

WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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Raleigh Register.

RALEIGH, N. C.
Friday, July 29, 1848.

THE LATE EDITOR.

Already, all columns of the Register, are filled with tributes to the character of its lamented Editor. From all parties, expressions of heart-felt sympathy, and of respect for his loss, crowd in upon us. And if the feelings of love and respect for the deceased—if feelings of sincere sympathy and condolence for the sudden and distressing bereavement which his family has sustained, can bring any consolation to such affliction, that alleviating it to a universal sympathy.

ON THE RETURNS.

As we are requesting our friends throughout the State, without delay, the result of the returns to their respective Counties. We know they will be glorious, and we shall be on tip-toe to receive them.

DEMOCRATIC FREEHOLDER.

Particular attention to the 3d and last number of this paper; and we would recommend it to the careful perusal of the "Standard." It is true, much pleasure is afforded him, by its perusal—but it is his mind a few facts, which he may not be aware of. We submit, now, if it was not cruel to solicit a gentleman, who was so good, to write for his paper and not to take the trouble to do so, then to receive admission into his columns! A beautiful courtesy and gentility, truly! It is this, about Mr. Holden advising Mr. "Standard" that Free Suffrage is— "Editor of the 'Standard,' himself oppose Suffrage? Yes, true as a gun—for we presume, will not pretend to deny that of his brother Democrat, who says he will! Well! Hang your head for very well! Why did you advise him not to start 'Standard' has all along told us that this is a measure dear to Mr. Reid's heart; and that he has passed many unhappy, sleepless hours about it! But it turns out, that Mr. Reid himself was opposed to it in May, when Mr. Holden told him of it! Good heavens! what a

THE ELECTION.

Members of the Legislature is us. We have no fears for the result—confident that CHARLES MANLY will be chosen, by an overwhelming majority, and the Legislature will be largely Whig! The East is abroad in the Whig party—the East is to the impotence of the contest, and in her duty nobly.—the West, we know, a friend writing from Burke, says: "I never knew Whig prospects brighter, in any country, than they are just at this time. In the Mountains, will meet with a glorious Vista, on the 3d of August; little of it is left then, will be most effectual from the face of the earth, by old Rough in November next." In the account of the debate in Rutherford, it, Whigs, that you do your duty! Let satisfied with merely scotching the snake; it, outright.

TAYLOR—THE WILMOT PROVISOR.

side, in reference to the position taken by Taylor, on this subject, completely anticipates "Standard's" tirade of abuse, and relieves necessity of exposing its inconsistencies and contradictions. When the Editor shall have disseminated the facts produced in our last issue, in relation to his calumnious accusation, and controverted statements advanced, we may expose other of his "Standard's" "It can't be done!" They are sustained by throughout; and in such a conflict, misrepresentation and falsehood are always vanquished by truth and power.

CORRECTION.

The Editor of the "Standard" that he is in his last paper, in charging us with "wrath" about some things, and "deceit" others. We beg to be excused, neighbor, for we play with skunks nor shoot at wood-

EVERARD HALL, ESQ.

The Editor of the "Standard" affects to speak disparagingly and contemptuously of the Whig Candidate for the Senate, in this County. It is true that it is done in a rather cowardly manner—by innuendo, like—but that is the impression, evidently, wished to be conveyed. But he dare not say so! He knows that Everard Hall cannot be injured by his detraction and malice—and he knows, too, that for respectability, talents, virtue and integrity he is every whit as good as George W. Thompson. Will the "Standard" dare say that he is not as well qualified to serve his Fellow Citizens, in the Legislature, as Mr. Thompson? Or, has Mr. T. a "patent-right" for the Senatorial honors of Wake County; and hence it is esteemed an infringement upon this right, for any other person to aspire to the same? Fellow-citizens, what do you think of Mr. Thompson, in the Legislature, is very much opposed to Corporation monopolies, but he is not so conscientious, it seems, about individual ones. He is willing to monopolize the thing as long as he lives—and it sets him, and the Editor of the "Standard" railing mad, to even show a disposition to strip him of his exclusive privilege. That "increased majority" for Mr. F. will come up missing, on the 3d day of August.

