Judge Mangum

WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday, October 9, 1847.

ARMY NEWS

We have received the New Orleans "Picayune" up to the 1st inst. but it contains no later intelligence from Gen. Scott, nor letters from Mr. Kendall, giving an account of the battles which took place after the termination of the Armistice, the main statement of which we published in our last. We give how ever, in this paper, still on Mexican authority three days' later, as from the Capital, received at New York, which gives information of the full possession of the City by Gen. Scott, and of Santa Anna being driven out. This is by no means improbable, and we hope the news will prove true. Nothing is said of the death of Gens. Worth, Smith and Pillow, and we doubt not that it is all Mexican humbug.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Fall Term of Wake Superior Court is now in session in this City, the Honor. Judge Battle presiding. Little of interest was transacted on the first day.

On Tuesday quite an interesting case came before Judge Battle, under a Writ of Habeas Corpus. A young man who [illegible] was released from service, claimed to be a minor, and was under the very respectable Recruiting Officer now in this place. He defended his claim before the Judge under a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The investigation continued for nearly the whole afternoon, a large number of witnesses being examined touching the state of the young man's health before and at the time of his enlistment. The evidence was somewhat conflicting, but seemed to leave the impression on the minds of most [illegible] that of the Judge, that the young recruit did not have mental capacity sufficient to make a contract. It was conceded (on behalf of the United States Officer, Mr. Bissell, I believe,) that the certificate of the examining Surgeon or Physician, as to the applicant's sanity, was conclusive, and that in such a case, neither the Government, nor its officers, is responsible for the act. If we mistake not, the jurisdiction of the Judge was also questioned, and the facts were argued at length by Mr. B. On the other hand, it was insisted by Messrs. MacRae and Mitchell, that it was for the friends of the recruit, that the Judge had jurisdiction, and they cited cases which had been determined in the Pennsylvania and New York Courts in support of such jurisdiction. They insisted that the certificate of the Surgeon was not conclusive, and that if at the time the young man entered the service he was not, and he was held in effect a prisoner by the Recruiting Officer, he should be discharged. The case was argued at considerable length when, after a lucid and able charge from Judge Battle, the young man was discharged much to the gratification of his friends—the Judge remarking, he did not doubt his jurisdiction, but that he scarcely would not doubt upon his mind as to a clearly of opinion from the evidence, that at was insane at the time he entered into the contract of enlistment.

Wednesday was chiefly occupied in the trial of Jesse Hinton, a free negro, for killing another free negro by the name of Minton Bright. We understand the character of this case, was of a [illegible] which was submitted to them, returned a verdict of [illegible]. Messrs. Iredell and Mordecai for the State, and Messrs. [illegible] and C. W. Harris, H. W. Mercer and D. K. Moseley, Esqrs. for the Prisoner.

The case of Henry B. Bacon for the murder of Lewis Newsom, was taken up on Thursday and occupied the whole day. The case was conducted by Messrs. General Saunders for the State, and Hon. Governor E. Dudley and C. W. Harris for the Prisoner. The argument of Counsel concluded yesterday morning, and the Judge commenced his charge at 12 M. when the case was submitted after a clear and able charge by the Judge to the Jury, who retired about half past 2 P. M. and returned with a verdict of Manslaughter. Bacon had been brought into Court on yesterday morning, and was sentenced immediately after the jury went to Press.

The blind musician, indefatigable Gerardus and wonderful Blind Musician, received the unanimous commendation of all who attended on the exhibitions of the Class, while the blind musician of measure of Academy General Saunders, connected with his entering and in his presentation for the Commonwealth, was for him golden opinions from all quarters.

FATAL DUEL.

