

# THE WEEKLY RAILGHEIMER AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE

Published every Friday, by WESTON B. GALES, Editor and Proprietor, at Three Dollars per Annum in Advance.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1846.

## RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, September 22, 1846.

### TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The approaching Session of the Legislature of this State will be one of the most important that has ever assembled. The People of North Carolina must feel a deep interest in the proceedings of that body. We respectfully offer this paper as a vehicle through which all necessary information can be obtained. We will give our readers the news, as fully and promptly as possible.

Besides, we may expect to hear, very soon, every day, of a series of battles between the American and Mexican Armies. We will report the facts, and the respective merits of each side.

To say nothing of the "coming of the Centennial" after our Legislature meets, (also an interesting period) the "signs of the times" show that this is, of all others, the "time to subscribe."

### THE CONNECTING LINK.

We learn from the "North Carolinian," printed at Fayetteville, that the Rail Road Convention, which assembled at Cheroh, on the 14th inst., was very fully attended by Delegations from various parts of South Carolina, and our own State.

WILLIAM BOYLAN, Esq., of this City, was President of the Convention, and a Vice President from each District and County, was appointed.

A Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, resuming that the connection from Raleigh to Camden shall be built, provided suitable Charters can be obtained from the Legislatures of North and South Carolina, of which there is no reasonable doubt, and for which applications will be made.

A number of spirited Speeches were made during the sitting of the Convention, among them one from JAMES H. WINDLOW, and A. T. SMITH, of Cumberland, Geo. COVINGTON, of Richmond, Mr. MCINTOSH, of Cheroh, Mr. JAMES GIBBS, of McDowell, Col. BRITTON, of Ellerbe, and Dr. McLEAN. The Speech of Mr. Windlow is spoken of by other delegates as a very able effort.

The President of the Convention, Mr. Boylan, in a few remarks, expressed his warm feelings and attachment for Fayetteville, and declared that nothing but the deep interest he felt in the welfare of the State, induced him to drive, at his age, from Raleigh to Cheroh.

Another Convention is to be held at Fayetteville, on the first Wednesday in November next.

### FROM THE ARMY.

Despatches have been received from General Taylor at the War Department, which agree in the most material circumstances about the movement of the Army, with private letters which we have published. Gen. Taylor has sent forward the van of his army, and the main body is expected to be in the immediate neighborhood of the subject to be at Monterey. Gen. Taylor orders date of the 27th ult. states, "that he had sent on three hundred mules, two hundred wagons, and one hundred and sixty thousand rations; that he would move on the 1st to the 5th instant, himself, to Monterey; that if the enemy did not give him a fight there, he would push on to Saltillo, and there arrange his plans for a future and more forward movement."

### THE TARIFF—DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE.

The adjustment of a Tariff of duties, so that its practical operation will be beneficial to the industrial interests of the country, and yet raise a Revenue adequate to the annual expenditures of the Government, is a legislative duty as delicate and difficult as it is important, and its consummation advantageous. After repeated experiments, and successive modifications of our Revenue system, by the most enlightened Statesmen of our land, the country rejoiced in the passage of the Tariff Act of 1842—a measure, which, considered and well-informed men hailed as a close approximation to the proper adjustment. Under its influence, every branch of industry was invigorated, and adequate rewards compensated the toil of the laborer, and the enterprise of the capitalist. It rescued the country from the inflections of a debased Currency—it paid the public debt, and replenished an exhausted Treasury—it opened new channels of trade and business, and elevated the tone of National feeling, by imparting to the people the consciousness of increasing prosperity. Well would it have been for the country, if a state of things, so fruitful of blessings, had been permitted to remain; but, as with the descendants of Cain, its paterfamilias, it was repudiated, and it was repudiated by the beneficiaries of Whig legislation, and the leaders of that party refused to acknowledge or receive the benefits of this measure, emanating from their opponents. The repeal of the Tariff of 1842, was forthwith promulgated as one of the cardinal articles of Loco Foco faith; and the members of the party labored unceasingly in the work of destruction, until the last session of Congress, when they succeeded in accomplishing its overthrow.

