

THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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NO. 48.

RALEIGH REGISTER. RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, September 1, 1846.

* FALKLAND shall appear on Friday. We hope he will continue to favor us with his contributions.

GOVERNOR'S VOTE.

We are still without full returns of the vote for Governor. In the Counties heard from, GRAHAM has received 40,021 votes, and SHEPARD 31,754. Gov. G.'s present majority is 8,267.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates from this City, to the Convention, to be held at Cheraw, S. C. on Monday, the 14th inst. viz: William Boylan, David W. Stone, Weston R. Gales, E. P. Gales, Col. Edw. Yarborough and Wesley Hollister.

GREAT FRESHET.

On Thursday and Friday last, there was the highest Freshet in the Cape Fear since the winter of 1840. Great damage has no doubt been done to Mills and other property, and a general destruction to all River Crops. This destroys the second and third plantings of Corn this year.

ROBBERY ON THE RAIL ROAD.

Messrs. A. LYNN, of Tusculum, Ala.; E. W. THOMPSON, of Hayneville, Ala.; G. MILLER, of St. Marks, Fla.; A. R. MONTGOMERY, of Columbia, S. C.; and James TAYLOR, of New York, have published a card in the Charleston papers, stating that on the 13th inst., while travelling over the Wilmington Rail Road, their trunks were opened by false keys, and a number of articles of clothing, &c. taken therefrom. The object of the robbers appears to have been to obtain money, but in this they were disappointed. It is supposed the robbery was committed near Weldon. This should serve as an inducement to Rail Road travellers to be on their guard, and it should also cause the conductors and other officers employed by our Rail Road Companies to keep a vigilant watch upon the baggage cars, allowing no one to enter them, unless attended by a responsible officer.

THE TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY.

This is the title of a pocket pamphlet of 32 pages, which has been issued during the past month by Mr. D. K. MASON, the energetic proprietor of the Franklin House, 105, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. It has been prepared expressly for those who patronize this well kept hotel, and contains a fund of useful information respecting the various lines of travel in all parts of the Union. No traveller should be without a copy of the Directory, and the surest way of procuring it—and at the same time insuring one's comfort and convenience when visiting Philadelphia—is to put up at the Franklin House.

"SHOOT THE DESERTER."

The "North State Whig" publishes the following extraordinary Letter written by Mr. CLARK, the Representative in Congress from that District to one of his constituents:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 25, 1846.

Dear Sir—Haywood has this day resigned his seat in the Senate. He was opposed to a repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and rather than vote for the Tariff Bill now before the Senate, he preferred to resign. The City is full of rumors, deeply affecting his integrity. The democracy of your county ought to meet forthwith, and denounce him as a traitor and turn him in to the law.

In haste,

Yours, very respectfully,

HENRY S. CLARK.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Full returns of the recent election for members of the Legislature have been received at the office of the Secretary of State, and parties in the next Legislature are divided as follows: In the Senate, the Whigs have 26 members and the Locos 12; in the House of Representatives, the Whigs have 64 and the Locos 36 members—giving the Whigs a majority on joint ballot of forty two. Last year the Whigs had a majority of thirty two on joint ballot.

A LEARNED PEDLAR.

Some years ago, a gentleman who had been appointed professor in the department of Oriental Literature in one of our Colleges, went out to Asia to perfect himself in the necessary learning for his new duties. Not finding all the teaching which he desired, he came back to Germany, hoping among the savans of that intellectual Country to find some one with whom he could complete his studies. There he was told that the most learned man in that department was a Jew, who had been for several years in America. The professor returned, and after applying to the Rabbi at Boston, finally touched on the object of his pursuit, when, to his great surprise, it was the very Jew who had been during all his absence, peddling jewelry and trinkets in the professor's own College yard. The pedlar proved to be really possessed of the learning which had been attributed to him, and since the discovery, the young professor has been pursuing his studies under the learned pedlar's tuition, with much satisfaction.