We regret to learn that Henry F. Hudson, Esq. a member of the late Legislature, from Pitt County, was killed in a duel, on Friday morning last, at the Hickory Mountain, on the Pinetal Swamp Canal, a short distance within the Virginia side of the line, by Lt. C. Thompson, Esq. of the same County. Mr. Hudson was wounded in the shoulder, of the first fire, when an amicable adjustment was attempted, which failed, and they took the second shot, which he received the ball of his antagonist, in the forehead, and fell dead instantly. He was the challenger. The duel, it is said, grew out of some difficulty experienced last year in the selection of Candidates for the Legislature.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

The Presbytery of Orange, will meet in this City, on Wednesday, the 27th of October, instant.

The Synod of North Carolina, will meet at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, the 24 day of November next.

[illegible] Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Auxiliary Bible Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Fayetteville circuit, on the Wilmington side of Cape Fear, within the Virginia side of the same County. Mr. E. C. Thompson, Esq. of the same County. Mr. Hudson was wounded in the shoulder, of the first fire, when an amicable adjustment was attempted, which failed, and they took the second shot, which he received the ball of his antagonist, in the forehead, and fell dead instantly. He was the challenger. The duel, it is said, grew out of some difficulty experienced last year in the selection of Candidates for the Legislature.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.

The last "Standard" is disposed to complain very much at the want of confidence we have manifested in relation to the new and strange attitude, for him, which Mr. Buchanan has recently assumed, in relation to the extension of slavery into newly acquired territory by the United States. We say *strange attitude* for Mr. Buchanan, when it is remembered that his opinions have heretofore been of the most *alto* character, in opposition to those set forth in the late "electioneering epistle" to which the "Standard" alludes. He says we tell the people of the South that "he is not to be trusted," notwithstanding his sentiments appear to be in favor of Southern institutions. We published last week, from a *Southern* "Democratic" paper, an article, which plainly showed that we are not alone in our want of confidence in those novel opinions of the Secretary of State. Why does not the "Standard" pounce upon his brother *Southern* "Democrat," and read him a lesson upon his infidelity. He cannot say of *him*, that *his* opposition is owing to Mr. B's being "a confidential friend and adviser of Mr. P."

The Columbia "South Carolinian," a warm supporter of Mr. Polk's Administration, in speaking of this "electioneering epistle" of Mr. Buchanan's, after alluding to his old Federal predictions, introduces the following Resolutions, which were reported in a Public Meeting, by a Committee of which Mr. B. was a member, held at Lancaster, Penn. in November 1844, to show that he has at most changed ground upon this great and momentous question to the South.

"*Resolved*, That the Representatives in Congress from this District be, and they are hereby most earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors, to prevent the National Legislature, to RESTRICT SLAVERY or SLAVERY in any of the Territories or States which may be erected by Congress.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, the Members of Congress who at the last session sustained the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism in opposing the introduction of slavery into the Territories, or endeavored to be formed out of the Mexican Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity."

And the "South Carolinian" seems to regard this electioneering epistle, after entertaining such sentiments as those contained in the Resolutions, as "[illegible]," and that it is considered by that [illegible] "electioneering" purposes, is evident from the following remarks, the *italics* and all being just as we find them

"He [illegible] we credit the assertion that he is in favor of the Missouri Compromise now, which he was without Restrictions in 1844? All this is strange to us. This letter, he is said, was written [illegible] only a few days before the death of Silas Wright, and he was not *three days after that* [illegible] Democrat at a Harrisburg House in Pennsylvania. These statements may be false, but the justice [illegible] and [illegible] thing rose is assumed too suddenly to make them *[illegible]*."

"Perhaps, regard it as an electioneering epistle—that an insinuation is made that it was written *after* the death of Silas Wright was known, although dated before that event, for the purpose of gaining perhaps the position of Candidate for the Presidency in prospective, which it is assumed Mr. W. held [illegible] as a matter of more importance to be [illegible] any jealous distrust which may exist with the "Standard's" own party, rather than to induce the Whigs to fall in love with this new champion of the South; and we recommend him to the task of enlightening his brother Democrats, and leaving upon the incorrigible Whigs, at the [illegible] hand upon the incorrigible Whigs.

