raleigh and Gaston

Road was originally estimated at \$600,000; but it cost over \$1,500,000. If I am mistaken, it would be obliged to me, to set me right. To aid him in the comparison of cost, I here append the estimated and the actual cost of the Wilmington Road, in opposite columns.

Table with 3 columns: Estimated, Actual, and Description of road items like Excavation and embankments, Superstructure, rails, etc.

Which, for a little over 161 1/2 miles, gives a cost of about \$7,200 per mile.

The Raleigh and Gaston Road of 84 miles in length, at a cost of \$1,500,000, would be equal to \$17,847 per mile. And these Roads were constructed with iron of nearly the same weight; if there is any difference, the plate rail of the Wilmington Road is the heaviest.

And now that we have gotten through this comparison of costs, I would ask "A" to take a map, and let us take a glance at the face of the country from Fayetteville to Camden, S. C., in a direct line. Leaving Fayetteville, we cross Ellis Creek, Beaver Creek, Little Rockfish, two branches of Big Rockfish, three of the Raft Swamp, two of Lumber River, one of Shoe Heel, two of Leith, two of Gum Swamp, two of Beaver Dam Creek, one of Three Creeks, Great Peedee River, four branches of Cedar Creek, two of Black Creek, two of Lynch's Creek, one of another Black Creek, and two of Big Pine Tree—making, in all, 31 streams through the hill country, where they make deep indentations.

And now I would suggest a few questions to "A" for further discussion. First, suppose the citizens of Fayetteville should so far forget their own interest as to league with the citizens of Raleigh to destroy the Wilmington Rail Road, and break down the Town of Wilmington, what equivalent is it proposed to offer? How much of the Lumber, Timber and Naval Stores about which he talks so eloquently, will be carried on the Metropolitan Rail Road? And what price does he propose to pay the citizens of Guilford, Robeson and Sampson, and other counties adjacent to the Cape Fear in Raleigh, for these important articles of the trade of our State?

HONORABLE SENTIMENTS. In the Senate, when the President's Message to the House of Representatives, refusing the call of the House, for information as to the items of expenditure of the secret service fund, was spoken of, Mr. Westcott of Florida, said:

"I deem it my duty to say, that the imputations made against the late President and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts in reference to the use of this fund improperly, whilst the latter was Secretary of State, are slanders of the wildest and most pitiful character. Sir, said Mr. W. I will not as a Senator, by any vote of mine, permit any such flagrant scandal against any high Executive officer of my country, of any political party, and especially against a citizen who stands as high before the world as does the Senator assailed, and of whose reputation and fame abroad (as I am to him in political opinion on almost every subject of party contest) I, as an American feel proud—I say I will not consent that such a scandal shall be the foundation of a call upon the President, or any action whatever of this chamber."

GEN. CAMERON.—We find the following pithy note in a late Union:

To the Editor of the Union—Sir: Not a word of what is attributed by your reporter to me, in yesterday's debate, on printing the Patent Office report, was said by me, and all that I did say has been omitted. I learn that what is said at my desk cannot be heard in the reporters' gallery—I would have spoken, and have no objection to be reported—but I will thank them not to make a speech for me. I am very proud of the farms of my State, and I am mortified at being made to say that "the wonderful improvements in Agriculture in Pennsylvania have resulted from the Patent Office." I did not say so. They are the result of the combined industry and intelligence of the men who hold their own ploughs and drive their own horses—who labor by day and read at night. Very respectfully, SIMON CAMERON.

The Milledgeville (Georgia) Journal says:—"Some of our citizens were very much surprised a few days ago, to learn that a large cotton manufacturing company was about commencing operations in our town. They were still further surprised, and thought it a joke, when they were told that the company (composed of our citizens) had purchased lands and houses, and had contracted to have erected the manufacturing building itself, so possession had the whole affair been managed by those so concerned in the enterprise. They soon learned, though, that there was no joke at all about it; that the company was really formed; and that those interested in it had gone to work with means in abundance for all their purposes. The manufactory is to be a steam one. The capital the company intend commencing with is \$50,000."

TEXAS AS IT WAS.—The following anecdote is related to the New Orleans Tropic. It would appear that twenty years ago, Texas was anything but a land flowing with milk and honey. Two travellers at the period above mentioned stopped at a log cabin and asked if they could be accommodated for the night. "Rather a poor chance," was the answer, "but light and soe." "Come in and welcome." "Have you any corn for our horses?" "Not an ear." "Any fodder?" "Hav'n't seen a blade for three months past." "Anything to drink?" "No. Nothing, not even whisky." "Can we get a piece of corn bread?" "Sorry you can't—out of corn meal, and no mill within twenty miles." "Give us a glass of milk, if you will." "Bless your soul, Mr. the cows are all wild and no chance to catch 'em, and nobody to milk 'em." "In the name of God, how do you do?" "Tolerable, I thank you, sir, how do you do yourself?"

