

# The Weekly Raleigh Register,

## AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1849.

NUMBER 50.

REGISTER.  
PUBLISHED BY  
T. GALE,  
DOLLARS PER ANNUM.  
RALEIGH, N. C.  
September 15, 1849.  
Intelligence.  
The details of the intelligence from the Steamer Europa, that the...  
The news by the Cambria, from America, had had a hardening effect in the Liverpool Cotton Market. In the early part of the week prices were a shade higher. Afterwards the market became tame and prices receded from an eighth to a quarter. On Friday the loss was nearly recovered, and Brokers agreed upon the following quotations, which are the same as those brought by the Niagara: Fair Upland 5 1/2; Mobile 5 3/8; Orleans 5 7/8; middling 5 1/2; 5-8d a 5 1/2. The week's transactions were 33,800 bales.  
At Paris the funds are advancing. The same may be said of Hamburg, Vienna, Antwerp, and Amsterdam.  
The demand for American flour has been limited. Baltimore and Ohio has sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s.; old western Canal 23s.; unselected and heated 19s. to 19s. 6d.  
Cotton is in limited demand at 25s. to 26s. for mixed white and yellow; and 27s. 6d. a 28s. per quarter for prime white.  
In provisions there is no change worthy of note. The demand for pot and pearl ashes is good at an advance.  
A New Scott Medal.—We yesterday had the pleasure of examining at the War Department a very beautiful Gold Medal, which was voted to General Scott by Congress on the 9th of March, 1848. It is of the same size as that voted to Gen. Taylor, (recently noticed in this paper,) the value of the gold of which it is made amounting to about four hundred and fifty dollars. It was designed, as we understand, by a gentleman connected with the Engineer Department, and struck at the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The portrait of Gen. Scott is engraved in the highest style of the art, and is deemed an admirable likeness of that distinguished Soldier as he now appears. But the most striking feature of the medal consists in the fact, that on the reverse side is portrayed no less than seven battle scenes, viz: those of the City of Mexico, (which occupies the centre,) Chapultepec, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey.—National Intelligencer.  
Consumption disarmed of its Terrors!  
HASTING'S  
Compound Syrup of Naphtha.  
DR. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The great Remedy for Consumption, Deciduous Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Hoarse Throats, Wasting of the Flesh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.  
This celebrated preparation is pleasant to the taste, and is so speedy in its operations, that patients plainly feel its good effects in a few minutes after taking the first dose.  
HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among all our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Ga., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30, 1848, says: "I received the half-gallon of Hasting's Naphtha Syrup ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. I enclosed two five dollar bills, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefited by it."  
Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.  
For sale by PESCUD & JOHNSON and WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh.  
At the residence of John O. Rorke, Esq., on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Father Dunn, of the Catholic Church, Mr. Patrick Ferrell, Merchant, of Smithfield, to Miss Margaret Fanning.  
For Sale or Rent.  
I wish to sell the House and Lot where I now live, No. 109; also, a part of the Lot No. 75. Those wishing to buy or rent will please call and examine for themselves. For terms, &c., apply to D. D. Dupree.  
E. A. JOHNSON, 74 w 3w  
Raleigh, September 14, 1849.  
FALL IMPORTATION, 1849.  
We are now receiving our FALL supply of ENGLISH and AMERICAN HARDWARE, which is large and well assorted; and as the business of the season must soon be closed, on account of the death of the senior partner, the whole of the Stock now on hand will be sold at a sacrifice price; to whom we ask your particular attention of country Merchants.  
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WILL be sold under the Decree of the Court of Equity, for Jones County, on Monday 20th of October next, at the Court House, in Fronton, all the Lands constituting the valuable Plantation and Woodland adjoining, belonging to the late James W. Howard, Esq., in Jones County, situated about two miles from Polkville, and adjoining the Lands of James McDaniel, James C. Bryan, Wm. P. Ward, and others.  
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State of North Carolina—Nash County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1849.  
John R. Derrington vs. Francis Arent.  
Attachment levied on Land and Negroes.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Francis Arent, has removed beyond the limits of this State; It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Francis Arent to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise Judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the Land and Negroes levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.  
Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday of August, A. D. 1849.  
JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. G. Sept. 14th, 1849. 74 w 6w  
Crucible's a supply of Lead and Sand, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. August 15th, 1849.