It cannot be denied that the four years, succeeding the passage of the Tariff Law, have been years of great prosperity; and, that the four years, immediately preceding its enactment, was a period of great distress and embarrassment in all the departments of capital and labor. It is true, those opposed to a Tariff with incidental protection, deny its agency in producing a prosperous condition of the country, but can they specify any other cause for it?

But experience will soon demonstrate the soundness of the Whig doctrine on this subject. The Government will be compelled to have an increase of Revenue, (which the Free Trade Tariff will not yield) or stop operations; and the force of public opinion will compel Congress, whatever its political complexion, to raise the duties on Imports, and restore a higher rate of duty. Mark our prediction!

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The magnificent Theatrical Establishment at New Orleans, known as NIBLO'S, was totally destroyed by fire, on Friday morning last. Loss estimated at \$45,000.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday last. The Commercial news is rather of interest.—Wheat and Flour have advanced in price, and an increased demand for them. Of Cotton, it is said, that the demand from August 29th to September 3, was very animated, and sales large, at an advance of 4d. on previous prices.

### RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

[Nothing that we could publish, would present in a stronger light the odious character of the Loco Foco Gerrymander of 1842, than the Extract which follows from an Address, put forth by the Whig Members of the Legislature, soon after its adjournment.]—EDIT. REG.

### CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

The Democratic party have broken the corner stone of the Republic. They have attempted, to enslave the people through the very mouthpiece of freedom, and, shamefully, to pervert the sacred right of voting to secure the triumph of a party. They have invited every man to the polls, and then robbed the people of the count. They have committed State Rights to the guardianship of a minority of the freemen; they have stifled the voice of North Carolina in the councils of the nation; and, with a view to Presidential success, they have provided a Democratic tribunal to which they intend, in case the election goes to the House, to appeal from the choice of a Whig people.

Let any man cast his eye over the State, and follow out the boundaries of the nine districts which dissect its territory. Almost every line betrays the cunning partisan, intent on the unworthy purpose, of trying how many Whig votes he may silence with the ballot of a single Democrat. Where he could not scatter Whig strength, and absorb it by a tactical arrangement of Democratic numbers, he has grouped it together, that it may spend its overwhelming vote on a single representative. All shapes, all forms, and all sizes figure on the diagram. Neither diversity of interest, nor length, nor breadth of territory, nor inconvenience to the returning officers, opposed the smallest obstacle, as he drew the lines about the people, to serve as chains of bondage on the freedom of suffrage, and to exalt the few in power, over the many. For the first time in her history, has the fair face of our State been disfigured by her own citizens, with a view to defraud the voters of their equality, and the ballot box of its rightful fruits. It is the work of the Legislature of 1842!

We speak strongly, for we feel strongly. We know of no assault on public liberty, more dangerous than that of accomplishing despotic ends, through constitutional forms; and of making the people the instruments of oppressing themselves. We recognize no political offence of higher grade, than that which subjects the larger number of free people, to the political dominion of the smaller, because they dare to think for themselves.—This detestable tyranny had been attempted on our people, and no man can deny it. For the space of six years; yes, ever since the hour when the election of Governor was committed to the people, they have spoken a Whig voice. In four consecutive elections, with fair and energetic trials of party strength, have the freemen of this State proclaimed their politics: And, the four times defeated party, unwilling longer to abide their voice, have now made insidious war on the ballot box itself.

It was wisely, as well as eloquently said, that the oppression of the humblest man, is an insult to the whole people. How grievous then, becomes the insult, when the oppression is made to fall on the great body, itself, of the people! Will they fly to the rescue of one man, and fail to protect the body politic? Or, has political oppression ceased to be an evil in Republics, and the right of suffrage become the instrument of tyranny, instead of the means of preventing it? If the proposition were openly made, that, for the next ten years, the minority of the people should govern, in the federal councils, what man among you, all would not mark the proposer as a traitor to your liberties? If a People, once Republican, as we unquestionably are, were to accede to the proposition, what man among you, all would not forthwith pronounce as already numbered, the days of that people's freedom! What essential difference, and we appeal to freemen for an answer, can there be, whether the bold attempt to acquire power over the many, by the force of arms, or, covertly to secure it by a purposed arrangement of the districts? We doubt not, you would meet the one case, in a manner worthy of the fame of our fathers; can you submit to the other, without feeling the shameful degeneracy of their sons? Your remedy is in your own hands; and the BALLOT BOX is the peculiarly fit means to uphold the independence and integrity of the BALLOT BOX.