Q. The New York Correspondent of the "National Intelligencer" furnishes to that paper a rather curious piece of political history. He shows, by reference to names and dates, that the Tammany Society, a political organization wielding a tremendous influence in New York, and now arrayed on the Locofoco side of the house, was originally instituted by the Federalists, and was long under the control of that party, while organized under that now discarded appellation.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.

Judge Kennedy, of the United States Supreme Court, died last night.

New Orleans, August 21.

The mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston. Can there be any need of urging upon public attention the necessity of building the railroad between Raleigh and Columbia?—Piscataway.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

As a curious exhibition, under the title we have placed at the head of this article, we call the attention of our readers to a Resolution, passed by the "Democracy of Gaston and its vicinity," on the 6th of August. It is in these words:

"Resolved, That it was with mortification and regret, deep and unaffected, we heard of the desertion of William H. Haywood, Jr., in the hour of the great peril, and when it was not certain but that the result of the great Tariff contest was dependent upon his conduct; and we regard it a shameful dereliction of duty, deserving our unqualified censure and severest judgment, and we esteem such sickly sentimentality and delicate conscientiousness, by which it is assigned (Quere—alleged)—to the fact, that he was governor, unsuited in all public men for great and moving trials, and underserving the reliance of a pure and just people engaged in the reformation of great national errors."

Now, in the latter part of this resolve, we have a certain thing spoken of, and a certain assertion made concerning it. Let us consider the subject, and what is asserted of it. The subject is "delicate conscientiousness." What is conscientiousness? Dr. JOHNSON defines it to be, "exactness of justice, tenderness of conscience." We shall assume, in the exuberance of our charity, that the Gaston Democracy did not mean to condemn "exactness of justice," and take it for granted, that they referred to "tenderness of conscience," rejecting the epithet, "delicate," as what the Rhetoricians call a pleasantry, none ever heard of a tenderness that was either tough or coarse. The subject, then, was "tenderness of conscience." What say the "Gaston and vicinity Democracy" concerning it? Why, that it is "unsuited in all public men, for great and moving trials." It is not unsuited in all men, but only in public men, and not in them at all times. Tenderness of conscience is a good thing, or, at least, tolerable, as a companion for private men—and may, without just offence to "Gaston and vicinity," regulate their conduct in all their transactions, and even in public men, it is well enough on ordinary occasions—in those small matters, which little affect the welfare of the country, which do not greatly involve public credit or private enterprise. But, in cases of emergency, when vast results, for good or evil, are to be expected from the action of public men, or, in the elegant and exactly descriptive language of the Resolution, "for great and moving trials," oh! how unsuitable is tenderness of conscience! Then conscience, in a public man, is an abettor of treason—a blind guide, a pestilent and dangerous associate—that is, if the said conscience has that most horrid quality of being tender—for no objection is taken, let our readers remark, to a good, India-rubber conscience, that will stretch well, or to a whittler article, that will stand rough rubbing and still be as serviceable as ever—or to a veritable granite specimen of the genus, which can be trampled upon by a party Walker, and remain just ready for a similar trampling again. Oh! no, to such consciences, "Gaston and vicinity" take no exception! They are quite allowable, and, indeed, very useful, in their way, on "great and moving trials," but the Gaston Democracy detest, abhor and denounce the conscience of a public man, the instant it loses the true India-rubber, whittler and granite quality, and shows signs of becoming tender.

But the Resolution also declares such tenderness of conscience to be "underserving the reliance of a pure and just people, engaged in the reformation of great National errors." Well, then, "Gaston and vicinity"? "A pure and just people" cannot rely on tenderness of conscience in a public agent, that is, if they are reforming "great National errors." In general, they may rely on a tender conscience, for instance, when they are reforming small errors, but so soon as reformation applies itself to great matters, it must repudiate, not conscience *per se*, but all tenderness of conscience; then, nothing will serve the turn but the genuine, tough, hard-stretching article, that is to say, what plain people, in private life, consider no conscience at all.