There are upwards of fifty thousand officers in the United States, besides the various jobbers and contractors, who have been from time immemorial members of the Locooco party. Many of the most important and lucrative remain to this day in the hands of the Locoocos. There have been less than 5000 appointments of Whigs by General Taylor, one-half of which have been made to supply vacancies occasioned by deaths, resignations, and expired commissions. The proportion of Locoocos in office is at least five to one.—*Republic*.

From the above extract, we see that the Whigs, who are entitled to one-half of the offices of the country, and who have been ostracised for twenty years, have as yet received only one-tenth part of the offices within the gift of the President. How worse than silly, then, is the hue and cry we have heard about "proscription," violation of pledges, bloody butchers, guillotines, &c., simply because Gen. Taylor has presumed to place in the hands of his friends, one-fifth of that which rightfully belongs to them! And how very ridiculous the fits and fury of the opposition, when it is shown that one-half the appointments which have been made, were made to supply vacancies occasioned by deaths, resignations and expired commissions!—Why, to one Whig there are yet five Democrats in office! Yet, to judge from the "noise and confusion" made by Loco Foco Editors and ex-officials, one would suppose that the whole army of fifty thousand had been decapitated, and their places supplied entirely by Whigs. When an officer is appointed, whether his predecessor has been removed by the appointing power—whether he has been taken to another world by the Almighty—or whether he resigns, it seems perfectly immaterial with the complainants;—the cry still is, *Proscription for opinion's sake*. Men who do die and who don't die, who do resign and who won't resign, who are set aside for good and sufficient cause and who are not set aside at all, are alike the victims of Whig vengeance. The forbearance, moderation and liberality of the Administration, seem wholly lost upon our political opponents.

There never was a better reason furnished any party, why it should prefer its friends to its enemies, it has been furnished the present administration by the very men who are now crying out "proscription, proscription." To prove this, we have only to direct attention to the doctrine contained in the following resolutions of the Locooco State Convention, held at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1846-47.

Resolved, That in our opinion a Democratic Administration, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, should always surround itself with its political friends, and as the official stations of the country are to be regarded not as spoils, but as *gratuities of influence and power*, for which the holders are responsible to the people, they should invariably be placed in the hands of the party, who are responsible for their exercise, and, for that and other obvious reasons, the patronage of Democratic administrations should be distributed to Democrats alone.

Resolved, That we would respectfully call the attention of President Polk and the heads of all departments to this subject, and assure them of our opinion that high considerations of policy require that his Executive Patronage should not be bestowed upon our political opponents, believing as we do that to bestow it upon them, or suffer them to retain it, will injure the interests of the party and paralyze the efforts of the members.

Resolved, That the removal from the various offices at Washington of every opponent of the National Administration, or of Democratic principles and measures, has long been called for, and is alike demanded by the voice of the Democratic party, and the best interests of the country, and ought not to be longer postponed or delayed.

What honest Democrat can read this doctrine, laid down by some of the high priests of his party, and say that the friends of the late administration have any reason to complain, if the party now in power act upon the principle laid down by their predecessors, and surround themselves with their own friends instead of their enemies?

The people, when called upon to render a verdict on the course of the administration, will decide, in tones that will strike terror to the hearts of its opponents, that Zachary Taylor and his Whig Cabinet, in repudiating their enemies and calling around them their friends, will have done nothing more than even-handed justice, and the true interests of the country require.

Grumblers and the Weather.  
Is there one of us—a man, woman or child amongst us—who has not many and many a time murmured at the clouds, the rain or the breeze, as if these ministers of an Invisible Power were in less experienced hands than our own, and as if we, being wiser and more beneficent, could have ordered them better.