GENERAL TAYLOR, AND THE NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

We had heard, that the "Standard" was coming out last Wednesday, with a flaming announcement, for the benefit of the returned Soldiers, that Gen. Taylor had said that they ought ALL to have been sent home in disgrace, or shot. But the authorized denial of Gen. Taylor, came a few days too soon. We thought it had destroyed some precious thunder, and wanted to see how it would end. The affidavits and proofs, are not published—but "away over yonder," in the South East corner of his third page, in small-type, the sheepish thing lies, looking vastly ashamed of itself, and as if it wished itself back again in the "Wilmington Journal," where it made its first appearance, before the old General denied it. Why our neighbor should have put the infamous lie anywhere, save in the fire, after he knew Zachary Taylor had said it was not true, is a question of political casuistry which we cannot solve.—The "Standard" had seen this authorized denial; it was in many of his exchanges. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR may not be the greatest man living—but he CAN NOT LIE. The "Standard" knows that. He knows in his heart, that ZACHARY TAYLOR may say, is "the truth—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth." His is a soldier's honor—above suspicion, even. Still the "Standard" published that poor lie, with half a thought, he must have known that after his denial, there is not a man, woman or child in the world who believes it. The "Standard" dares do many bold things, but he dares not, on American soil, pronounce old Rough and Ready a liar. But he has published, not as his own—an assertion which if true, proves it. We ask our neighbor, to do himself the justice, to take it back. It cannot touch him at whom it was aimed; but it may "recoil and kick" somebody else "over."

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE!

The Hibernia arrived at New York on Friday night, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. Paris was tranquil. The National work-shops had been suppressed by Cavaignac. The 10,000 Prisoners engaged in the revolt at Paris, are to be sent to Algeria and the French provinces. The National Assembly was debating the French Constitution.—Thiers was in favor of one similar to the American. A circumstance has transpired which has created no little surprise. M. de Lamartine is about to quit France. The pretext is, that he intends to travel in the East, and that he is to be accompanied by Madame de Lamartine. His departure must be very near at hand, as it is said that some of his luggage has already been dispatched for Marseilles.

PARADOXICAL.

Notwithstanding their repeated and overwhelming defeats in this State, the Loco Foco leaders are again in the field with a candidate for Governor.—The ticket, is as follows, David S. Reid for Governor. Why is Mr. Walter F. Leak thus slighted?—Two years ago he took the stump, and did his best for the Locos; and now because he will not tramp all over the State, in a hopeless cause, though he has caused it to be repeatedly announced that he is willing to be a candidate, the cold shoulder is turned upon him. A fine specimen, truly, of Loco Foco justice and Loco Foco gratitude!

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER UNITED STATES.

The American steamer United States, has arrived, after a fine passage from Havre of less than thirteen days. Her French news is to the 12th, the day upon which she sailed. Paris had become perfectly tranquil. The arrest of individuals implicated in the *emette* and the seizure of arms, however, still continued, the prisoners now amounting to 12,000. The French Assembly were still engaged in discussing the projected constitution. Paris is still in a state of siege, Cavaignac maintaining all his measures with fearless energy. In Germany there had occurred a fierce struggle, attended with much bloodshed, between the imperial party, favoring the election of the Archduke John, and the Republicans.

TAYLOR MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

The Democrats of Charleston held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Wednesday night, in which the prominent and leading democrats of the city took part. Resolutions approving of the support of Gen. Taylor, were adopted without a dissenting voice. The Taylor ball is thus set in motion among the democracy of South Carolina, and we doubt not will prosecute every thing before it in its progress. The meeting resolved to support Gen. BUTLER for the Vice Presidency.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S NOMINATION.

We learn that the long expected official letter of Gen. MOREHEAD, announcing to Gen. TAYLOR his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention, has been at length, received by the old General at his headquarters, at Baton Rouge. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" furnishes some interesting facts from the dead letter office, which will interest for the reason why General Taylor has not sooner received the letter of Governor Morehead announcing to him his nomination by the Whig National Convention. Forty-eight letters had been returned to the dead letter office, Gen. Taylor having refused to receive them on account of the postage not having been paid, the postage on them amounting to \$7.30. The Washington Union states that the address on those post-marked the 7th and 9th of May, from Philadelphia, is believed to be in the handwriting of Gov. Morehead. The handwriting has been shown to some of the members from North Carolina, who unhesitatingly pronounce it his.