We wish the worthy "Gaston and vicinity" Democrats would just point out, when and how a just and pure people can have any thing to do, the doing of which will be defeated or impeded by a tender conscience. Are purity and justice opposed to conscience, to tenderness of conscience—to even the most delicate tenderness of conscience? Let it be noted, by the way, that it is only a "pure and just" people, who demand in their public servants a "tough" conscience—a people impure and unjust may rely on a tender one! And this is the doctrine of the Democracy of "Gaston and its vicinity"! Is it the doctrine of the whole Democracy of the State? Are the tasks assigned by Democracy to its public agents, such that a man of tender conscience cannot perform them?

We have a curiosity to know how the "Gaston and vicinity" folk would, with their views, provide for the discharge of the public business. A man of tender conscience is the person to be trusted in ordinary cases; but in "great and moving trials" he becomes unreliable, and one is needed whose conscience is made of "sterner stuff." But the very same man cannot conveniently have two consciences, nor can his one conscience change at will, from tough to tender, or from tender to tough. What, then, is to be done? We can conceive no plan but this—Have two sets of public men; let those who have tenderness about the region of conscience, represent the people—the "pure and just people," on all ordinary occasions; but when one of the "great and moving trials" comes, more off that set and more on the reliable worthies, whose consciences are fortified by a covering of buffaloe skin, lined with whittler and garnished with slabs of granite or plates of brass.

But the application which "Gaston and vicinity" make of their doctrine is the best exposition of their meaning. A Bill is proposed which Mr. Haywood is convinced is unjust and unpatriotic in principle, and he refuses to vote for it because of this conviction. For the Resolution assumes the reasons assigned for his conduct to be the true ones. And thereupon "Gaston and vicinity" aver, that a man who will not vote for such a Bill—a Bill, bad in principle, bad in its effects, bad every way—shows a "delicate conscientiousness," or tenderness of conscience, unsuited to him as a public man—underserving the confidence

of a pure and just people, and (appealing to think of) deserving the "unqualified censure and severest judgment" of the enlightened, and patriotic, and populous "Gaston and vicinity"!

But, will the people of North Carolina either adopt the doctrine, or sanction its application? We opine not. It is not North Carolina doctrine. The Old North State does not understand how, under any circumstances, a conflict can arise between purity and principle—between justice and conscience, and she neither demands nor desires of her Representatives, any service which is not in exact harmony with the most delicate conscientiousness. We, therefore, with our neighbor of the "Star," are inclined to think the whole "Gaston and vicinity," altogether a Virginia affair. But at all events, wherever the monster may have received his birth and breeding—it will not be received with approval or toleration, by the "pure and just people" of this State.

POOR OLD NORTH CAROLINA!

This Borgia of the Confederacy, will waste the schoolmaster. She sucks her whiggery like her toad to her pine trees. We despair of ever seeing her right herself, until the State devises some means of educating her population. Wonder if they have heard that Gen. Harrison was dead yet, and have not unwittingly voted for "Tip and Tyler too"? The Wilmington Journal of the 14th inst. gives election returns from many of the counties in that State, and acknowledges that the Democrats are "slammingly beaten," and says that the article communicating the intelligence, is signed with "mortification and sorrow." No doubt, if our friends of that journal, our self-sufficient lords of missionaries in Ohio and other healthful lands,—*Murison (Jla.) News*.

We know it is an old and true maxim, that the best way to deal with an ignorant, is to answer him according to his own folly. We shall, in the present instance, however, depart from this ancient rule—for, by such treatment, the above libellous, ill-natured and foolish paragraph would be passed by in silent contempt. But to many of the long-eared tribe of Loco Foco Editors, have availed themselves of the occasion of our late glorious Whig victory, to attempt to bespatter North Carolina with the filth and ignorance in which they themselves wallow, that we have a mind to handle this Alabama Loco Foco, at the expense of getting our fingers dirty. But, really, that Major Townes, in that great Town of Marion, away up at the head of navigation on the Cahawba, should have found out that North Carolina had an election this year, is truly surprising. We have no doubt that some one of his intelligent confederates of Edgecomb must have apprised him of the fact, for he certainly could never have found it out by himself. Or, perhaps, Felix McCONNEL, that sober, intelligent, virtuous Representative in Congress from Alabama, may have informed him of the occurrence—he knew it. Or, probably the Major's friend, Capt. Simon Suggs, heard of it, by some means, and told the worthy, intellectual Officer of the "News."