Were the weather indeed at our individual disposal, he knows little about it and less about himself, who imagines that he could rule heat and cold, moist and dry, more to his own petty advantage than as they are now sent from heaven, without our concern. To have this arbitrary power over the elements, and to abide the consequences of it, would be such an addition to the cares of this mortal life,—superabundant as they are already,—that it is probably every one of us would either grow stupid or run mad with thinking how to manage them in the best way for ourselves, while we should be at eternal strife with our neighbors by interfering with their meteorological economy. There are times, when those, whose business depends on the phenomena of the atmosphere, would not be able to sleep in their beds with the perplexity of determining from what quarter the wind should blow, with what intensity the sun should shine, and how many decimal parts of an inch of rain should fall in a given time. It would be a righteous judgment on mal-contented of this description, to give the reins of the elements into their hand,—but not for a longer time than Apollo entrusted Phaeton with the horses and chariot of the sun, since that was long enough for him to set the universe on fire, and make himself the first victim of the destruction, which, if not checked instantaneously, he would have brought upon all nature. One day's trial of this service, which Omnipotence alone can perform,—presuming, of course, that all the effects of bad management were to be confined to the experimentalist himself,—would be sufficient to cure the most inveterate complainant, and cause him to tremble lest he should ever again, for any other sin, incur a penalty so terrible as to be left to his own mercy, even in dispensing what every body appears to imagine the easiest thing in the world to regulate.

The present year, it is true, Winter seems almost to have summered with us, and appears, even now, willing to monopolize till his own turn come again.—That time will come, and come soon—too soon, alas, for those who are sore pinched by poverty and already chilled by want—too soon for the houseless one and the mariner—and too soon perhaps, for our own gossamer nerves; yet let him be welcome in his season, and especially welcome, if, (as he is bound by every law of politeness) he will invite Summer to repay the compliment, and come and spend the Winter with him.

The times are dull, kind reader, and our prosy lubrications must be pardoned.

Death of a Representative in Congress.  
The "Union" of Monday announces the death, at Wheeling, on Saturday last, by cholera, of the Hon. A. NEWMAN, one of the Representatives elect to Congress from the State of Virginia.

FOR THE REGISTER.  
PHILANTHROPIC HALL,  
University of N. C. Sept. 8, 1849.  
WHEREAS, Divine Providence has seen fit to take from us, our much esteemed and beloved fellow member, HILLORY M. WILDER, and whereas, it becomes us as members of the Society to which he belonged to enter upon our records some testimony of our grief at the loss which we as well as his family have sustained—in the death of one so young and promising; *Therefore be it unanimously Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, who by this melancholy bereavement, have been deprived of a relation so dutiful and affectionate, and that we do most sincerely tender to them that consolation which one afflicted heart can tender to another.

Resolved, That as members of the body to which he was connected by the strongest ties of affection, we do greatly lament the irreparable loss which our Society has sustained in the death of one of its most worthy members, whose conduct in early life secured for him the esteem and affection of all who knew him—as a son dutiful, as a brother affectionate, as a man exemplary and esteemed in the community to which he belonged.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Philanthropic Society, in token of our esteem for the memory of the deceased, do wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; and also to the Raleigh Register, Standard, Star, and Times, for publication.

RICHARD HINES, Jr. } Com.  
RICHARD H. WHITFIELD, }  
MADISON HAWKINS, }

GENERAL ITEMS.  
ROBBERY AT WASHINGTON.—A robbery was committed at Willard's Hotel, on Monday of last week, by which Mr. Brooks, belonging to the Branch Mint at New Orleans, lost \$500 in gold. Each piece of coin had a private mark on it, but no clue has been had to the robber.

THE ASTOR-PLAZA RIOT.—The trial of the Astor-Place rioters commenced in New York on the 12th instant.  
The Norfolk Argus says:—We have received assurances from a reliable source, that the amount of subscriptions to the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, had been taken. The rumor that Corcoran & Riggs had become largely interested in the Road, was without foundation. The Company will commence laying the rails early in October, and we should not be surprised if the Road was completed to Franklin by the first of January.