Some one has remarked—"If such is the case, it certainly affords a new and highly interesting phase of the unambitious character of Gen. Taylor. Unmoved amidst the honors a grateful country showered upon him, he never thinks of himself, and lets escape for a time from his hands an announcement, for which politicians struggle through a long series of years to attain, often sacrificing in the vain pursuit not only health, but often good fame."

COL. PAINE AND THE "STANDARD."

There are occasions on which all should look above the little feelings of partisan warfare, and open their hearts to the influences of truth and justice. Such an occasion we deem the full and complete acquittal of the Colonel of our Regiment in Mexico, on the grave charges there urged against him. Of those charges now we shall say nothing. Of their authors, and the appliances at home by which they may have been impelled, we shall not now speak. Let them rest in the shade. But of the grief, felt by all true-hearted North Carolinians, at the difficulties which occurred in our Regiment in the enemy's country, just at the very moment that glory was within their reach, it may be proper now to say something.—But for this unhappy cloud that hung around them, they would have been the very first of the Volunteers, who would have been seen by Gen. Scott, and shared in the glories of his triumphal march to the Aztec City. Their bravery, discipline and skill, were ample guarantee that they would have been selected for that bold push, upon the enemy's heart. Without knowing or inquiring where lay the blame of this state of things, who did not hang his head in sorrow, that our own Regiment—our friends and neighbors, who were parting for that high fame, which duty well performed in their country's service was sure to bring, were not allowed to follow the greatest Captain of the age, to a succession of triumphs to which, under the circumstances, there is no parallel. A Court of Inquiry was instituted, at Saltillo. The result of the Inquiry has been published for some ten days, and the "Standard," the organ of the Democratic party in North Carolina, has not yet given it a passing notice. Why is this? Does he fear that people may know the truth, in what vitally concerns the honor of the State, as well as of every officer and soldier who went to the war? May not justice be done—just before an election?—That Press had formerly much to do with discussing those matters—if not with producing the result, which every patriot and friend to the Army so bitterly lamented. Could it not afford to say one little word about it now? Could it not just hint at the decision of the Court? Must it be dumb for fear it might wound, what it heretofore for partisan purposes, labored night and day to accomplish?—The day is passed when our neighbor could have done the handsome thing. The first opportunity for redeeming error, is the golden chance. That opportunity is lost now—and whatever he may say or do hereafter, will fall far short of giving him that noble pleasure, which the consciousness of having done right always affords. The Editor of the "Standard" sometimes bursts out from the trammels of party, and acts like a man and a freeman. We regret that he forgot to do it on this occasion.

THE INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

We published this correspondence, last Saturday, just as it was handed to us. We did not know, and do not now know, that the Postmaster of this City had any thing to do with it. It purported to be signed by "William White, and others, of the 8th Congressional District." As this is the 6th Congressional District, William White, Esq., Postmaster, is not in its terms included. It is very probably true, therefore, as the "Standard" says, that our William White, Esq. did not write that letter. In fact, we do not believe that he ever saw it, until he saw it in print. But that is not our trouble. Who is the "William White, and others"? Who struck Billy Patterson? Look at the following disclaimers, all from the Eighth Congressional District, and then say if we are not all over in it!

WILLIAM WHITE, Editor of the Raleigh Register.

Dear Sir: I was shocked to see my name appended to a letter of the "Intercepted Correspondence," published by you in your Saturday's paper. I have always been, an avowed Whig, and always shall be, a Whig; and no one more heartily despised that sorry and mean attempt to excite "poor neighbor men and women" against the good old Gen. Harrison, in 1840, more than I did. There has been an awful mistake in this matter. Please correct it, so far as I am concerned, and oblige yours respectfully,

WILLIAM WHITE.

Ed. Register.

Sir: I defy you and all your contumacious allies. The use of my name in your paper last Saturday, was an infamous forgery, and you know it. No, you don't catch me in that trap. Though I am a Democrat, I scorn all such pitiful modes of electioneering, as much as you do, or can. I had nothing to do with that small-potatoe charge against Gen. Harrison, and despise those who had. Yours in wrath,

WILLIAM WHITE.

How many more such bills *quois* may be on their way, from the Whites' of the Eighth Congressional District, time must determine. But the following, from another source, settles the question:

MINNETON CITY, July 26, 1848.