But, to be serious—we will tell this punk of learning and intelligence, that North Carolina stands on too high and proud an eminence, to be reached by the dirty water of his pig-gun. Her population is an industrious, intelligent, honest people—men who are not dictated to, and led by the nose, by DIXON H. LEWIS, or any one else. A more generally well-informed community, the Sun does not shine upon. They have intellectual discernment sufficient to understand the policy and measures of our Government, for themselves, and the independence to act the part of freemen! Can this "News" Editor say as much for the people of his State, and tell the truth? Alabama talk about enlightening the People of NORTH CAROLINA! We are done. Bring us a bowl of water.

FIAT JUSTITIA.—It is mournful to see the evidences of party severity in the treatment which the Hon. William H. Haywood, has received at the hands of some of his Democratic associates. Individual rights, the principles of justice are trampled under foot with utter disregard, in the endeavor to crush him, because, forsooth, he can not, without violence to his conscience, aid them in carrying out one of their measures! His past services, his former zeal for Democracy, all are forgotten, and this one deviation for conscience sake, must forever blast his reputation. Alas! for our boasted liberty and freedom of thought, if such charlatans shall control popular sentiment in the United States.—*Hillsboro Recorder*.

SENATOR HAYWOOD.—The attack of the Washington Union upon this distinguished gentleman for resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States from North Carolina, was unequalled for and unjust. If he could not conscientiously vote for the Tariff bill and did not want to oppose the action of his party in voting against it, we do not see why he could not pursue the course he did without calling down upon him the indignation of the press or the denunciations of individuals. Of the purity of his life and the sincerity of his motives generally, there seems to be no doubt with those who know him most intimately, and we think he should not have been vituperated in his retirement by the maledictions of any one, because he had failed to carry out the views of others.

SILENT BUT ELOQUENT.

In the dreadful earthquake which destroyed the city of Caracas in 1812, with forty thousand inhabitants, the clock of the Cathedral was stopped it is supposed, by the first shock. The tower in which the dial is placed, one from every quarter of the heavens, remained standing; although the clock has been repaired and set going again, one of the dials has never been disturbed. They still point to the hour and minute which heralded so many souls, without a moment's warning, into eternity.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—When the cars arrived at Morristown, N. J. the other day, a boy's finger with part of the tendons attached to it was discovered fastened in a ring at the end of the train. On their return to Orange, the boy who lost it was found. It seems that he took hold of the car when in motion, when his finger was caught in the ring and jerked off.

ROMANCE OF FIGURES.

The Treasury tables published in the Union, and copied into the Locofoco papers generally, to exhibit the comparisons between the Tariffs of 1842 and 1846, are just about as fanciful as its arguments. They are not to be relied upon at all. The specific duties on the tariff of '42 are by it converted into ad valorem of almost any rate that will suit its purpose. For instance, in one table published in the Union, intended to show that the duties on luxuries have been increased, it puts down Madeira wine under the tariff of 1842 at 5 per cent, and under the tariff of 1846 at 40 per cent. Now, the real duty under the tariff of 1842 is 60 cents per gallon. What must be the foreign cost of the wine which makes sixty cents a gallon only five per cent? It must be twice dollars a gallon. Now, the Secretary's own report shows that the average foreign cost is only \$1.20 per gallon. Sixty cents, therefore, is just fifty per cent., or ten per cent, more than the new duty, instead of being thirty-five per cent less.

OFFICE SEEKING.