The Hon. EDWARD J. BLACK, for several years a Member of Congress from Georgia, died on the 1st instant, in Barnwell district, (S. C.)

The Hon. AMOS LANE, formerly a Representative in Congress from Indiana, died at his residence in Aurora a few days since.

Hon. ADAM HUNTSMAN, of Tennessee, died at his residence near Jackson, in that State, on the 23d ultimo.

The all too brief visit of Gen. TAYLOR through our State (says the Albany Evening Journal) has but served to increase the general solicitude to see more of him. The opportunities it has afforded for personal intercourse with him has increased the regard of his friends for their beloved Chief.—He is, beyond peradventure, a devoted Patriot and genuine Whig. May his health be restored, and his life and usefulness be preserved for many years.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

Instead of saying a man runs on his own hook, the phrase is now more elegantly rendered, by saying, "He progresses on his personal curve."

In the word *abstemious* the five vowels of the alphabet stand in their grammatical order, a-e-i-o-u. The word *facetiously* presents the same accidental singularity, and facetiously brings in the y.

Mr. CLAY arrived at New York from Newport on Tuesday morning, and proceeded immediately to Albany.

Macaulay is now traveling in Ireland for the purpose of collecting information connected with his history of the Campaign of William III.

Mr. Healey, the American artist, recently left London for Paris, where he intends to pursue his profession.

On Mr. Jefferson being presented to the French Court, some eminent functionary said to him—"you replace Dr. Franklin, Sir?" "I succeed Dr. Franklin," was the reply—"no man can replace him!"

ALABAMA—MAY SHE YET BECOME WHIG.—These words which now but contain our most ardent wish and sentiment may probably in after times be referred to as a prophecy. The late elections for members of the Legislature of Alabama are certainly fraught with bright hopes for the Whig party and indicate that the current of her political opinion is setting now in the right direction. For the first time in the history of the State there is a Whig majority in her Senate and the Loco Foco majority in the lower House has been reduced from thirty-four, to ten. The Whigs could not have suspected their strength in the State to have so increased, or we are confident that they could have made such exertions as to have given themselves a majority in both branches. The setting of the tide now too evident and palpable to be mistaken—Alabama with her industrious, noble yeomanry, her intelligent sons, may yet wheel her strong columns into the Whig phalanx. There was no Whig nominee or candidate in the late gubernatorial contest and this may have had a material adverse influence against the Whigs in the elections for the Legislature. We hope hereafter that no field will be surrendered uncontested, and with proper zeal and exertion on our part, we have a bright prospect of the day, when our Whig sister States will give Alabama the cordial and welcome into their bright galaxy. So note it be.—*Eutam (Ala) Whig*.

PETERSBURG AND THE FALL TRADE.  
We are happy to announce the commencement of an active Fall trade in our town. The streets for some days have been pretty well blocked up with wagons, and our merchants have again been summoned to bestow their usual polite attentions to their old and valued customers.

We take this early opportunity to call the attention of country merchants to the abundant supplies of every description of Fall and Winter goods which have been selected by the merchants of Petersburg, in order that they may be saved the time and expense of proceeding further. We are sure they can be very well satisfied and admirably accommodated here, and therefore, we see no inducement for them to pass through for some other market. Our large importing establishments are filling up rapidly with the very best goods that can be found in foreign or home markets, and we know that our merchants are disposed to sell upon as reasonable terms as those of any other town or city north of us. They are men whose judgment may be relied upon and whose honesty is undoubted. They are indefatigable in their exertions to please all who favor them with a visit, and whether the purchaser comes in person, or sends his order, the same effort is made to accommodate all his wishes, and to satisfy his every demand.



ARRIVAL OF  
THE STEAMER EUROPA.  
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.  
THE HUNGARIAN OVERTHROW.  
Surrender of the Magyars.  
Escape of Bem and Kossuth.  
GORGEY A PRISONER.  
Proposed Marriage of Buonaparte.  
FRANCE AND THE POPE.