Editor of Raleigh Register:—Sir: Some unprincipled villain has forged our name to a letter to "William White and others," and has imposed upon your credulity so far as to induce its publication by you, on the 22d inst. The author of this vile fabrication is a miserable bungler. He has wretchedly mis-spelt our names, and the blockhead has not sense enough to go to mill.

We are ready to give "Will. White and others," our certificate, that it is a base and contemptible forgery. We have the honor to be, &c.,

ABRAHAM VENABLE, J. R. DANIEL.

Whenever we find out who was the "William White, and others" who made these "numerous and pressing enquiries" of the Honorable gentlemen at Washington City, about the Harrison law, and who wrote the letter lately published by us, we will give to the public all the particulars, and relieve all those Billy Whites who did not do it, from the deserved odium and contempt which now attaches to the real Simon Pure. We hope that the numerous Whig smily of the Eighth Congressional District, will not all speak at once, and put on the fool's cap, which was thrown into the air for one only.

THAT OTHER "INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE."

We have studied much on the subject, and we really think that the Correspondence in the last "Standard" headed "Old White on the Turf," is in fact, a "contemptible forgery from first to last." We cannot believe that Old White ever wrote that letter. It must have been forged by some narrow-minded Loco Foco, who is jealous of him, and wishes to supplant him and get his office. Old White is a modest old horse. He is perfectly satisfied with his position, and does not aspire to the Vice Presidency. But he is as tenacious of his present, as he is careless of other and higher offices. So long as old Rough and Ready can lift a leg, the back of Old White will kindly receive it, and no envious horse, gelding, mule, or John Donkey, can obtain his place, or render him dissatisfied therewith.

We close by repeating it as our decided opinion, that this alleged Correspondence is a "contemptible forgery." And we must say, in the language of the indignant Gaul, "we are verra moosh disgors" at it. We do hope that no intelligent man will be deceived by such infamous devices.

POTOMAC, of the "Baltimore Patriot," says that the Hon. CALISTO SMITH, recently in the House of Representatives, in reviewing General Cass' course on the Internal Improvement question, on produced that little book, which contained, in a single volume, about as large and as thick as a half dollar, the famous letter of General Cass to the Chicago Internal Improvement Convention. He sent the book to the Clerk's desk to be read, saying he considered it like John Rogers' little work left to his children, the author of which said:

"I leave you here a little book,
For you to look upon—
That you may see your father's face,
When he is dead and gone!"

He said he presented to the other side of the House this little book, that they might see their political father's face when he is dead and gone!

The immense letter, of three newspaper lines, was then read by the Clerk, while the House roared with laughter!

Mr. Smith, alluding to the course of Mr. Wentworth, said he believed that gentleman was generally consistent, except upon one point—he always supported river and harbor improvement bills—and then turned round and voted for a President who would veto them!

MR. WENTWORTH SAID, THAT HE SHOULD NOT DO SO NEXT TIME.

Mr. Schenck here interposed, and asked, if the gentleman from Illinois would repeat what he had just said, as "there was so much noise and confusion, he feared the gentleman had not been able to make himself heard and understood!"

The House again roared with merriment!

MR. FILLMORE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The National Intelligencer, of Tuesday, contains a letter from Governor Morehead, the President of the National Whig Convention, in which he states that he addressed letters to both General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore, on the next day after the adjournment of the Convention, apprising them of their nomination. Having received no reply from either, on the last of June, he replied to each of them duplicate copies. On the 3d inst. he received Mr. Fillmore's reply, but having been in daily expectation of the receipt of General Taylor's reply, he had withheld Mr. Fillmore's letter, with the hope of being able to lay them before the public together. Having ascertained that General Taylor had not received his letter, he on the 17th inst. addressed three other communications to General Taylor, containing copies of his letter of the 10th of June, from Philadelphia—one directed to himself, and the other two through his friends. Hoping that some one may reach him, he states that he shall avail himself of the earliest opportunity to lay before the public any communication he may receive from him.

Governor Morehead's letter to Mr. Fillmore, is a mere announcement of the fact of his nomination as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to which he replies as follows:

Albany, N. Y. June 17, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., by which I am notified that at the late Whig Convention, held at Philadelphia, Gen. Zachary Taylor was nominated for President, and myself for Vice President, and requesting my acceptance of the nomination.