"As to ourself, we place no kind of confidence in these "Northern men with Southern principles," and in regard to [illegible] the look-out for office, and stand [illegible] Mr. Polk's estimate of us as to how "the cloud sticks," is to be placed in these "electioneering epistles," and particularly so of Mr. Buchanan, when we remember that he was a party to the fraud perpetrated upon the People of Pennsylvania in that letter.—We want actions to correspond with professions.

— Just as our Paper is going to Press, we have received an interesting Letter from Capt. Henry, of the G. S. C. Volunteers, in reply to the 31 No. of the "Letter" to the Hon. R. B. Gatlin, copied into the "Standard" from the "Lincoln Courier," which shall appear in our next.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS AT BUENA VISTA.

A correspondent of the Norfolk [illegible], writing from Buena Vista, of the 2d ult. on the disposition of Troops and other things, says, in relation to the health of the troops there — "The health of the North Carolina Volunteers is very poor. On the 1st of August there were about 200 sick, and scarcely a day passed, without there being a death in the Regiment. The Virginia Volunteers are more fortunate; but few are sick, and a death in the regiment is rare. The 2d Mississippi Volunteers, I am pleased to say, are improving in health. Poor fellows!—they had a very rough time since their departure from home. The balance of the troops are generally healthy, as far as I could learn."

GENS WORTH, PILLOW AND SMITH

The "N. O. Times," by reference to dates and concurring facts, shows the reported death of either of these officers to be more than ever improbable, but at the same time holds out the idea that General Worth had been wounded. In its article, speaking of numerous letters it has seen, the following paragraph occurs: "If any information to be relied on, had been received, it is not probable that the fact of Gen. Worth being wounded would be mentioned, while omitting the death of Gen. Santa."

SAFETY OF LIEUT. HENDERSON.

It is highly satisfactory to learn of the safety of Lieut. Henderson and his party, who, it will be recollected, had been cut off from the train under Captain Wells, which was obliged to retreat to Vera Cruz. It appears they succeeded in joining Maj. Lally's train, who retained them with him.

We again call upon the Raleigh Register to repudiate Corwin and Webster, and other Wilmot Provisoists of its party, and to take its stand boldly and firmly, as we have done, upon the platform of Southern rights. It is no time to divide when the enemy is thundering at the gates of the citadel.—*Standard.*

This is true—"it is no time to divide"—and we hope to see the *whole South* rally upon ZACHARY TAYLOR, as their candidate for the Presidency, and elect him by acclamation; then, indeed, will we *all* "take a stand, boldly and firmly, upon the platform of Southern rights" for he is of the South. We will just ask the "Standard" one question—Will not that paper support the "Democratic" nominee for the Presidency, regardless of the question, whether he be *for* or *against* the Wilmot Proviso? Of course it would prefer that he be opposed to it, but if the party should nominate WINTHROP himself, we do not believe the "Standard" would "repudiate" him, and oppose his election. It exulted over his election to Congress, and we do not see, so far as principle is concerned, why it should not also rejoice at his elevation to a higher post.

We are not the "eulogist" of CORWIN, WEBSTER, or any one else, only so far as their opinions correspond with our own, and we do "repudiate" the sentiments of any officious intermeddler with the sacred rights of the South, guaranteed by the Constitution. But will the "Standard" "repudiate" the Loco Foco Convention of Massachusetts which nominated CALEB CUSHING for Governor, in marvellous proper nomination in the eyes of the "Standard," and which also passed the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the corner-stone of all Republican institutions is the unalienable *freedom and equality of all men*—that the American Revolution, and all the political blessings thereby secured to our country, were the legitimate results of the adoption of that great principle by our fathers—and that we ought never to forget or fail to declare our undying attachment to this *chief tenet* in the creed of Democracy."

What is this but unadulterated Abolitionism?—And what has the South to expect in a struggle for its rights, from the party which asserts this to be the "chief tenet in the creed of Democracy"?

