

WEEKLY BALTIMORE REGISTER,

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1848. NO. 38.

WEEKLY REGISTER.
ALEIGH, N. C.
Friday, June 17, 1848.

SUPREME COURT.
Following gentlemen underwent an Examination this Court on Tuesday last, and were admitted to Superior Court License, viz:

Warrock, Elizabeth City; Josiah Johnson, Edw. Cantwell, Wilmington; William, Wilmington; Adam Camp, Jr., W. Matt. W. Ransom, Warren; Sion H. Raleigh; J. M. A. Drake, Asheboro.

Virginia and North Carolina Volunteers (the "Richmond Republican") are to be Old Point Comfort, and there mustered out. We suppose they will be at home early. They will meet a cordial and enthusiastic reception, and we trust arrangements will be made to receive them. This will save our "boys" some getting home.

friend, writing from the Western part of Carolina, says: "We shall pour in the grape mountains this year. TAYLOR has been all along. We will tear that black cockade into fine far."

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.
I am glad to see, from a Communication in this paper, that the Rail Road Convention, which met on Saturday last, was well attended, and was a successful affair. It is only necessary for me to mention that it was held in the Western part of North Carolina, in order that her wealth and resources may be appreciated and felt. Successive efforts which have for its object, will result in a desirable result.

A COMPLIMENT.
A Circular of the "Union," says: "There Southern State South of the Potomac, Carolina, which will give her vote to place Taylor in the Chair." We take this as a great compliment to the "Old North State," and hope the "Old North State" will at least have the honesty to join Father in the glorious admission, that Carolina is so thoroughly Whig, that to question will go on any occasion, is downright

The "Standard," in noticing the late Whig Convention, says:
The Telegraphic despatch for the date of June 9, that the Convention had adopted Resolutions of any kind, was a "grande mistake"—there was, at least, no Resolutions adopted—and that was the Convention were resolved to defeat Gen. Taylor.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.
Corner Stone of the National Washington Monument is to be laid on the 4th of July next, at Washington City. The ceremony will be a very one, and will awaken general interest in the country, and call together vast crowds of Government, from all parts of the

Grand Lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows of North Carolina have an invitation to attend and participate in the ceremonies, and doubtless they will go on under the invitation.

STEAM BOAT BURNED.
I received from an old friend, who was on board the ill-fated St. Clairsville, a full account of her confagration, and of the narrow escape of all the passengers on board. The catastrophe occurred on the river in the vicinity of Ozark Island, on the 17th of June. So rapidly did the flames spread, that in a few minutes after the first intimation of fire, the boat was enveloped in one general sheet of flame—scarcely for the life of any one were so fortunate as to be near the bows, and by leaping to the banks the moment the boat was obliged to plunge into the stream, of whom found a watery grave—some 30

PEACE ESTABLISHED!
FROM MEXICO—THE TREATY EXCHANGED.
RICHMOND, June 13, 1848.
The bearer of dispatches from the Commission of the Department of Tampico, passed through the city this morning, bearing the following information of the Treaty of Peace between the U. S. States Commissioner and the Government of Mexico. Peace is, thereby, established, without any contingency, and is twelve days from Tampico. He is accompanied by his friend A. C. Bassett, of New

THE WHIG NOMINATIONS.
We do not know that we could better occupy the same space, than by giving our readers extracts from the various Whig Journals in the country, with regard to the nomination of TAYLOR and FILLMORE for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. From the North and the South—from the East and from the West—the most cheering intelligence is received; and even those whose strong preferences almost arrayed them into open opponents of the Old Hero of Buena Vista, are now determined to sacrifice all personal preferences on the altar of their country, and with that patriotism which has distinguished the Whig party from the date of its existence, are determined to fight valiantly and faithfully in defence of the nobleness of the greatest political assemblage which was ever gathered together on the Continent of America!