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The following is a synopsis of the bill to establish the Smithsonian Institution, which has passed the House of Representatives.

Sec. 1. Provides that the President, the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Chief Justice, Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the Mayor of Washington, with such other persons as they may elect honorary members, shall be constituted an establishment by the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," and to have perpetual succession.

Sec. 2. The principal of the bequest (\$515,100) is loaned in perpetuity to the United States, at six per cent, from 1st of September 1838; and the interest which has already accrued (\$242,129) is appropriated to the erection of buildings and other expenses.

Sec. 3. The business to be conducted by a Board of Regents, to be composed of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, the Mayor of Washington, three Senators, and three Representatives, with six other persons, two of whom shall be members of the National Institute in the city of Washington, and the other four to be residents of the States. The Regents to appoint one of their number as Chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer; also a Secretary and other necessary officers.

Sec. 4. A site to be selected by the Regents for the necessary buildings; which site may be taken out of the public grounds lying between the Patent Office and Seventh Street, if the President and the Heads of Executive Departments assent to such selection; if not, then to be taken from any other public grounds within the city.

Sec. 5. Provides for the erection of the buildings, in which accommodation is to be made for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet—a chemical laboratory; library, gallery of arts, and necessary lecture rooms—such buildings, if on the Patent Office square, may so connect with the Patent Office building as to form, in appearance, a wing to that building.

Sec. 6. All objects of art, and of curious research, all objects of natural history, plants, geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging or to belong to the United States, which may be in the City of Washington, to be delivered up to the Institution, and the books, manuscripts, minerals, cabinet, &c. of Mr. Smithsonian to be also delivered up and deposited in the building.

Sec. 7. The secretary to be the librarian and keeper of the museum, and to employ assistants.

Sec. 8. From the interest of the fund, an appropriation, not exceeding an average of 25,000 dollars annually, is made for the gradual formation of a library, to be composed of works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

Sec. 9. Any accurate interest, not herein appropriated or required for the purposes specified in the act, may be disposed of as the Regents may deem best for the promotion of the purposes of the testator.

Sec. 10. Reserves to Congress the right of altering, amending, adding to, or repealing any of the provisions of the act.

TESTIMONY AS TO OREGON.

At the St. George's dinner, a few days since, the British Consul, resident in New York, A. Barclay, Esq., terminated an able speech with the following remarkable statement as to the value of Oregon:

"All of Oregon is not worth half the loss which the apprehension of war respecting it has already produced. Were I not afraid of becoming tedious, I might, from personal experience, give you some idea of the value—or the valuelessness, if I may use that word—of the country beyond Lake Huron. [Goon.] Then you must pardon the appearance of egotism. Gentlemen, it was my honorable task, after five years of exposed service about the upper great lakes and above them, to superintend the establishment of the new mark talked of 49th parallel of north latitude, at the Lake of the Woods, in the year 1825, and there to erect a monument. I tell you, as a fact, that for a distance of one thousand miles before I reached that point—though I visited numerous posts and forts, as they are called, of the fur traders, between the months of May and October, which are the most favorable to vegetation—I never could obtain one single vegetable—a potato, carrot, turnip, or even a salad—to check the stringent thirst which our salted meat produced, or to allay apprehensions of scurvy. I leave it for you to imagine what luxuries are to be expected by going further.

PUNNING.

We find in the Southern Planter the following communication containing a large number of what may be called agricultural puns.

"Why is a gardener the greatest man in the world? Because he has more business on earth and generally chooses the best ground for his reasons. With a wisdom of a sage he commands his own time, and he has no cause to rue the day that made him master of the mint. He frequently handles penny royal and raises his celebrity every year, and it is an unprofitable investment that does not annually produce him a plum.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE ORNAMENT FOR SALE AT THE AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE OF N. B. HUGHES. IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE. BY VIRTUE OF A Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Nash, made in the case Bennett Perry et al. ex. part, ordering the sale of the Real Estate of the late HARRY PERRY, dec'd. for Partition amongst his Heirs-at-law, I shall sell on the premises, on Monday, the 25th day of May next, the following:

TRACT OF LAND, Lying in the County of Halifax, on the North side of Fishing Creek, containing about thirteen hundred Acres, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Johnson, Samuel L. Arrington and James Carter Nicholson. Also, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May next, I shall sell on the premises, one other

TRACT OF LAND, Lying in the County of Nash, known as the Reddy Point Plantation—containing about five hundred Acres, adjoining the lands of Willie Powell, and others.