But how stands the case with Messrs. CORWIN and WEBSTER, in relation to the Wilmot Proviso question? It is true, they are opposed to the extension of slavery, as are also *all* parties in the non-slaveholding States; but they are opposed to the acquisition of territory by this war, and if this be not accomplished, this odious Proviso will be rendered totally void and harmless. Indeed, Mr. CORWIN, in a recent Speech, denounced the Wilmot Proviso as a dangerous question, and emphatically declared the further acquisition of territory at this time, *dangerous* to the peace of the Union. In the event of a cession of territory by Mexico to the United States, he said the question of the further extension of slavery must arise in a form which would necessarily array the North and South against each other. All questions having this tendency, Mr. C. considered [illegible] tend to sever the several parties [illegible] if pushed to extremes, will lead to dissolution.

We would not be understood as being the apologists of Messrs Corwin and Webster, in any anti-Southern views which they may entertain, these we abhor with our whole soul. But we do contend, that the position they assume, in common with the Whig party, that of opposition to acquiring any new territory, is the safest ground to prevent an infringement upon the rights of the South. And when the "Standard" shall raise its voice of condemnation against Wilmot and others of its own party, who are the o[illegible] a love of country, rather than a factious spirit of opposition to those differing with its general political sentiments.

MR. TRIST'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Union [illegible] to Mr. Trist, "it is proper to observe that the statement of the Mexican commissioners cannot be true—that if the other terms of the treaty were satisfactorily adjusted, he would refer to his government in the hope of a favorable result, the question of surrendering the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and also a portion of Upper California. In the absence of any information from the gentleman on the subject, we undertake to give a statement a flat denial."

GEN. CUSHING.

The Democratic [illegible], as the [illegible] nominated C. for Governor of Massachusetts. The General, but a brief period since, a thorough-going Whig. In taking him up, the party has manifested an intention to make the war the grand issue.

A contemporary remarks—It will be recollected that many of the Democratic prints, and the Union at the head of them, were quite shocked at the idea of mentioning Gen. Taylor's name in connexion with the Presidency, while he was in the field, and during a War with which the country was engaged. The same objection applies, *pari passu*, to the nomination of Gen. Cushing—yet the Union is delighted with the choice made of him as a candidate. The election takes place on the 6th of November, and we predict for the Brigadier, a worse defeat than he will ever be likely to incur at the head of his troops.

☞ A letter from Monterey repeats the statement that Gen. TAYLOR will return to the United States in November. If, however, it be true, that three of our Generals have been killed near the City of Mexico, the President may find it again necessary to call Old Rough and Ready into active service. Said his sentence of exile be continued, he may well be at home as lying inactive at the Walnut Hills. Such triumphal processions as will be witnessed on the Hero's return from the fields of his fame have not been witnessed since those which greet the Father of his Country, at the close of the Revolutionary War.

GEN. ARMSTRONG.

This gentleman, it is stated, has received his Consul at Liverpool, and is to be appointed Brigadier General, to succeed the late Gen. Butler.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.

Santa Anna expelled by my driven out, and Gen. Scott in full possession of the City of Mexico.

The New York Sun published on Monday evening a letter from a Spanish Mexican in the City of Mexico, to a Spanish house in New York, which gives more full account of the recent proceedings in Mexico than has reached us from any other quarter. Indeed, its narrative comes down to the 16th, three days later than was received in any of the accounts brought by the James L. Day, at New Orleans, which have been published. This letter, which moreover, is Mexican authority, states that Gen. Scott *was in actual possession of the Capital.* It is said to have come by the way of Orizaba, under cover to Mr. Dimond, at Vera Cruz. We give the following extracts.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 19, 1847.