And your signal rebuke of this legislative attempt to prostrate it to party ends, will add new confidence to those who have imbibed the hatred of our fathers, to every form of oligarchy, and rely for the preservation of liberty, on the government of the MAN. Upon this subject, we appeal, without fear, to a people remarkable for the liberality with which they tolerate political differences, and whose fundamental maxim it is, to leave the right and the wrong to be settled by a majority, and not by a minority of voices.

\*The Democrats, estimating the strength of parties according to the last gubernatorial election, have given themselves five districts, with an aggregate majority of about four thousand; and to the Whigs four districts, with an aggregate majority of nine thousand voters! In a single district, the Whigs have a Whig majority of five thousand. Nothing short of an inspection of a Map of the State, can give an adequate conception of the cool and deliberate tyranny of the Gerrymander.

TREASURY NOTES.—On the 4th instant at New Orleans, the Bankers were buying these Notes at two and a half per cent. discount, and selling them at two per cent. discount.

### EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Sept. 19th, 1846.

After a month's listless inactivity, our Constitutional Convention, now in session at Albany, have really resolved to do something; but, better far, for the interests and welfare of the good people of this foreign State, were it, had these law-makers contented themselves with doing nothing, and receiving therefor, three dollars per diem, instead of bringing forward, and endeavoring to pass a law, making Judges elective by the people, hereafter. At present, you are aware, these functionaries are, as in most of the other States, appointed; as they should be, by the Legislature and the Governor; and what good or plausible pretext these self-distant reformers can put forth in favor of their meditated scheme, it is hard to conjecture. It would, indeed, seem to be most desirable that the Judges of our Courts—who, in fact, are the great power in this State—should be as far as possible, removed from the baneful influence of giddy, uncertain, popular opinion—especially in a State like New York, where, unlike other members of the Union, a constant torrent of European immigration perpetually pours in, bearing upon its surface, to our shores, much of the theoretical vagaries and dangerous opinions which pervade, silently, because, openly, by law, forbidden the Cities of the Old World. These opinions, formed in Europe, under the lax-eyed vigilance of Monarchical Government, find vent here at our ballot-boxes; while to list them even, in Paris or London would certainly deprive the utterer thereof of his personal freedom, if no more. Therefore, it is not to be marvelled at, that other portions of our country look with little alarm at the "progress" we are making in this "European" State of New York, towards inevitable anarchy; for who will deny that to throw the election of Judges into the illiterate, hopelessly-ignorant, party-ridden, easily-duped, mobs that rule the nominations for every Municipal, State or National Office that comes up before them, for consideration, in their disorderly and frequently riotous convocations, in Tammany Hall, would not be a practical surrender of the blessings of government, and the establishment of mob-law in our very midst? Yet, in sober earnest, such is the destructive step, the so-called "Constitutional Convention" is about to take, despite the thousand and tens of thousands of remonstrances that are daily pouring in upon them, from every honest and order-loving portion of the State. The infamous project will, nevertheless, be carried out. And then, in its practical operation, what results will follow, in this City particularly. In order to become popular with the majority of the PATRIOTIC of this godly metropolis, it will be necessary for the candidate of the hours of the emine, to favor the peculiar views of that important brigade (of course, here, being on election days, marshaled up to the polls by party agents, much in the same manner as the English press-gang entrap their victims, during a season of passing National emergency) of his constituents. He must forthwith proclaim himself hostile to every form of tyranny over the minds of men, must oppose hanging, and be inimical to prolonged imprisonment for crime. He should also endeavor to render the time the law now requires a man to be resident in the country, ere they can exercise the right of "suffrage," much shorter than it is at present; for by so doing it will not only benefit the "dear" but also bring a fresh regiment of partisans to aid in his hour's restoration. Then again, the gentleman must be very cautious how he pronounces any of his constituents' relatives to prison, for a too hasty utterance of that way might be the means of bringing a score of votes against him. No! if you are to elect our own Judges, in this, the great entrepot of European refuge population, and the grand rendezvous of scoundrel cities of every clime, from the remotest confines of the known world, farewell to angry law justice—farewell to public order, to peace, tranquility, safety, and Freedom itself. Anarchy, in its most hideous and unwholesome form, will speedily follow, so deplorable a revolution in our Judiciary system. It may, indeed, work very well in some of the Western, unpopulated States—it never can succeed in New York, where, it is notoriously true, a Foreign Population governs! It cannot tolerate, nor will we submit to this daring attempt to annihilate, "at one fell swoop," the only barrier between the people and their rights—such "liberty" as that which, yes, Messieurs Experimentalists, endeavor to bestow upon you, in the election of our Judicial authorities. "Law and Order" must predominate in the "Empire State!"