The honor of thus being presented by the distinguished representatives of the Whig party of the Union for the second office in the gift of the people—an honor as unexpected as it was unolicited—could not fail to awaken in a grateful heart emotions which, while they cannot be suppressed, find no appropriate language for utterance.

Fully persuaded that the cause in which we are enlisted is the cause of our country; that our chief object is to secure its peace, preserve its honor, and advance its prosperity; and feeling, moreover, a confident assurance that, in General Taylor (whose name is presented for the first office) I shall always find a firm and consistent Whig, a safe guide, and honest man, I cannot hesitate to assume any position which my friends may assign me.

Distrausting, as I well may, my ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of that high office, but feeling that, in case of my election, I may with safety repose upon the friendly aid of my fellow Whigs, and that efforts guided by honest intentions will always be cheerfully judged, I accept the nomination so generously tendered; and I do this the more cheerfully, as I am willing, for such a cause and with such a man, to take my chances of success or defeat as the electors, the final arbiters of our fate, shall, in their wisdom, judge best for the interest of our common country.

Please accept the assurance of my high regard and esteem, and permit me to subscribe myself your friend and fellow citizen.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD.

Who first nominated Gen. Taylor? The honor is claimed now by the Whigs of Iowa, who it is said, first nominated him for President at a Convention of Iowa Whigs, held at Iowa City on the 22d February, 1847,—the very day on which the old hero met and repulsed the Mexican Army, under command of Santa Anna, at Buena Vista.

That is a matter of small import now—let the struggle be, what State will give the old Hero the largest majority.

MR. BADGER ON THE OREGON QUESTION.

A false impression is attempted to be made by the "Standard" and other Loco loco papers, on the public mind in North Carolina, as to what Mr. Badger said on the following awful passage in Mr. Venable's speech on Slavery in the Territories:—"A distinguished Senator of my own State, [Mr. Badger], a gentleman of high attainments and extended reputation, in a recent speech on the Oregon bill, admitted the right of Congress to legislate for the exclusion of slavery in the Territories, but placed the South upon the principle of expediency, and the sense of justice of the Federal Legislature. Gracious heaven! are we reduced to this? Is our only, our last hope, the verdict of a jury whose interest, whose feelings, and whose organization, that verdict against us? Can any man close his eyes to the fact that the progress both of opinion and of power is against the South?"

The "Fayetteville Observer," in speaking of the Speech of Mr. B. says—"That Mr. Venable did not clearly understand Mr. Badger's recent speech," is not remarkable, when it is considered that he spoke on the day before Mr. Badger! The fact is, that Mr. Venable's speech, for which he printed indebted to his courtesy, states that it was delivered on the 1st June, whereas we find Mr. Badger's speech reported in the Congressional Globe (from which we copy it,) as delivered on the 2d June. Whether this singular attempt of Mr. Venable to anticipate what Mr. Badger would say, be the effect of clairvoyance or not, we cannot say; but if it be, he has approximated more nearly than clairvoyants sometimes do, to the matter in hand,—he has at least discovered the subject on which Mr. Badger was to speak on the next day.

But seriously, there can be no doubt of the correctness of Mr. Badger's broad position which Mr. Venable controverts, that Congress has a right to legislate for the Territories. It is a right which has always been exercised. Mr. Butler of S. C. a good Democrat, distinctly affirmed it in his speech, a part of which we quote in connection with Mr. Badger's; it was exercised in the Missouri Compromise, and is again to be exercised in the Clayton Compromise of the present session.

We have not had time to read Mr. Venable's speech, but in glancing over it we find that he, with all his affected horror of Mr. Badger's recent speech, distinctly admits what he so condemns. In one place we find him saying,

"I declare that we are content to abide the Missouri compromise; not that we believe that Congress had any right to annex any such condition, or to enact any such law; but the compromise having been made and acquiesced in for nearly thirty years, there is no purpose entertained by any Southern statesman to disturb it now."

And again he says, "entering our solemn protest as to the power of Congress to make the Compromise," &c.

Again he says "I adopt the doctrine of non-interference on the part of Congress in its fullest extent. As I deny the right of Congress to legislate slavery into existence in any Territory of the United States, so I also deny the right to forbid it."