The demonstrations which reach us from every quarter assure us, that the faint hopes of our opponents with regard to a disruption in the Whig party, growing out of an expression from one quarter of the Union, are already scattered to the four winds of heaven. We may quarrel with each other, but we will unite against the common enemy. The "Richmond Whig," gives a case in point: In 1781 the Pennsylvania line, at a most critical juncture, revolted, because their wants and their sufferings were not properly attended to by Congress, who indeed had not the power to redress their grievances. Sir Henry Clinton hearing of this revolt, sent emissaries with their mouths full of promises, and their pockets full of gold, to win them over and induce them to betray the cause they had espoused, and fought for so gloriously. The indignant soldiers seized the traitors in treason, and sent them bound hand and foot to Washington. They would quarrel with their Government, but nothing earthly could induce them to betray it. So it will be with the Whig party: They have their family jars, as well as other parties. But when it comes to betraying the cause into the hands of its most deadly enemies, they are not the men to do it. If Loco-focism reckons upon either their late dissensions, so rapidly and so happily healing, or upon supineness and indifference in the ensuing canvass, it will be most egregiously deceived.

The "National Intelligencer," which favored Mr. CLAY, after stating that the nominees will receive its hearty support, adds:
But it is not merely on the principle of adhering, as we beforehand pledged to do, to the decision of the Convention, that we shall give willing support to it. The gentleman who has been put in nomination for the Presidency is favorably enough known to us by common report, and by private information from those in whom we entirely confide, to assure us that he will not only make a safe President to the country, but will, in his administration, bring us nearer to the platform of Washington than we have been for the last twenty years, with the exception of the few first months of the Harrison Administration. And, as to the nominee for Vice President, he is not only unexceptionable in every relation of life, but he is recommended by the qualities of firmness, distinguished ability and zeal, which were particularly and conspicuously displayed in the very arduous position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, in the Harrison Congress, by his services, wherein he acquired a solid and enduring reputation. The two parties are now fairly in the field, each having presented to us a candidate for the Presidency reflecting its peculiar views. It is for the People to decide between the antagonistic principles which they represent.

In Gen. Taylor is presented to us the representative of a constitutional, conservative, and beneficial policy in regard to foreign powers.

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.—The Whig papers in these States hail the nominations with enthusiasm, and those who favored Mr. Clay's nomination, have promptly run up the flag of "Old Zack."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia papers are in ecstasies, and feel confident the Whigs will carry that State.

NEW YORK.—The nominations are received in New York City with great enthusiasm. The "Herald" says Taylor will be elected beyond a doubt. The "Journal of Commerce," which leans to the Democrats, says the same thing, and congratulates the country at the prospect. The "Post," a burn-burner journal, says he will sweep every thing. The "Express" and "Courier and Enquirer" say nothing can prevent his election. The "Mirror" says: The nominations of Taylor and Fillmore have been hailed by the Whigs of this city with unbounded manifestations of delight.

The "Boston Atlas" says:—
We place at the head of our columns, as recommended by the Whig Convention, to the people of the United States—for President, ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana; for Vice President MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York. Recognizing in the nomination the choice of the Whig Party, let a spirit of union and enthusiasm pervade its ranks, and each voter strain every nerve, until the triumph of Whig Principles is consummated, in the election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE!

The "Richmond Republican" remarks:—
"Although we do not pretend to be prophets or sons of prophets yet we as religiously believe that Virginia will cast her vote for Zachary Taylor, as we have ever believed in any event during the whole of our existence, which had not already actually occurred."
The Augusta (Geo.) "Chronicle and Sentinel," observes:—
"It is with unaffected joy, and confidence of success that we place the distinguished names of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE at the head of our columns this morning, as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States."
The New York "Courier and Enquirer" breaks forth in the following strains;—
"Gen Taylor is the man of the times. The action of the National Convention will be hailed with joy throughout the Union, the precursor of a greater joy in his actual election, and we enter upon the contest with the inward conviction that November next will decide in favor of Zachary Taylor, and the 4th of March, 1849, will see him inaugurated as the WHIG PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."
Our Office was thronged during the morning with earnest and anxious inquirers, and when the first ball of news was received and made known, the excitement grew deep and wide—a greater throng collected, and the wish for General Taylor's success pervaded the mass.
"A large American flag, bearing the name of our Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR," was run up in front of our office, and was saluted with tremendous cheers. The news spread like wild-fire, and the pleased countenances of every Whig—the cheerful alacrity with which they discussed the dawn and prosper-