The new order of things, in the "Empire State," is now the favorite oracle of the under strata of Loco-focism. Now although this is, out and out, a Loco-foco City, it is not somewhat singular that more newspapers of that school of politics cannot be sustained? The fact is the species of "democracy" that abounds in the City of New York don't read Newspapers—in fact, they are decidedly opposed to literature of any sort, and are regardless about paying money for the support of such superfluous luxuries as a daily Newspaper.

During the past week we have had many distinguished gentlemen sojourning with us; among them the British Minister, Mr. Falkland, Hon. Louis McLane, Maj. Gen. Gaines, who is still here; General Winfield Scott, Gov. Wright, Gov. McDowell, of Missouri, of the Louisiana, the Count Montalto, of the Sardinian Embassy, and several distinguished Officers of the British and American Armies.

The contract for the Atlantic Steamers is, I am happy to say, rapidly being filled. The frame of the "Washington," the first vessel that will be ready—is going up expeditiously at the yard of the Messrs Westervelt on a slack. It is calculated that she will make the trip to England in ten days. A. C. Thompson and Reynolds of California, remain *status quo*, with no prospect of a speedy embarkation.

Deaths in the City, last week—263; 40 men, 48 women, 67 boys and 68 girls. Natives of the United States, 166; of Ireland 37; of England 2; unknown 1. The amount of duties received at the Custom House in this City during the month of August, compared

with the sum collected during the corresponding period last year, is as follows: August, 1845, \$2,759,777 74; 1846, 2,183,734 72. Decrease for the month, \$566,044 02.

**MARKETS.** Cotton.—The amount in sale is comparatively very small; sufficient, however, to accommodate the demands which, at present, amount of a very active character. The prices range, according to quality, from 12 to 11 cents. Flour.—There is at present a liberal demand for export and prices on the whole are improving. GRAIN.—What is selling at 90 cents to \$1. for Western. Sales of a few parcels of North Carolina, for mill, (headed at 80 and 84 cents. Rice.—Sales of 250 Tierces at \$7 75 a \$4 each. The market maintains the advance of 12 1/2 cents obtained since the last Steamers' arrival.

### THE WAY FOR WAINE.

The returns from Maine, though incomplete, would seem to indicate that the Loco Foco, Free Trade party, have been routed here, foot and dragon—a result as unexpected as gratifying. Unless they have saved themselves by the skin of their teeth, in the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts, the Locos have not elected a single member of Congress.

The Governor is probably doubtful. Returns have been received from 127 Towns, which show a loss to the Loco Foco candidate of 3,952. But whether or not the Whig candidate be elected, or whether the Whigs have carried the Legislature, the papers say, that so many Towns have failed to elect Delegates, that the Whigs will be able to secure the State at the next trial. Now, indeed, "the work goes bravely on."

### MR. HAYWOOD'S ADDRESS.

We invite, especially the attention of Democrats, to this address. Mr. Haywood has done as much—we do not think we would overstate the truth if we were to say twice as much—for the Democratic party in North Carolina as any man in it, yet, we have but just views the Democratic Tariff of 1845. We hope that our Democratic friends will examine into this matter; and see if they are not wrong in their views with regard to their talked of 20 per cent. tariff, and their free trade notions, without any discrimination in favor of the industry of the country—especially, as their most prominent man in the State has repudiated a tariff which imposes duties upon many articles, even higher than 20 per cent.—While reading this address we could not help thinking that the days of Free Trade are well numbered so far as this country is concerned. Rutherford Republican.