An insatiable thirst for office is a very marked and general characteristic of American politicians. We have no idea that it is confined to any party, although the Democrats, judging from the following accounts, seem to have rather more than their fair proportion of it. A writer from Washington, says:

"This morning, having business at several of the Executive Departments, I saw a small army of gentlemen office seekers, waiting at the doors of the private rooms of the Secretaries. On the countenances of many, hope was at a fearful discount. One applicant, who, when he came here at the commencement of the session, expected nothing less than a chief clerkship, has now expressed his willingness to accept the situation, even of a messenger. How much better it would be to tell these silly applicants for office that there is no chance for them. They would then return to their homes with whole coats on their backs.—The Secretaries are, however, too polite thus to shock a man's feelings. They give from time to time evasive answers, until the poor wretch gets a place either in the poor house or in the insane Asylum."

EXTENSIVE PAPER MONEY MANUFACTURE.

The "official organ" announces that, on Friday, Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, issued Treasury notes to the amount of \$300,000 in \$100 and in \$50 notes, and that hereafter, "notes of lower denominations will be issued"—probably \$5 notes. Thus we already have a national government Bank of issue to the amount of \$1,000,000, which will answer the same purpose Mr. Bullitt's monster Bank did, not only in giving us a general large money currency for exchange, but a small bill currency for trade, farmers, and mechanics. We congratulate the administration upon this high practical completion of old Whig principles. All the difference is, that we prefer a Bank in the hands of merchants with a charter, to a Bank in the hands of politicians, without a charter. As this national Treasury Bank is not quite large enough, we shall have, next winter, a twenty or thirty million monster.—*N. Y. Express*.

ANOTHER FACTORY.

The Cotton Factory at the High Shoals in this country, which we mentioned some months ago as being contemplated by John F. Pinder, Esq. of our town, is now in full and successful operation under the management of Mr. S. H. Turley. The yard is said to be of a superior quality, and the Factory turns out fifty bales per day, at this time. We wish the enterprise that success which would warrant its enlargement at an early day, as capital is not lacking.—*Lincoln Courier*.

MONTEREY.—The Matamoros Revelle mentions one incident connected with the history of Monterey, in Nuevo Leon, which is not generally known. The streets of that city were paved by American prisoners, taken by the forces of Gen. Arredondo from Mina's unfortunate expedition of 1816, and cemented with their blood.—These men, who had nobly perilled their lives to obtain the independence of Mexico, were taken prisoners, and after being kept at hard labor on the streets of Monterey for months, were taken out and basely shot, by order of the government. There is but one survivor of the expedition, the senior proprietor of the Revelle, from which we obtain the fact.

A writer in the National Intelligencer says that spirits of harshness on a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wounds, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The harshness decomposes chemically the virus emanated into the wound and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, who lived in Brazil some time, first tried it for the bite of the scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of the rattlesnake with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer, an old friend and physician in England tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

CASTING OUT DEVILS.

The following story is credited to a French paper.—Last January, a rich hypochondriac in the north of France was persecuted by his friends that he was bewitched; and, reporting to his physician, announced that he had seen seven devils. The man would not do the doctor. "But seven?" Only seven? said the doctor, seeing that his patient's malady was mental, went through with a formal examination, and promised to cure him in seven days, driving one demon from his body every morning, at 20 francs each, with the exception of the last, to overcome whose obstinate tenacity was worth forty francs. The hypochondriac consented, and the next day was subjected to the action of a machine, novel and formidable in appearance to him, and received a severe electric shock. He shrieked aloud; the doctor said coldly, "one has departed." The same operation had been performed six successive days; and when the seventh came, the patient was warned to summon all his courage for a contest with the chief of the band, whose resistance would be tremendous. The doctor then proceeded to give him a shock which laid him sprawling on the floor.—Gaily recovering himself, "I am cured," he exclaimed, paid the price agreed upon and went his way.

Moral.—Answer a fool according to his folly.