On the 13th instant the Americans made a demonstration on Chapultepec and the Mill of El Rey, of our Generals were prepared for them. * * * Chapultepec, you know, is situated between Cacubaya and the City, within cannon-shot of the former, and one three miles of the latter. It is a bold hill overlooking a vast range of country, which enable our soldiers to watch every manoeuvre of the enemy. It also commands the road from Tacubaya to the city, which runs close to its base, and it can only be assailed by a circuitous paved way, which after turning a certain angle, is exposed to the full range of the fortress guns. As the Americans ascended the hill, a perfect storm of musket balls and [illegible] shot, drove them back with heavy loss. They recovered and advanced again, but were repulsed.

Our troops fought with desperate valor, worthy the character of Mexicans. The enemy also fought bravely—his men seemed like so many devils, who it was impossible to defeat without annihilation. He made a third and last charge with fresh forces and heavy guns, and our gallant troops, having exhausted their grape-shot, were forced, very unwillingly, to retreat and yield up the fortress, of which the enemy took possession. Our soldiers retreated towards the city, but were unfortunately cut off by a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, and about a thousand were made prisoners, but were soon released, as the enemy had no men to guard them. The enemy then opened his batteries on the Mill El Rey (King's Mill) close upon Chapultepec, which after a desperate fighting and great loss to the Americans, we were obliged to abandon.

The two actions continued over nine hours, and were the severest, considering our small number of soldiers, and the enemy's large force, that have been fought. Our loss in killed and wounded was not more than 300, while the enemy lost over 400, or at least such was the report of deserters from the American camp, who came to us in the evening. Seeing that the City would inevitably be attacked, General Santa Anna, during the actions, caused a number of trenches to be cut across the road leading to the city, which were flooded with water. On the morning of the 14th, before day light, the enemy, with a part of his force, commenced his march upon the city. Our soldiers, posted behind the arches of the aqueducts and several breastworks which had been hastily thrown up, annoyed him so severely, together with the several batteries [illegible] in the afternoon. Here he suffered [illegible] bard the city, which he did during the balance of the day and the day following, doing immense damage.

In some cases whole blocks were destroyed and a great number of men, women and children, killed and wounded. The picture was awful. One deafening roar filled our ears, one cloud of smoke met our eyes, now and then mixed with flame, and amid it all, we could hear the various shrieks of the wounded and dying. But the city bravely resisted the hundreds of flying shells. It hurled back defiance, to the blood-thirsty Yankee, and convinced him that his bombs could not reduce the Mexican capital. The enemy then changed his plan, and determined to enter the City, where we prepared to [illegible] and provided on the housetops and at the windows, all who could bear arms or missiles, stones, bricks, &c., to throw on the heads of the enemy. Before Gen. Scott had fairly passed the gates he found the difficulty of his position. A perfect torrent of balls and stones rained upon his troops. Many were killed and more wounded. Still he kept advancing [illegible]

Finding that he could not [illegible] soldiers, and that he was lo[illegible] Gen. Scott took possession of the convent of San Jacinto, which extends back to the centre of the block, and at once [illegible] his sappers and miners to cutting a way directly through the blocks of buildings. In some instances whole houses were blown up, to facilitate his progress; [illegible] after several hours he again emerged into the street, and finally regained the Plaza, with great loss. On entering the Plaza a heavy fire was opened upon him from the Palace and Cathedral, which were also covered with our patriotic troops.

Finding himself thus assaulted, the enemy drew out his forces in the Plaza, and opened a cannonade on the Palace and Cathedral, firing over one hundred shots, which did immense damage to the [illegible] and caused a severe loss of killed and [illegible] Finding further resistance useless, our soldiers [illegible] enemy [illegible] 13th September last day. [illegible] in possession of the Mexican [illegible] Many were killed by the [illegible] greatly [illegible] many by those [illegible] sion which prevented [illegible] action [illegible] but more [illegible] and children [illegible] 1,000; it is no doubt a calamity! But Mexico will avenge us for our sufferings.