### DIED.

In Duplin County, Mrs. Letitia Conerly, aged one hundred and one years. In Rowan County, Mrs. Jane C., wife of John F. McCorkle, Esq. aged 37 years. In New York, Miss Louisa Morning, of Newbern, whither she had gone on a visit to her friends. In Mecklenburg County, Mrs. Margaret Black, consort of Capt. William Black, aged 83 years.

In passing on the 14th inst., a young man, and a young girl, near the residence of Dr. Thomas Robison, in the 5th of his age.

The general gloom that hangs over our town,—the unfeeling sorrow that marks every countenance, old and young,—the starting tear that will not be controlled, all speak a language not to be mistaken. The prospect of the loss of a much loved and respected friend; of one whose many virtues, noble character, vigorous intellect and profound attainments had commanded universal admiration, whilst his unequalled professional ability, his numerous amiable qualities, his unshaken act of benevolence and generous charity, had endeared him to every inhabitant of Petersburg. If the prayers of thousands of grateful hearts, whom his skill had saved from the jaws of Death, could have availed to preserve his valuable life, he would yet be in our midst. But he has been called on to pay the common debt of humanity.—The grave now holds the mortal remains of the eminent physician, the accomplished scholar, the man of brilliant intellect, the kind friend, the sympathetic adviser, the generous dispenser of charity, the exemplary citizen, the affectionate father. Full of years and of the honors consequent upon an honorable and most useful life, he has been summoned from the scene of his early labors, to find, as we fondly trust, a resting place with his God.—*Intelligence.*

**100 OUNCES Sulphate Quinine**, just received, and 200 ounces daily expended, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co. Sept. 21, 1846. 76-21.

**GUINNESS DOMESTIC MEDICINE**.—New Edition, improved and enlarged; Bacilli's family Physician, seventh edition. Wallace on the diseases of the Eye, Little do do do do. Laurence do do do do. H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store. September, 1846. 76

### CITY HOTEL.

**MRS. LAWRENCE** takes pleasure in announcing to her friends and the public that she continues to reside in this Establishment, and that the liberal encouragement she has received, and the perfect satisfaction expressed by those who have favored her with their company, she flatters herself with the prospect of continuing to be to the most unflinching assistance in her business. She is at all times prepared to entertain company in the most gentlemanly manner. Her Table is furnished with the best the market affords, served up in superior style, and it is determined that there shall be no House superior to her's in the City. Mrs. L. would also inform the Members of the approaching Legislature, that she will be prepared to accommodate thirty or thirty-five gentlemen of that body with pleasant Rooms and Board during that time. Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1846. 76-31. \*Star and Standards 2 times.

### Board for Members.

JAMES LITCHFORD, having taken large three story New Brick Building, at the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville Streets, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, and within two hundred yards of the State House, will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 MEMBERS of the AGRICULTURAL LAND CULTIVATORS HOME, in a comfortable and well furnished manner, as good as the market will afford, and his terms moderate. Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1846. 76—

### COMMISSION.

Brown Sugar, by the Barrel, and Rio Coffee by the Sack. Imperial Gunpowder and Young Hyson Tea by the box. Administration of Opepe Candies. Bar Soap, Toilet Soap, and Nails by the Keg. Men's and Women's Shoes. Sole and Double Bottoms. Prime Shaving and Bedsteads; Mackintosh in whole do at \$4.00. W. H. PRICK. Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1846. 76-81.

### BOUGHT WITH THE CASH.

Richmond, Va. Coffee, and Mocha. Liverpool and London Coffee. Modest Candies. Bed Cords, Bedsteads, Livermore Shoes, Thread, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Sole Leathers, Colored Linens, Shoes, Hats, Collars and Washes, White, Buff, and Blue. Soap, Glass, and Glass, Glass, and Glass. 76-81.