Now we cannot exactly reconcile Mr. Venable's quietly acceding to the Missouri Compromise, (if he believes Congress had no right to adopt that Compromise,) with his solemn obligation to support the Constitution. If the Compromise be indeed, as he contends, a usurpation of power, a violation of the Constitution, he should never cease to struggle against it. But not he! Instead of doing so, he declares his willingness to enact it again! to extend it to the Pacific! He says—

"Let the lines of the Missouri compromise extend to the Pacific!"

And again,—

"I offer to our northern and western brethren the Missouri compromise, onerous and exacting as it is upon the South, extending its provisions to the Pacific, including the fine soil, the magnificent harbors, and all the local advantages which nature has appropriated to these geographical limits!"

From the London Times.

As a general rule, we have a profound contempt for patent medicines and infallible nostrums; but Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha is working such well-authenticated cures in Asthma, Consumption, &c., all around us, that we have it as a most important discovery, and recommend it to the notice of those whom it may concern. Many of our medical friends have tried experiments with it, which have been astonishingly successful.

For further particulars of the efficiency of the above medicine see advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

Did

In Charlotte, on the 15th, Miss Jane L. Johnston, second daughter of the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, in her 18th year, and on the 18th, Miss Mary J. Johnston, eldest daughter of the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, in her 20th year.

At his residence near Salem, Stokes County, the 15th inst. Jacobus Shultz, in the 57th year of his age, at Evertsville, Wayne County, on the 26th inst. Mrs. Hannah G. Sloucomb, widow of the late Hon. Jesse Sloucomb.

WE are authorized to announce EVERARD HALL, ESQ., as a Candidate for the Senate in the Legislature, from Wake County, at the election in August next.

WE are authorized to announce C. C. BATTLE, ESQ., as a Candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature from Wake County, at the Election in August next.

WE are authorized to announce Major REUBEN FLEMING, as a Candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature from Wake County, at the Election in August next.

WE are authorized, to announce Mr. JOHN C. MOORE as a Candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature from Wake County, at the Election in August next.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce Calvin J. Rogers as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty of Wake County, at the ensuing Election in August.

WE are authorized to announce Quinton W. Uley, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing Election.

WE are authorized to announce Col. Willie Pope as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff for the County of Wake, at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce William H. High, Esq., as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing Election.

LEMONS, AND REAL SWEET ORANGES. JUST received, and for sale, by the box or retail, WM. PECK & SON, 57 2w July 27.

Mackerel, No. 1 and 3, in whole and half Barrels, or by less quantity. WILL PECK & SON, 60 2w Raleigh, July 28.

Land for Sale.

WISHING to move to the West, I will sell one of the best Tracts of Land in Granville County, N. C., on the waters of Nutbush, containing 180 acres, about one-fourth in woods. The Water is the coldest and most healthy in any part of North Carolina. A good two story House, with six rooms, a fine place to each, is on the Tract. There is a Mineral Spring near the House, which will cure Dyspepsia. A credit of one and two years will be given. Bonds to be given payable in Bank. Possession given in October. As it is presumed the buyer would like to see the Land, further description is unnecessary. Please call and view this desirable Plantation and judge for yourselves.

HORACE A. BURTON, 60 6w July 24, 1848.

State of North Carolina.—BENJAMIN S. COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1848.

Mary Patton, Petitioner for Divorce.

Upon the return of the Sheriff that the defendant cannot be found, and proclamation having been publicly made at the door of the Court House by the Sheriff, under the order of the Court, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena: Therefore, ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Highland Messenger, published at Asheville, and the Raleigh Register, published at Raleigh, for three months, requiring of the defendant, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or that judgment will be taken against him pro confesso, and the petition heard.

Witness, J. H. Coleman, Clerk of our said court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1848.

J. H. COLEMAN, C. CLK. July 15, 1848. P. fee \$5 00, etc. 57 3m

Superfine Family Flour, for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Bulwer's New Novel. HAROLD, or the last of the Baron Kings.—Price 50 cts. This day received by H. D. TURNER, 56 July 14.

The Life and Adventures of Ches. Chesterfield, the youth of Genius, by M. Trollope. This day received at TURNER'S