RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY
SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday, March 15th, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. SMITH, J. T. BRANT, JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG, SHERRIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, Dr. JOSHUA WADSWORTH, ALEX'R. R. LAWS, and A. J. SMILEY.

☞ Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery, Ala. is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

☞ Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLINGTON, E. A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. LOCKE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and THOS. D. NICE.

EXECUTION OF THE LAW--THE ISSUE.

The "Standard" each day multiplies its claims to a prominent place in the same ranks with the "Charleston Mercury" and the other crazy prints of the Union, without regard to section; without regard to section, we say, because it is a notorious fact, since the scenes exhibited in the Senate during the debate on Mr. CLAY's Resolution, that the fanatics of both extremes are united in the attainment of a common object—the dissolution of the Union! The last issue of that paper abounds with additional and indubitable evidences of its sympathy for the mad and suicidal course which South Carolina is about to take. Alone (with the exception, of course, of the "Mercury,") of all the journals of the country that have come under our notice, it indulges in a spirit of fault-finding with the course of the President relative to the recent outrage in Boston. Alone, with the exception aforesaid, it ridicules or doubts, or insinuates that all is not exactly as it should be. If the Editor's motive, in pursuing this disingenuous and illiberal course, be, as it doubtless is, to break the force of that effect which the prompt and decided action of the President is producing upon the public mind, and thereby subserve the purposes of *Party*, we know of no historical character to whom we can more fitly compare him, than to that notorious individual, in the army of the Revolution, so witheringly described by PATRICK HENRY, as having raised in camp the hoarse and selfish cry of "Beef—Beef"! when the country was in danger, and all brave and patriotic hearts were beating for its safety and yearning to bleed, if necessary, in its cause!

Thus it is, that the "Standard" sees something significant in the fact, that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom the recent Executive message was referred, have expressed the opinion, in their report made a few days before the adjournment, that further legislation is not *essential* to enable the President to discharge his high constitutional duty of seeing the laws obeyed. Such, true, is the general conclusion of the Committee—that further legislation is not *essential* (the word is italicized in the Report of the Majority;) not that the President's suggestions are by any means improper and unsound.

There are many points contained in that Report, and especially in the individual Minority Report submitted by Mr. Butler, which we would like to notice, if we had the time and space. We content ourselves, however, with a single one: It is made the duty of the President, by the act giving the power to call out and employ the militia, to issue his proclamation beforehand as a warning to the employment of force.—"Such a proclamation," says the President, "would often defeat the whole object by giving such notice to persons intended to be arrested as to enable them to fly or secrete themselves." And he therefore suggests that the law be modified by declaring that nothing therein contained shall be construed to require any previous proclamation, &c. But the Committee do not deem such a declaration "essential;" Mr. Butler, however, taking higher ground, as follows:

"This provision was founded in usage, and has the sanction of time, trial, and experience. It is but the warning voice of a forbearing Government. There might be some occasions when the interval between such warning and the actual employment of force might be of some duration. Other occasions might be such as to require the force to follow in quick succession to the warning of a proclamation. The order to call out the militia and the proclamation might emanate at the same time. I do not think the President has the right to call out the military force of the Government without observing the prerequisites of the act of 1795; and I am unwilling to give him such power in calling out the militia. I would regard it as a fearfully momentous occasion to see the army called out to shoot down insurgents without notice or proclamation.

JUSTICE AND THE OCCASION REQUIRE ME TO SAY THAT I DO NOT BELIEVE THE POWER CONTENDED FOR WOULD BE ABUSED BY THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE. The precedent for the direction of a MILD and JUST PRESIDENT may be the rod of power for the military despot."

While, therefore President Fillmore is relieved, by the declaration of Mr. Butler, himself, from anything like censure in the premises, it would seem as though that functionary were so over anxious in the eyes of Mr. B., to see the laws obeyed, as to ask for what he terms, a "fearful" authority to do so! We expect to see the "Standard" shift its sails and attack him for aiming after despotic authority, next.

But, really, we have no idea of entering upon a labored defence of the President, in this particular, against the malace of the Raleigh Standard. His justice is in every man's mouth, who has a heart within him, large enough and patriotic enough to feel an emotion of gratitude. His patriotic fidelity to his obligations are applauded by all men who desire to see the Constitution rescued from the ruthless grasp of fanaticism. The majority of the Judiciary Committee, in their Report—a fact by the way, which the Standard omitted to mention—cannot forego the opportunity of "expressing their *confidence that the President will discharge with fidelity his high constitutional duty and see that the laws are faithfully executed.*"

Upon one subject, we desire information, and we would be thankful to have it *explicitly* given. Do we understand the Democratic Press of the State as following the lead of the "Standard" in its mad assaults upon the UNION and all those who are disposed to sustain it? Do they wish themselves to be understood as raising the issue before the people, whether the President has discharged, and is disposed to discharge, his duty? Do they echo the "Standard's" warning to their party to keep clear of Union meetings and to hold themselves aloof from all associations formed to protect and to save the Union? If so, we meet the issue before the People of North Carolina. What say the Elizabeth City Pioneer, the Wilmington Journal, the Fayetteville Carolinian? Show your hands, gentlemen.