THE LARGEST KISS KNOWN.—A late Volunteer, writing to Louisville from the Rio Grande, says that the mosquitoes there "can stand difficultly upon the ground, and without difficulty drink water out of a pint tin cup."

DIED.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of her father, Joseph Halsey, Esq., in Tyrrel County, Mrs. Sarah J. consort of Dr. William H. Wynn, of Charlottesville, Va., in the 60th year of her age, society has sustained an irreparable loss. Young, beautiful and accomplished, she had but just entered the threshold of life, surrounded by all that could render her position agreeable and happy.

ATTENTION WAKE CAVALRY!

PARADE at the Capitol Square on the 1st Saturday in September next, Armed and Equipped according to Law, in Summer Uniform.—By order, C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, O. S. Sept. 1, 1846. 70

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the Honorable, the ensuing General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that application will be made to that body to emancipate Cherry Malone and Edmund Malone.

JOHN MALONE, Raleigh, August 26, 1846. 70-31

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his splendid Bull, Bob Roy. He was three years old in May last, color red and white, supposed to weigh three hundred, gross, calved in Dutchess County, New York, and by the imported Bull Prince Albert, (see August No. of Calendar, 1845.) Gentleman's estimate of improving their cattle, have now an opportunity of doing so, attended with much less expense or risk than procuring one from the North. His calves from common cows are remarkably large and fine.

For further particulars, address the Subscriber, Watson's Bridge, Moore County, N. C. C. CHALMERS. 70-22

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will commence on the second Monday in November, upon the following branches: ANATOMY, by J. E. HOLCOMB, M. D. SURGERY, by E. G. GIBSON, M. D. PHYSIOLOGY, by JAMES MOULTRE, M. D. MATERIA MEDICA, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D. OBSTETRICS, by THOMAS G. PARSONS, M. D. CHEMISTRY, by C. F. STURGEON, M. D. DEMONSTRATOR, by J. L. RAYMOND, M. D.

The Demonstrator's apartment has recently been much improved, and will be opened on the first of November or earlier, under the immediate direction of Dr. Raymond.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION

will be delivered at the Marine Hospital, Alms House, and College Hospital, to which the Students are admitted. Students have access to a valuable Medical Library. Good boarding can be obtained at from three and a half (four dollars) per week. Systems of Pathological Anatomy, and in Natural History, will be thankfully received. For further information refer to the Annual Circular of the College, or direct to HENRY R. FROST, Dean. Charleston, August 22. 70-204

Leather! Leather!!

AT REDUCED PRICES. M. T. A. J. DAVIDSON, Old Street, Petersburg, Va., is now receiving their Fall supply of Leather, and other articles in their line, consisting in part of Oak and Hickory Sole Leathers, various grades, Kips, &c. &c. and other Calf Skins, Upper Leathers, Morocco, &c. &c. and Binding Skins, &c. &c. all at the lowest prices. Being customers they can sell as low as any other House in this Market, they invite dealers visiting Petersburg to give them a call. All orders promptly filled. Petersburg, Aug. 25, 1846. 70-110

E. P. Nash,

PETERSBURG, AND Nash & Woodhouse, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

CONTINUE their Establishment in the above named places, upon a very large and extensive scale. They keep on hand at the two Stores, from twenty to forty Prime Fats, varying in price and quality, from the plump and cheap, up to the select, subject to be returned if not good, and upon terms not only as favorable as at other Establishments in Petersburg and Richmond, but also as low as they can be had in any of the Northern Markets. They have been selling these instruments for the last ten years, and whilst upwards of four hundred have been sold, not one in all that number has proven bad. Their Fall Stock of Books, Prime Fats, &c. has been purchased upon very advantageous terms, and all that is asked is a fair trial.

August 24, 1846. 70-110

The Standard, Danville Herald, Warrenton Reporter, Greensboro Patriot, Marion Chronicle and Roanoke Republican, will please copy 1 time, and forward account to E. P. NASH, Petersburg.

\$10 Reward.