Santa Anna has gone with his generals and all the troops he could draw off to Cuadalupe. He is said to be wounded severely. We have lost some civil and brave men in these two days. [illegible] foresee what is to come. Thousands are gathering upon the hills around the city determined to cut off all supplies and starve the enemy who has so audaciously entered it. Gen. Scott may yet find that Mexico is not vanquished. He may find our lakes bursting their barriers and filling this beautiful valley, to annihilate the infamous Americans.

We scarcely hope, yet do not quite despair. Our brave generals may recover what is lost, and Mexico with her ten millions of people arise to sweep the invader from the land he has desecrated.

"We learn that six hundred tons of copper ore is shortly to be shipped from here to Boston. It is found in great abundance and of the richest quality in Polk County, Tenn., and Cherokee County, N. C., where a company of Germans are engaged in working the mines. We have seen several chunks of the ore at the Depot, which seems to be almost the pure metal itself. The wagons are to commence hauling it in next week.

Dalton (Ga.) Eagle.

N. YORK TAYLOR STATE CONVENTION.

The "Mirror" states that arrangements are now making in the city for the purpose of appointing, at some early day, delegates to a state Convention of the *People*, to make a formal nomination of General TAYLOR for the Presidency.

It will be remembered that the friends of the Old Hero in Kentucky have appointed the 22d of February in that State, for an assemblage to nominate a Taylor Electoral Ticket.

We were favored last evening, says the National Intelligencer, of the 4th instant, with the following extract of a letter, from an Officer of rank at Puebla to his wife at Washington, dated the 10th of September, and received by last evening's mail. It seems to open a new source of anxiety, respecting the issues of this ill-starred invasion of Mexico; although we entertain a strong hope that the reinforcement of Gen. Lane, which marched from Vera Cruz on the 10th, reached both Jalapa and Puebla in time to arrest any disaster from the command of Major LALLY and Col. CHILDS, which, according to this letter, appeared to be in great jeopardy:

PUEBLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

"All the expresses sent by Gen. Scott to Puebla, have been cut off; but one has escaped, being the only official intelligence I have received since Gen. Scott left here. An express came to me yesterday, and reported that he left Mexico on the 8th, and was robbed of his despatches. I am, and have been, hemmed in by 4000 Mexicans for the 4th 1000 men. The Mexicans represent Maj. Lallapa, and cannot as surrounded and hemmed right to have been here venture out. Major [illegible] whole country swarms with fifteen days since [illegible] guerrillas."

Roanoke Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Roanoke Navigation Company will be held at Weldon on Monday, the first day of November next.

A. JOYNER.

October 7, 1847. 81 3t

☞ Standard 3 times.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for Sale. The Rail Road Engine, POCAHONTAS, and Tender, in good order, having been very recently repaired, and now in running order. For terms, apply to EDWIN JAMES, QUIN MORTON.

Petersburg, Oct. 6. 81 w2w

NOTICE.

THE Officers, Soldiers, and Musicians of the 36th Regiment, are hereby commanded to parade on Hillsborough street, in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of Regimental drill. The Commissioned Officers and Musicians will meet the day previous at the usual place of drill, and hold Court Martial.

WM. P. HAYES, Lt. Col. 36th R.

I shall on the same day of drill, proceed to hold an election for Colonel, occasioned by the resignation of Col. Willie Pope. By order of

JOSEPH B. LITTLEJOHN, Brig. Gen.

October 7, 1847. 81 2t

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.

O. L. BURCH & CO. are prepared to make as fine and fashionable BOOTS or SHOES, as can be made in any of the Northern Cities. We have a fresh supply of H. M. Crawford's Philadelphia Calf Skins—[illegible] work made by us warranted.

To Shoe Makers.—We have for sale a full assort[illegible] of Lasts, Boot and Shoe Trees, [illegible] Patent do. Pegs, [illegible] Sticks, &c. &c.