ous hopes of the party showed that here, as elsewhere, the National Convention has rightly interpreted the wish of the Whigs of the Union."
The ticket is a strong one says the "Norfolk Herald," and we have no doubt of its success. We need no better evidence on that head than the admission of many of the sturdiest Democrats in our midst, that "Old Zack will be hard to beat," while a few others less obtuse whom we have conversed with, fairly "give it up," and declare their intention to vote for him themselves!
The "Georgetown Advocate" says of it:—
This nomination it is confidently believed will give great satisfaction to the entire country, and although some persons may have preferred the name of other distinguished gentlemen for that office, yet all parties can with great unanimity centre on one who has been so true a patriot and has done his country such splendid service.

DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.
We call the attention of the "Standard" to the following extracts from the "Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer," upon the subject of Slavery and the Loco Foco Baltimore Convention. The "Plaindealer" is a Democratic Abolition Journal, and thus congratulates itself:
"The Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention will be found in our paper to-day. The strenuous attempt by a portion of the Southern delegation to commit the Democratic party to the slavery extension platform, failed by an overwhelming vote. This should satisfy any one that the great Democratic party are right on this subject. The votes of the entire mass of the free States with several of the Middle and Southern ones, show that slavery extension will receive no favor from us as a party. There is a fragment of the South who will favor it, but it is only a fragment."
Do the Democracy of North Carolina consider the above remarks, which apply to the conduct of her Delegates in that Convention, as complimentary? "The votes of Southern States show that Slavery will receive no favor from us (the Democracy) as a party." What says the "Standard"? What say the Southern approvers of the Baltimore Convention and Lewis Cass?

And read, too, the following from the same prominent Cass journal, as an illustration of the exceeding fervor of the love with which the "natural allies" regard the South. Let those Southern men who see the grounds upon which Cass is advocated and Taylor opposed by the Democracy of the North, pause and consider before they sacrifice the South, the Constitution, and the common country, at the shrine of sectional and abolition influences.
In reply to some strictures of the Buffalo Express and the Cleveland Herald, the Plaindealer says:
"They go their party—and the only two candidates who stand any chance of being nominated, are Clay and Taylor; both Southern men; both wedded to Southern interests; one owns fifty negroes and the other one hundred. Either of them they will support, but both would prefer the man with the one hundred niggers!"
O consistency; thou art a jewel!
And Whiggery thou art a gem!"

TAYLOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.
The Boston Atlas and Advertiser, leading papers in Massachusetts, both come out in favor of Gen. TAYLOR. The high standing of these journals is too well known to need our endorsement. It is as certain that the "old Bay State" will give her vote for the nominee, as it is that her population is the most intelligent on the face of the earth, when numbers are taken into consideration.

CASS—A FEDERALIST.
The Zanesville (O.) Courier says that Gen. Cass studied law in Marietta, Ohio, and whilst there in 1803, delivered a 4th of July Oration, replete with high-toned Federal sentiments. Indeed, so ultra was his character, that even Col. Nye, a hot Federalist, said he thought it a little too spicy. Some time afterwards, he obtained a Federal office, that of Marshal, and he gave over preaching Federalism. The Courier challenges contradiction to this statement.
A Federalist in youth, a Radical in old age, and a Demagogue and shuffler all the while!