Bonds with good and able sureties, payable in two equal instalments at twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

THE AGO-Biography of Edward Gibbon, Esq., illustrated from his letters with occasional notes and narratives. By John Lord Sheffield. Complete in one Volume, 12 Mo. This day received by H. D. TURNER. At the N. C. Book Store. April 24. Pp. \$6 20-18

30 DOZEN assorted seeds, received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. May 3, 1846.

Land for Sale.

I AM authorized by the Owners, to sell a Lot of Woodland in the North Eastern suburbs of the City, adjacent to the lands of Messrs. Horke and K. Jones, containing nine and a half Acres, known as Lot No. 8. And shall proceed to sell the same at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in this County Court, on the 18th of May next, (being Monday of the County Court.) For Cash, or Note negotiable at either of the Banks.

CHAR. MANLY, 33-18 Raleigh, April 23, 1846.

Ice, Ice.

OUR Ice Houses will be opened on the first day of May, and we would say to those who wish to engage Ice by the Season, to send in their names, Quantities to suit purchasers, will be furnished at all times during the Summer, and all orders attended to.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. April 15, 1846.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, comprising nearly every thing usually kept either in a Dry Goods Store or Family Grocery; which having been bought under his own inspection, he feels confident that he can sell as low as any regular house in the place.

Among other things, he has a first rate article of Sugar-house Syrup, Pine Apple Cheese, Maylar's best Virginia Scotch Snuff, also, Mrs. Miller's Scotch Syrup, Powdered Sugar, Loaf & Crushed Sugar, &c. Ladies fine dress and walking Shoes, Misses Shoes, &c. Madras, Cambric, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Drilling; Paisanos and Parasols, &c. &c. bleached and unbleached Domestic, Canvas, Packing, Calico, of all qualities; Nankens, Tweeds, Cloth, Brown Linen, Colored Cambric, Red Tickings, &c.

His Goods will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. S. M. WHITAKER. Raleigh, May 1, 1846.

1846. Medicines. 1846.

P. F. PESCAD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GENUINE

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c. Is now receiving his Spring supply of articles, which have all been selected in the Northern Cities with great care.

Every article I guarantee to be of the best quality, and hold myself obliged, not to be undersold by my Competitors in this place, or Fayetteville.

Physicians and Dealers are respectfully and particularly invited to examine my stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to offer great inducements. In my selection of the present stock of goods, the Ladies were not forgotten, and in the list below, may be found enumerated many choice articles, which were purchased expressly for them:

- Jamaica Ginger, Cloves, Orris root, Fly stone, London Calomel, Nutmegs, Superior Spanish Indigo, Flake manna, Mace, Julube paste, White wax, Alum, Quilla, cinnamon bark, London blue mass, Alcohol, China Quilla silver, Castor oil, Rotten stone, Gypsum, Cream tartar, Castor oil, Indigo, Phosphate of Ammonia, Hyd: Potash, Veratrum, Iodine, Iron, Straylina, Patent Lin, Pearl sago, Turkey Rhubarb, Pure morphia, Lure Caustic, Iodine mixture, Sal tartar, Marshm. mineral, Acetic acid, proto carb: iron, Sulph: Potash, White precipitate, Piperine, Soda powders, Tapers, Peter's pills, Beckwith's pills, Brandreth's pills, Tapeworm, Smith's Pills, Matieles, Scotch snuff, Fancy soap, Tanner's oil, Linseed oil, White lead, Paris green, Superior Olive oil, Genuine German cologne, Lubin's genuine extract, Russell's Perfumery, Bear's oil, Preston salts, Hair brushes, Pomatum, Hair dye, Tooth brushes, Flesh brushes, Powderpuffs, Flesh powder, Pink saucers, Potash, London mustard, Cochineal, Surgical Instruments, &c.

RALEIGH

Livery Stable.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for the liberal encouragement received at his Establishment during the past year, respectfully informs the public, that he has added to his Stock a number of fine Horses, and additional Carriages, substantial, comfortable and genteel, and will be prepared, at the shortest notice, to furnish Passengers with conveyances to, or from, any part of the State. Also, Carriages furnished, with careful drivers, to convey individuals or families to Evening parties, or for visiting calls. Horses will be kept by the day, week, month or year, at prices to suit the times.