### Direct Importation.

**FALL 1846.** THE Subscribers are pleased to inform their numerous friends, customers and the Trade generally, that by the arrival of the Ships Phoenix and Harkaway. From Liverpool, they are in possession of their stock of British and Irish Dry Goods, which, with the large supply of AMERICAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, and SWISS notions recently purchased in the Northern Cities in the depressed state of the Market.

### Exclusively for Cash.

Readers their Stock more commanding and extensive than any they have previously offered. They will guarantee their prices to be as low as any regular Jobbing House North of South. PAUL, McILWAINE & CO Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, 48 Side Sycamore St. Petersburg Va. Sept. 19th. Dr. Greenleaf's Patent, Milton Chronicle, Halifax Republican and Historical Recorder copy 3 times each. P. McIL & CO.

### NEW GOODS,

AT THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CAPITOL SQUARE. THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from the North, with the following variety of Goods, viz:

- Candies: Red and White Lemon; Red and White Mint; Vanilla and Cream; Rose and Blown; Cinnamon and Hothbush; Almond and Sassafras; Peppermint Lumps and Drops; Sugar Almonds and Peanuts; Small Plums and Dressing Candy; Cocoa Nut and Aniseed; And many other kinds, not necessary to name.

### Nuts:

Almonds, large size; do small lady; Pecan and Filberts; English Walnuts, Pain Nuts, &c.

### Fruit.

Citrus and Preserved Ginger.

### Groceries:

Brown Sugar, Loaf do; Crushed do; Powdered do; Lagura and Rio Coffee; Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas; Chocolate; Cheese and Crackers; Dried Beef and Beef Tongues; Small and Tobacco; Mustard and Catsup; Salmon, Liver-pool and Blown Salt; Buge and Boxes; Candies—Spirits, Almondine and Tallow; Spice, Pepper, and Ginger; Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs; Molasses and Rice; Indigo and Coprae.

And a great many other articles too tedious to mention. He assures his Customers, that he will keep a general assortment of Family Groceries at all times, so that his Customers shall not be disappointed in getting the article wanted, and of the best quality.

### Britannia-Ware:

Coffee Pots, latest style, from \$3 to \$6.

### China Toys, &c.:

Dogs, with and without Baskets; Red Spaniels; Basins and Ewers; White Fishes; Fox Inks; Toy Jugs; Small China Figures, assorted; Mugs with Names; Small Figures with Parrots; castles; Small Vases, with Bases, do with Brick, do with Tulips, do with Thistles, do with Red Flowers; Figures on horseback; Durable Figures, Punch and Judy, Polka Dancers, &c. &c.

### Fancy and other articles:

Such as long handle Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Combs, Brushes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Crumb Brushes, Willow and Straw Baskets, Hand Bellows, Tombs—Dressing, Pocket, Tuck, Side, of Shell Ivory, Horn and Bone; Shawl and Collar Pins, Scarf Pins, Watch Guards—Steel and Best Gilt; Beads of all qualities and colors, Pearl Studs, Rings and Breast Pins, Gun and Pistol Caps, Riband Wire, Looking Glasses, Lead Pencils, Fancy Soaps, Thimbles, all kinds except Silver, Steel Pens, all kinds; Toy Watches, Shaving Brushes, with Badger hair, and without; Jews Harp and Harmonicon Accordions, from \$25 down to \$2; Cigar Cases, Cologar Bottles, Mugs, Sals and Buck Skin Purses, Children's Bells, Ladies' Garters, Pocket Books and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Whistle Bone, Suspensives, all qualities; Comford's Razor Straps, Snuff Boxes, all qualities and sizes; common Toys of all kinds and patterns, Dolls of all sizes, Toy Whips, Toy Cans, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Toy Violins, Pocket Mirrors, Balloons, Toys, Gun and Pistol Caps, Riband Wire, Horns, Toy Tumblers, Toy Glass Pitchers and Basins, Marbles, Violin Bridges, Wax Tapers, Files of all qualities, Draw Glasses, Violin Strings, Pulling Crackers, Magnet Swans, Magnet Fish, Brass hand Lanterns, Toy Baskets, Dwarf figures, Toy Tin Swords, Dogs heads, with Hats, Money Boxes, Toy French Horns, Extracts, all kinds, Otto Rows, and all kinds of Perfumery, and a large lot of small Toys of all shapes and kinds, Willow Carriages, and Children's Chairs.