MILLARD FILLMORE.
The last "Standard" quotes with commendation, in an Editorial, an extract from the "Richmond Enquirer," in which Mr. FILLMORE is spoken of as being "a Wilmot Provisoite from the hot-bed of Abolitionism in New York." The "Richmond Whig," in answering this false charge of the "Enquirer," says:—
"What authority is there for saying he is 'a Wilmot provisoite'?" We know not—unless it be the fact that he resides the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. He has not been in Congress since that question was started, and we have never heard that he made a speech in favor of that measure, as Gen'l Cass has done. When he was in Congress some years since, he was remarkable for his moderate and forbearing course in regard to the subject of abolition, and his conduct then, we know, won the general respect of Southern men. He did not for his own self-respect, or that of any other party, by canting professions;—but he contented himself with simply declaring that the Constitution had guaranteed to the South certain rights, which no right-minded patriot would seek to disturb.
The Whigs of the South, take them by and large, own quite as many negroes as the Democrats, and they have no fears that their rights will be invaded by Zachary Taylor or Millard Fillmore. We doubt whether they will feel the same confidence in General Cass, who comes from the hot-bed of abolitionism in the Northwest, and General Butler, who we see it stated in a Northern paper, does not own a negro.

Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1848.
The Whig Ratification Meeting held here last night, was very large and enthusiastic. General Weightman was called to the Chair, assisted by twenty-five Vice Presidents, and five Secretaries.
Several splendid bands of music were present, and the stand decorated with flags and bannons, on which were inscribed the names of "Taylor and Fillmore." A large bonfire was also kept up in the vicinity, which added to the interest of the scene.
The vast concourse, was addressed by the Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Dyer, Morehead, Crittenden, Smith and Haskell.
The most undisturbed harmony prevailed throughout the evening, and the meeting did not adjourn until after midnight.

The "Alexandria Gazette," speaking of the ticket presented to the American people, by the Whig National Convention, for their suffrages at the ensuing Presidential election says: "We accept it with pride and pleasure. It is the duty of every WHIG to yield a ready acquiescence to the decision made, and unite heartily upon the nominees. With this ticket we have an abiding confidence that a great political triumph can be achieved which will restore the administration of the Government to the old Republican standard of Washington, and secure to our country the blessings of peace and prosperity."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.
On the evening of the 6th instant, a large meeting of the Democrats of Charleston, S. C., was held at the Theatre. It was addressed by Mr. YANCKY, of Alabama, and others. Judge HOGG presided. Resolutions were adopted not to support the Presidential nominee, Mr. Cass, without a declaration of principles. The proceedings of the National Convention were repudiated, until more satisfactory developments appear. A Resolution to support Gen. TAYLOR was proposed, but objected to as premature, and laid on the table.

It was a shrewd move, writes a Washington correspondent of the North American, of General Cass to get out of the Senate, before the vote on the Wilmot Proviso, in connection with the Oregon Bill, came off. Really, it was a shrewd judging. But, General, it will not do. You shall not wear a face for the North and a face for the South, as Mr. Polk did. The Buchananians will attempt to drag you in vain, and Kane letters are a swag upon the market. We know you, and we mean to appreciate you accordingly.

WHIG RATIFICATION CONVENTION.
The Whig Young Men's National Convention of Philadelphia, which was held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, to ratify the nominations of General TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE—was attended by immense numbers, gathered from the surrounding States, as well as the city of Philadelphia and adjacent districts. The scene was one of great enthusiasm and joyful excitement. A number of stands for speaking to the assembled crowds were erected at suitable places, and were successively occupied by leading and eloquent members of the party. Among them were, Gen. MOREHEAD, Mr. KERR, and Mr. BARRINGER, of North Carolina, and other gentlemen, from nearly every State in the Union.

At the principal stand, when Mr. Richardson, of Baltimore, had concluded his address, Wm. S. PRICE, Esq., came forward and submitted, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
1. Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States here assembled by their Representatives, heartily ratify the nominations of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR as President, and MILLARD FILLMORE as Vice President of the United States, and pledge themselves to their support.

2. Resolved, That in the choice of General Taylor, as the Whig candidate for President, we are glad to discover sympathy with a great popular sentiment throughout the nation—a sentiment, which having its origin in admiration of great military success has been strengthened by the development in every action and every word, of sound conservative opinions, and of true fidelity to the great examples of former days; and to the principles of the Constitution as administered by its founders.