J. G. M. BUFFALO, at all times, good accommodation, and fine Lows, December 22, 1845.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—JUNIOR

County Court of Pines and Quarter Sessions Term, 1846. Thaddeus W. Whitley, Adm'r.

The Heirs of William B. Allen, dec'd. St. Pa. to subject Real Estate. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Hinton Vinson and wife Phereby, J. 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, notice of this Court, to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Court house in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday after next, then and there to be given, or deemed otherwise, judgment will be taken by default.

Witness, Thomas Bagley, Clerk of said Court at Smithfield, the 27th day of March, 1846. THOS. BAGLEY, Clerk. [Pri Adv. \$5 62 1/2]

State of North Carolina.—Wake County Court of Pines and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846. Rebecca Bufalo

Kimbrogh Brown and wife Sally, John Davis and wife Mary, and others. Petition for Dower.

This case, coming on to be heard, and appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Kimbrogh Brown, and wife Sally, John Davis, and wife Mary, Jeremiah Lassiter, and wife Riney, and James G. Bisco, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notice of this Court, 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 be given, or deemed otherwise, judgment will be taken by default.

Witness, James T. Marriot, Clerk of said Court at Office in Raleigh, the 31st Monday in February, A. D. 1846. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C. C. C. March, 1846. [Pri Adv. \$5 62 1/2]

Stop the Rascal!

ON Friday last, that notorious scoundrel, J. MARE, made off from my field a dark Bay Mare, and stole off with her in broad day light. Said Mare is blind of one eye, has a wart in his mouth, is about 7 years old, and has the usual gear upon her.

The said B. MARE is lurking in some of the low Counties (probably Pits.) 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.

B. MARE is one of the most accomplished scoundrels living, and will prove a dangerous visitor in my Community. The public, therefore, are interested in bringing him to justice. I will pay a liberal reward for the apprehension of B. MARE, and the recovery of my Mare; and the Sheriff of Wake has already offered a reward of Fifteen Dollars for him, he has broke Jail last Winter.

JOHN STUART, Wake County, April 14, 1846. 31-16

Was Taken Up.

AND committed to the Jail of Franklin County, on the 5th day of March last, a runaway Slave, by the name of HENRY. Said Negro is of color black, about common size, and in his neighborhood of thirty-five years old. The said Negro has belonged to JOSEPH J. WILLIAMS, of this County, and it was believed he was still the property of said Williams; but it is now said, belongs to some man in Wilcox County, Alabama whose name is unknown.

The owner is requested to come forward, upon property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs. JOHN BARNES, Jailor. Franklin County, April 10, 1846. 30-6a

State of North Carolina.—GRANVILLE

County Court of Equity—March Term, 1846. Isabella Pagon—Plaintiff

John Blackwell, Horace C. Rolands, Thomas Alden, Bank of the State of North Carolina, Lewis Wall & Co., Bragg & Jones, F. & J. S. James, Rowell & Spear, Boswell & Smith, John D. Towns, Mason & Pope, and Paul, Mollan, & Co., Deft's.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Bragg & Jones, F. & J. S. James, Rowell & Spear, Boswell & Smith, John D. Towns, Mason & Pope, and Paul, Mollan & Co., are non-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, Rowell & Spear, 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 confessed by the party or parties failing to do so, and published in due form as to said party or parties.

Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1846. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. E. C. [Pri Adv. \$5 62 1/2]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—COUNTY

OF GRANVILLE—SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, March Term, A. D. 1846. Mary W. Green, et al.

Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Green, is not an inhabitant of this State, and the process cannot be personally served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, commanding the said Joseph Green, to appear at the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the said County of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, or answer the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, BENJAMIN C. COOKE, C. E. C. Oxford, N. C., April 23, 1846. [Pri Adv. \$10.] 31-2a

HARRIS' HOTEL,

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the late BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the North end of the Court House, in the Town of Concord, and has fitted it up in a fashionable and comfortable style as a HOUSE for the accommodation of the public. His house has been thoroughly repaired—his rooms enlarged and conveniently arranged, and his furniture entirely new. His Hostler is not surpassed by any in the State. He fosters himself that from his long experience in the business, he is able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All persons are invited to call and judge for themselves.

RIAH P. HARRIS, Concord, N. C., May 13, 1846. 40-

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Old Continental, or the Price of Liberty. By Hon. James K. Paulding. Author of the "Dutchman's Fireside." This day received by H. D. TURNER. N. C. Book Store.

NEW BACON AND LARD, for sale FLOUR, also, of superior quality, in bulk barrels. WILL. PECK. Raleigh, April 6, 1846. 23