### Pickles of all kinds.

### Ice Cream again.

Persons in want of any of the above articles will please call, for I feel assured I can please them in price and quality as I am determined to sell as low as I can, to make a living profit. JOHN R. WHITAKER. Sept. 21, 1846. 76-19

### W. JOHNSON & COMPANY'S

W. JOHNSON & COMPANY'S United States Directory, new edition carefully revised. H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store. September, 1846. 76

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### Washing Hotel,

(About 150 yards south-east of the Capitol.) RALEIGH, N. C. JAMES HALL, having taken this well known Establishment, respectfully informs the members elect of the ensuing General Assembly, and others, that he is prepared to accommodate in a manner which cannot fail to please, those who may favor this house with their patronage. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the market affords, his rooms with every thing calculated to render them comfortable, and his bar with good liquors. His Stables which are spacious, well appointed with plenty of provender, and attended by careful and experienced hostlers. He deems it unnecessary to say more, preferring rather to give "practical proofs" than mere promises. Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1846. 76-81.

### HEARTT & JORDAN,

Sept. 21, 1846. 76

### Washington Hotel,

(About 150 yards south-east of the Capitol.) RALEIGH, N. C. JAMES HALL, having taken this well known Establishment, respectfully informs the members elect of the ensuing General Assembly, and others, that he is prepared to accommodate in a manner which cannot fail to please, those who may favor this house with their patronage. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the market affords, his rooms with every thing calculated to render them comfortable, and his bar with good liquors. His Stables which are spacious, well appointed with plenty of provender, and attended by careful and experienced hostlers. He deems it unnecessary to say more, preferring rather to give "practical proofs" than mere promises. Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1846. 76-81.

### HEBERT'S

HEBERT'S Practice of Medicine, with notes & additions, by George M. Lellan, M. D., sixth edition. For sale at the N. C. Book Store, by H. D. TURNER. September, 1846. 76

### SANDERS' SERIES OF SCHOOL READERS.

FIRST SECOND AND THIRD BOOKS. THIS Series of School Books has the most extensive circulation of any extant, and the demand is increasing in a ratio unparalleled in the history of any other set of books. They have recently been recommended by the Superintendant of Public Instruction for the State of Kentucky, and have been generally adopted in the Schools of that State, as well as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, &c. Teachers wishing to examine the above series can be furnished gratis by applying to H. D. TURNER, At the N. C. Book Store. September, 1846. 76

### BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, Albright's, Orange County, N. C. September 14th, 1846. YOU are hereby commanded, your several companies, arms, and equipped as the law directs, to march and review, with six rounds of powder, on the following days, to-wit: The 25th instant on the 12th of October. The 55th " " on the 13th " The 94th " " on the 14th " The 45th " " on the 15th " The 47th " " on the 17th " The 48th " " on the 19th " The 49th " " on the 20th " By order of JOSEPH HOLT, Brigadier General. WILLIAM A. LEX, Aid de Camp. September 16. 76-w3w

### Lost,

ABOUT three weeks since, in this City, a LEATHER VALISE, which was probably carried off from the Eagle Hotel by mistake, on either the Western or Southern Stage, which left soon after my arrival. It had a Card nailed on it, with my name in full, which will enable any one to identify it. Any information in relation to the same, will be thankfully received, and a reasonable Reward paid for any trouble incurred in its restoration. SIMON PRESTON. Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1846. 76-31.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GREENE COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1846. Henry H. Harper and others, Petition for Division of Land. In this case, it being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John Harper, is not an inhabitant of this State, and process cannot be served upon him: It is ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, and the New Bernian, commanding the said John Harper to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the second Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte*. James W. Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1846. JAS. WILLIAMS, C. C. W. Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2. 76-67

### Richard Harper and John Harper,

In this case, it being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John Harper, is not an inhabitant of this State, and process cannot be served upon him: It is ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, and the New Bernian, commanding the said John Harper to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the second Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte*. James W. Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1846. JAS. WILLIAMS, C. C. W. Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2. 76-67

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.