3. Resolved, That General Taylor, in saying that he had voted in 1844, he would have voted the Whig Ticket, gives the assurance—and no better is needed—of a consistent and truth-speaking man—that his heart was with us at the crisis of our political destiny, when HENRY CLAY was our candidate, and when not only Whig principles were well defined and clearly asserted, but Whig measures depended on success. The heart that was with us then, is with us now, and we have a soldier's word of honor, and a life of public and private virtue as the security.

4. Resolved, That we look to Gen. Taylor's administration of the government, as one conducive to the peace, PROSPERITY and UNION of PEACE, because no one better known or has greater reason to deplore, what he has seen sadly on the field of victory, the horrors of war, and especially of a foreign and aggressive war. OF PROSPERITY, now more than ever needed to relieve the nation from a burden of debt, and to restore INDUSTRY—agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, to its accustomed and peaceful functions, and to the position, as a South-western man, reared on the banks of that great stream, whose tributaries, natural and artificial, embrace the whole Union, renders the protection of the interest of the whole country his first trust, and whose varied duties in past life have been rendered, not on the soil or under the flag of any State or section, but over the wide frontier and under the broad banner of the nation.

5. Resolved, That standing as the Whig party does, on the broad and firm platform of the Constitution, and in the midst of a divided and desperate country, and compromise, and cherished in the affections, because protective of the interests of the people, we are proud to have as the exponent of our opinions, one who is pledged to construct it by the wise and generous rules which Washington applied to it, and who has said—and we Whig desire any other assurance, that he will make Washington's Administration the model of his own.

FOR THE REGISTER.
Mr. GALE: The Rail Road Convention, which met lately at Salisbury, was one of the most spirited and intellectual affairs that it has been my lot to fall in with for many a day. The speech of Mr. TOWSTALL, of Virginia, who was invited to a seat in the body, was particularly rich. Small sized politicians and demagogues, who try to inflame the public against liberal systems, and profess to be peculiarly the friends of the poor; bless me, they got it fore and aft. Of Mr. T.'s ability as a popular orator, I had heard before; but this effort of his, far surpassed any thing I had anticipated. I call him a very great man. There were other speeches, and the thing went off most admirably. The only thing that seemed to cloud the joy of the occasion, was the suggestion that the Legislature might not be willing to grant a liberal charter. This suggestion was controverted by gentlemen well acquainted with the feelings and interests that prevail in the Halls of legislation in North Carolina. They declare, in the most confident terms, that no set of men that will ever be assembled in our General Assembly, whatever their prejudices and peculiar local feelings, ever had taken upon themselves to deny the right of any portion of the people of this State to better their own condition with their own means. It would be so manifest an abandonment of the very elementary purposes of Government, that it never could have happened under any combination of circumstances. To suppose it possible at this enlightened period of the world, and towards people who have done so much for other parts of the State, and who have asked so little for themselves, was pronounced purely gratuitous.

There was a great deal of zeal and unanimity, and a most confident belief expressed, that whenever the Roads on either side of us shall reach Charlotte and Danville, there will be a most ready, concentrated and efficient exertion to fill up the mounting link. When this is done, it will present to the public an entire of Rail Road from Portland in Maine, and Buffalo N. Y., to Chattanooga, in Georgia, and almost interminably. So great a prospect has never greeted our land-lacked fancies before! Hon. David F. CALDWELL presided at the Convention, and D. A. Davis and B. Oates, Esqs., acted as Secretaries. You have no idea of the excitement and interest this matter has acquired in this part of North Carolina. YADKIN RIVER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ACADIA.
The Acadia reached the Hook, off New York, on Saturday. She left Liverpool May 27th. The Commercial news is favourable. The prospect of the crops was highly promising. The Government prosecution of Mitchell, the Irish patriot, for felony, under the new 'Gagging Act' resulted in a verdict of guilty.

In France, the surface of politics appears somewhat calm. There is a lull, for the moment at Paris, but Lyons is a prey to all the violence of mob government. The provinces are in a frightfully disaffected state. The grand National Fete took place at the Champ de Mars, which of course rendered the Parisians happy for the day.