O. L. BURCH & CO.

81

Want a home near the City of Oaks? [illegible] subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a House and Lot, situated in the East[illegible] of the City of Raleigh, and occupied by [illegible] D. NEAL. The premises are well improved. The Dwelling admirably suited for a small family. The Lot contains nearly an acre of land [illegible] Apply to the subscriber at Clarkeville, or address the subscriber at Raleigh, care of Wesley WHITAKER, Sr., residing in the City of Raleigh.

W. WHITAKER, Jr.

Pr. Adv. $1 25. 81 2t

LIFE of Gen. [illegible] By Edward Mansfield. [illegible] H. D. SCOTT

Oct. 7. 81

MISS PARDOE'S NEW WORK, in six parts, 50 cents each; embellished by numerous engravings.

Louis the Fourteenth, and the Court of France in the 17th Century.

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

October 7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will sell on the 5th day of December, at public sale, the Plantation belonging to the Estate of the late Isaac Powell, situated on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 12 miles from Raleigh, and 4 miles from Wake Forest College. There are 800 Acres of Land, about 500 of which are cleared, and well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. There is a large and convenient Dwelling House, 53 feet long and 36 feet wide, containing two stories, well built of best materials, and office out houses in good repair on the premises. It is one of the most healthy places in the country, and is in a Female Academy, and its location near [illegible] is one of the finest in the country, the good society in the vicinity, and its proximity to a good School. The [illegible]

For Tickets, [illegible]

Weldon, N. C.

[illegible] always including [illegible] Line.

☞ The public may rely on this Line being regularly and permanently kept up.

WM. M. MOODY, Gen. Agent.

Office James River and Bay Line, Weldon, N. C. Oct. 6, 1847. 81

O. L. BURCH & CO.

ARE now opening their Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., which consists in part of L. Robinson's

Ladies' Buskin Welts, Morocco,

Do do Kid,

Do the finest stitched do

Do Gum Elastic Sandals, patent tips,

do do Over Shoes, do

Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Sandals, do

Do do Over Shoes, metalic,

Misses Boots, Women's do. Morocco do. Seal

Boys Shoes, all kinds; Children's do., L. Robinson's make; Women's Leather Boots, do. Shoes, Men's coarse Boots, do. Shoes; in fact, every thing in our line.

Oct. 6. 81

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, [illegible] Legatees of the late ALEXANDER [illegible] Wake County, that their respective [illegible] of the said deceased's Estate is now in [illegible] ready to be paid over to them [illegible]

[illegible] 81 3t

[illegible] Friday the 2d instant, [illegible] aged 71 years. [illegible] V. SMOOT, [illegible] 8th of July last, of Consumption, Mr. [illegible] a volunteer in the [illegible] Carolina [illegible] died with a sense of the importance [illegible] died with a good hope of a blessed [illegible]

[illegible] Washington, on the 21st ult. Mrs. Emeline [illegible] of Mr. James Costin, aged 26. Also [illegible] of Thelbrain, Mr. Caswell [illegible] about 30. Also, on the 24th, after an illness of four days, George Elliott, of Wayne County, aged [illegible] years.

[illegible] County, on the 28t of August, Mrs. [illegible] in the 90th year of her age.

[illegible] the 30th of August last, near Tallahassee, Florida, of fever, Mr. Cornelius Graham, aged 32 years, [illegible] of Richmond County, N. C.

[illegible] Robert Prices Barracks, on the 19th inst. Capt. [illegible] Assistant Commissary U. S. A. aged 54 years. He was a native of Halifax, N. C. and for the last twelve years resided near Courtland, Alabama.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—Died, on the 12th instant, at his residence in Hawkins County, Tennessee, HENRY BILL, in the 96th year of his age. The deceased was born in the 4th of January, 1752, in a Fort or Block House built by his father, Thos. Wallen and others, on Smith's river, Henry County, Va. He was a Whig in the Revolution and continued so through life. He was a patriot, and a gallant soldier. During the struggle for our Liberty, he participated in many skirmishes and battles with the Indians and Tories, and fought at the battle of King's Mountain.