The Cholera in England.  
The Markets, &c.  
St. John's, Sept. 11—6 P. M.  
The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.  
The latest intelligence from Hungary is embraced in advices from Vienna to the 26th ult., and is unsatisfactory and full of contradictions.—The Weimer Zeitung of the 24th ult. publishes what it calls an explanation of Gorgey's surrender, which amounts to nothing.

The London News, in speculating on the causes and result of the downfall of Hungary, says that the belief is general throughout the continent, that Gorgey surrendered to Paskiewitz on a pledge from the Russian commander, that the Czar would recognize the independence of Hungary.

The latest intelligence encourages the belief that Klapka still held possession of Comorn. One account affirms that on the 18th ult., an action was fought between Raab and Comorn, in which the Magyars obtained some advantages.

Jellachich arrived at Tenevar, on the 16th ult. He is said to have met with no opposition, and found the road over which he travelled covered with arms and warlike stores, which had been abandoned by the defeated Magyars.

General Haynau in his last bulletin, reports that at the present moment all Basnal and Transylvania was clear of the Hungarians.

On the 19th, Barcar's corps of 7,000 foot and 1,000 horse, with 4,000 muskets and two cannon, surrendered to the Russians, laying down their arms at Borojere. Bem and Greyon, being surrounded by Gen. Luder's army, left their troops and made their escape. The Hungarians, numbering 8,000 men, with 50 cannon, being left without leaders, laid down their arms.

Since the capitulation of Arad, 25,000 men had been taken prisoners, and 170 cannon captured. Prince Paskiewitz has delivered Gorgey, the chief of the rebellion, the former deputies of the diet, and all the prisoners and materials of war, to the Austrian commander.

A dispatch from Gen. Wallmeide, received at Tenevar on the 19th ult., announces that the Hungarian leader of the ninth corps had made proposals of capitulation to Gen. Romaschen, who was pursuing them, stipulating the freedom of the officers upon parole, they giving oath to present themselves when summoned. Gen. Haynau, however, rejected these conditions, and summoned them to surrender at discretion. In the meanwhile the pursuit continued without relaxation.

It is said that the Emperor's decision concerning Gorgey's surrender, is that a portion of his army be enlisted in the Imperial ranks, and a portion dismissed to their homes, and that the officers be put upon trial.

Gorgey is not to be brought to Vienna, but carried to Olmutz, or some Bohemian fortress. Accounts from Pesth to the 21st ult., state that it was rumored that Kossuth had been captured on the frontier of Wallachia. Other accounts affirm that he had been seen passing through Lassa, whilst accounts from Turkey assure us that Bem and Kossuth had arrived at Adrianople, where they embarked in an English ship.

A letter from Gorgey to Klapka directed the surrender of Comorn, assigning no reason but the hopelessness of success, and a wish to give peace to his country.

A letter from Kossuth, written before he was informed of Gorgey's surrender, containing a frank avowal of the hopelessness of the cause of the Magyars, is said to have been found by the Austrians.

FRANCE.  
During the recess of the French Assembly, a cessation of political strife has taken place. The speculations upon the future prospect of France are confined to the rumor of a change in the Ministry, which it is asserted is without foundation, except in the wishes of those aiming at a dissolution of the present administration.

The Russian Minister, at Paris, has officially assured the French Government that the Emperor never thought of territorial aggrandizement, and that he will recall his troops as soon as the Hungarians have laid down their arms.

It is stated in the Paris National, that the report of the intended marriage of the President of the Republic, and the daughter of the Kirk or Swedens, is well founded. "M. de Perigny, a Stockholm friend of Louis, is about to repair to Stockholm to settle the necessary preliminaries. There is no doubt that a hostile feeling exists between the French diplomatists and the Pope. Pope Pius positively refuses to recognize as his soldiers any who have borne arms against him. On the other hand the French government have recognized all who are willing to continue in the army.

ENGLAND.  
The mortality of the week exhibits a continued increase in London. The deaths from Cholera were 1275, and from all diseases, 2457, which is an increase of 229 on the bill of mortality of the preceding week, and an increase of 47 in the deaths by cholera.

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