AUSTRIA.
The German Parliament has assembled at Frankfort, the choice of President and Vice President, Mr. Dugern, the Hessian Minister, and Mr. Stron has inspired great confidence. The Emperor and Empress of Austria, quitted Vienna secretly, and unknown to their ministers on the evening of the 17th inst, they took their departure in a private carriage, several imperial carriages following an hour or two afterwards.

The Ministers were evidently alarmed, and completely taken by surprise at the unexpected event, and pledged themselves to preserve order, and to publish to the people whatever communications they might receive from their monarch. The joyful information was received, on the afternoon of the 19th, of the approaching return of the Emperor that evening, and the Imperial Palace was surrounded by thousands waiting his arrival.

In Lombardy, the war continues undecided.—The siege of Peschiera commenced on the 19th inst. Treviso is invested by the Austrians, but held out on the 18th inst.
A despatch received from our Paris correspondent, dated Thursday noon, puts us in possession of the most important intelligence from Naples. A difference between the King and the chamber led to a breach of peace, in consequence of which the troops were called out. The national guard immediately raised barricades in the street and a combat ensued. After a time the fighting became general, musketry and grape-shot being discharged. The King granted pillage to the Lazzaroni, upon which a scene of almost indescribable horror followed, and a general massacre ensued. Houses were broken into by the Lazzaroni, and soldiers, with men, women and children were murdered, and their bodies thrown from the windows into the street below.

In Spain, a singular event has occurred. The correspondence between the Duke of Sotomayor and Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, has led to the dismissal of that gentleman from the Court of Madrid. He received his passports on the 17th inst, with orders to quit Madrid in 48 hours, and his Excellency reached London on Wednesday.

CONGRESS.
In the Senate, on June 12, Mr. Bradbury presented the credentials of Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, who was duly sworn and took his seat as a Senator of the U. States.
A message in writing was received from the President of the United States transmitting the correspondence between our Minister to France (Mr. Rusi) and the State Department since the overthrow of the dynasty of King Louis Philippe.
On Mr. Atherton's motion, the Senate agreed to take up the Indian Appropriation Bill, and after some remarks by Mr. A. the Bill was informally laid aside.
On motion of Mr. Westcott, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Cameron to take up a private bill for the relief of the widow of some soldier in the Mexican war, but no quorum voting, on motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate adjourned.
In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Pollock the committee on revolutionary pensions were instructed to report a bill, extending the provisions of existing laws, granting pensions to the widows of officers or soldiers of the revolutionary war, who were married prior January 1, 1794, to the widows of such officers and soldiers who were married prior to the first day of January, 1800.
On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, but rose without coming to any conclusion, and then adjourned.

DEAR SIR,
In this City, on Wednesday evening last, by J. J. Finch, James Jordan, Esq., Miss Caroline, second daughter of Theodore Partridge, Esq.,
Sheeting and Osnaburgs, by the late MOLLASSES, by the late
JUNE 16. WILL PECK & SON. 47 2w
Fresh Rice to hand.
JUNE 16. WILL PECK & SON. 47 2w
APPRENTICES WANTED.
TWO steady and intelligent Boys would be taken immediately to learn the Printing business. Apply to CH. C. RABOTEAU, Editor N. C. Times; at Raleigh.
JUNE 17. 48 1t

JUST RECEIVED,
A Nice Lot of Oranges and Lemons, and more expected. Also some choice lot of Good Family Coffee; best Leaf and Brown Sugars, together with a good many other goods, in their line of business.
Call and get bargains at the variety Store of
RYALS & DUPRE.
JUNE 17, 1848. 48 2w
The highest Cash price will be paid for cotton Rags; also Wrapping Paper on hand at Factory prices, &c. by
R. & D.