REWARD from the Subscriber in Duplin County, about the 20th of July, JOHN NICHOLAS BEFORE, a bright Malatto man, aged about forty years, stout and chunky built, has a good countenance, is fond of liquor, a Black-layer and Plasterer by trade, has worked at the trade in all the adjoining counties. When he left, he had a bad sore on one leg, occasioned by a burn. He will not doubt try to pass as being free, but having purchased his freedom some three years back, I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, or for his delivery to the near Kennesaw. Falsely treating all persons from here, having and slave, as I will enforce the law against all offenders.

WILLIAM MORSEY, Kennesaw, Aug. 22, 1846. 70-31

Dealing with Servants.

It is with sorrow I have to say, that some persons, in person, in or near Raleigh, are doing serious injury to soul and body of my most valuable Servant, by habitually selling him intoxicating drinks. It is, therefore, with the hope of putting a stop to such an insufferable evil, that I now give public notice of my fixed determination to enforce the laws of the State against the first violation I can prove, and hereby offer a Reward of Five Dollars, to any one who will furnish me with such proof. As the selling of liquors to slaves is a crime, I do not perfectly honor to promise service also to my informant, of what color he or she may be, who will give me the name of some white person, by whom I can certainly prove the selling of liquors to either of my Servants, or to any other colored person, getting it probably for them.

WILL PECK, Raleigh August 29. 70-31

THIS day published the third volume of Fredell's Digest, commencing with the 3d vol. Deveraux and Battle's Law, and the 2d vol. Deveraux and Battle's Equity Reports, and concluding with the 5th vol. of Fredell's Law, and 3d vol. Fredell's Equity Reports in 1845.

All orders addressed to HENRY D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C. 70—

September 1, 1846.

SQUIRE'S New LOTTERY OFFICE.

Petersburg, Virginia. DR. JAMES G. CO., MANAGERS.

SPREADD SCHEMES!!

ATTENTION! Adventurers are requested to note the following splendid Schemes for this month. Those who may wish to obtain Prize Tickets, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the Subscriber. Don't forget!! H. N. SQUIRE, Bank St., Petersburg, Va.

\$32,000!

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 36, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, Saturday, September 13th, 1846.

1 prize of \$32,000 1 prize of \$6,000
1 do 12,000 1 do 4,000
1 do 8,000 1 do 3,000
20 prizes of \$1,250, &c. &c.
32 Nov. 13 drawn.

Tickets \$12—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Cost of Package of Whole Tickets \$250

Less three Tickets given in, 30 220 00

Warranted to draw, 110 50

Actual risk on package of whole tickets, 109 50

Shares in proportion.

\$30,000.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 37, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1846.

1 prize of \$30,000 5 prizes of \$2,000
1 do 8,000 5 do 1,500
1 do 3,000 &c. &c.
28 Nov. 15 drawn.

Tickets \$12—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Cost of Package of Whole Tickets \$250

Less three Tickets given in, 30 220 00

Warranted to draw, 127 50

Actual risk on package of whole tickets, 126 50

Shares in proportion.

\$30,000.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 38, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, Saturday, 26th September, 1846.

1 prize of \$30,000 1 prize of \$6,000
1 do 12,000 1 do 4,000
1 do 8,000 1 do 3,000
100 prizes of 1,000 dollars!
28 Nov. 13 drawn.

Tickets \$12—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50

Cost of Package of Whole Tickets \$250

Less three Tickets given in, 30 220 00

Warranted to draw, 127 50

Actual risk on package of whole tickets, 126 50

Shares in proportion.

Remember, in purchasing by the package, I always give three tickets.

Those who may wish to purchase by the package, I always give three tickets. I will always select in the most popular lotteries on hand.—The drawings sent, when required, in all who order from me. The cost for all applicants can be had at sight. On all letters enclosing cash or prize tickets, the postage need not be paid. Tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to me will meet the most prompt and confidential attention. Address H. N. SQUIRE, Petersburg, Va.