Cedar Grove Academy.
THE next Session of the School at this place will commence on the 5th of July and end on the 4th of December.
TUITION.
For Languages, Algebra, &c. \$15
English, 10
Board can be had in good families in the neighborhood at prices varying from five to six dollars per month.
SAML. W. HUGHES.
Cedar Grove, Orange Co., Va.
JUNE 9, 1848. 48 2w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber again offers his Property on Hillsboro' Street for sale. The large House and Lot, and convenient out-houses, formerly occupied by the late Miss ELIZABETH GENDY, are well known, as well as the adjoining House and Lot, formerly owned by Capt. HUNTER, dec'd. The property is situated in the most pleasant part of the City, and affords a great opportunity for persons desirous of securing a City residence that will always be a valuable property. The terms of payment, the very spacious and beautiful Lot owned and occupied by the late Mrs. Agnes Hickman, and situated in the most eligible part of the town. It consists of ten original half acre lots, elegantly improved and handsomely decorated with shrubbery. The Mansion has two stories, with four spacious and excellent rooms and a passage below, with three rooms above stairs. It comprises all necessary out houses, Kitchen, Laundry, Dairy, Smoak House, Stables, Ice House, &c. all of framed work and convenient. The Garden is one of the most spacious and elegant in the village, and the whole has a handsome and durable enclosure. There is in the yard, and immediately on the street, a large and convenient office, with a fire place, attached to the Lot. To reside in search of health and good society, or if you choose to make Warrenton their permanent abode, or a pleasant resort during the sickly season, this situation offers advantages, which have rarely met with heretofore, and which may not again be presented. Its location retired and yet very convenient to the business part of the village, its spacious grounds, its handsome improvements, the excellent neighborhood which surrounds it, and the rapid growth of the village itself, all con-pire to recommend it as the most desirable Residence which has been in this market for many years.
Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.
C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
Warrenton, May 10. Pr. Adv. \$10. 38 6w

ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, IN WARRENTON, N. C.
Nancy P. Hickman, and others, Ex parte Petition, In Warren Court of Equity.
BY virtue of a decree made in the above cause at April Term, 1848, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, at the Court House in the Town of Warrenton, on Monday, the 3d day of July next, upon a credit of twelve months, the very spacious and beautiful Lot owned and occupied by the late Mrs. Agnes Hickman, and situated in the most eligible part of the town. It consists of ten original half acre lots, elegantly improved and handsomely decorated with shrubbery. The Mansion has two stories, with four spacious and excellent rooms and a passage below, with three rooms above stairs. It comprises all necessary out houses, Kitchen, Laundry, Dairy, Smoak House, Stables, Ice House, &c. all of framed work and convenient. The Garden is one of the most spacious and elegant in the village, and the whole has a handsome and durable enclosure. There is in the yard, and immediately on the street, a large and convenient office, with a fire place, attached to the Lot. To reside in search of health and good society, or if you choose to make Warrenton their permanent abode, or a pleasant resort during the sickly season, this situation offers advantages, which have rarely met with heretofore, and which may not again be presented. Its location retired and yet very convenient to the business part of the village, its spacious grounds, its handsome improvements, the excellent neighborhood which surrounds it, and the rapid growth of the village itself, all con-pire to recommend it as the most desirable Residence which has been in this market for many years.
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. CLAYTON COUNTY. In Equity, April Term, 1848.
John T. Lane and Julia A. Lane, his wife, and Enoch Wadsworth, an infant, by William B. Wadsworth, his father and next friend.
Albert G. Pickett and Sarah, his wife, Peter C. Harvis, Gunder and Mary, his wife, Felix and Julia, his wife—John Pearce, Emily Keating, Sterling G. Moss and Sidney, his wife—Kearl and Amelia, his wife—Joel Tatam and Mary, his wife—Williamson and Rebecca, his wife—John Pearce, Mary Lewis, Jonas Persons, K. M. Dobbie and Martha, his wife, Stephen Bryant and Sidney, his wife, Thomas M. Gatlin and Martha, his wife, defendants.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Newbernian and Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Newbern, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte.
Witness, Edward E. Graham, C. M. E., at Newbern, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1848.
EDWARD E. GRAHAM, C. M. E.
Pr. Adv. \$5 624. 45 6w