GREAT FRESHET.

The recent heavy rains have swollen the Creeks in every direction to an unusual and fearful extent.—From every quarter, we have accounts of bridges and mills swept away, and injury done to property. The mail facilities, of course, have been so interrupted, as to leave us almost destitute of news from any source

The Weekly Raleigh Register,
AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LII. RALEIGH, N. C., MARCH 19, 1851. Number 24.

A NEW PAPER.

Gen. JOHN GRAY BYNUM, of Rutherfordton, proposes to publish in that place a weekly paper, to be called the "People's Advocate and Constitutional Reformer." The principal object of the paper will be to advocate the call of an unrestricted Convention. Gen. B., thus sets forth, in his Prospectus, the platform upon which he will stand.

The subscriber will stand by the Constitution of the United States and the Union, and will freely denounce all attempts to destroy that which was built up by the blood of our ancestors, the purest band of patriots the world ever knew. But while he is willing to abide by the action of the General Government thus far, he is not by any means an advocate for a tame submission to any aggressions upon the rights of the South. Any interference with our institutions, on the part of the General Government, unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States, should be properly and firmly resisted. He believes that the cause of complaint now existing is against the insane and fanatic doings of a portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States, and not against the action of the General Government. This can be remedied by proper action, within the constitution, on the part of the people of the Southern States, without adopting the suicidal and revolutionary measure of a dissolution of the Union.

The subscriber will endeavor to develop the resources of Western North Carolina, so far as he can do so, by laying before the public a lawful picture of our agricultural, manufacturing and mining facilities. No portion of the Union possesses all those facilities to a greater extent, and nothing but the want of a proper system of Internal Improvement, prevents this portion of our State from becoming one of the fairest in the Union.

His object will be to break down the barriers between the East and West, to show that they are not natural enemies, that their interests can be united whenever mutual confidence shall be established, and that when that union shall be effected, but not till then, will North Carolina occupy the position to which her resources and her people entitle her."

The publication of the paper will be commenced about the 1st of June, if the subscriptions justify it. Terms, $2 in advance; $3 at the end of the year.

"No election of Senator has yet taken place in Massachusettes; but Sumner, who made a Speech in Boston, in which he counselled resistance to the fugitive slave law, and denounced it as atrocious and savage in its character, is still the highest candidate on the list. One hundred and ninety-three of the Representatives of the State of Massachusetts have repeatedly cast their votes for this man for a seat in the Senate of the Union!"

Standard.

If the "Standard" had thought proper to inform its readers *why* it is that *Sumner*, "who made a Speech in Boston, in which he counselled resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, and denounced it as atrocious and savage," happens to be the highest candidate on the list, it would have been better.—It it had even condescended to state *who* are the "one hundred and ninety-three Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, that have repeatedly cast their votes for this man for a seat in the Senate of the Union," it would have been more candid, at all events, though it might have been less advisable and wise, under the circumstances. But candour and open-dealing are as nothing with that paper, when *Party* is in the way!

KEEPING OUT THE LIGHT.

The "Charleston Mercury" declines to publish the Proclamation of the President in regard to the Boston Riot. It contents itself with the following allusion to it:

"Our correspondent transmits the proclamation at length, in all its legal formalities and verbiage, with which we think it unnecessary to afflict our readers."

The "Charleston Mercury" has received all proclamations with horror since about the year 1833!

☞ We find the names of the following gentlemen from North Carolina, in the Catalogue of graduates of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March 1851:

Durant H. Albright, Wm. F. Berry, Jas. M. Brannock, Wm. H. H. Connor, Columbus L. Cook, (M. D.) Walter S. Golding, W. M. Johnson, Jno. R. McCorkle, Wm. R. Sharpe, Geo. E. Spruill, Wm. R. Miller, Jas. C. Mullins, Wm. W. Scott, Robt. W. Thomas, Edward Warren, (M. D.) Walter R. Smith, M. D.)

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES is still sitting at its called session, but is expected soon to adjourn.

Of the Appointments which it has had under consideration no authentic information has been given as yet.

The Treaties with Foreign Powers, viz: a Treaty with Switzerland, a Tehuantepec Treaty with Mexico, and a Treaty with Nicaragua, are all understood to have been confirmed, the first of them with some amendments.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

We take great pleasure in announcing that there is a probability of this distinguished Queen of Song visiting our City in the course of the coming week, in company with BOCHSA, the unrivalled Harpist. We shall know more definitely, by our next issue.

We are authorized, says the National Intelligencer, to state that the difficulty between Messrs. CLINGMAN and STANLY, which occurred in the House of Representatives on Monday night of last week, was, through the intervention of mutual friends, honorably and satisfactorily settled before the adjournment of Congress.

WHERE'S CARLYLE?

A writer in the "Lynchburg Republican" thus decrees the "manifest destiny of the South:

"It shall soon be, that the miserably purblind States of this *glorious* confederacy shall stumble in hopeless darkness, save when their worshipping eyes turn towards the radient concentration of their departed sovereignty. They shall constitute obedient and opaque satilites [*satellites*, probably,] circling obsequiously, in the murky heavens, and rejoicing in the dispensation of just so much of the divine light of the central sun, as reveals their own immeasurable distance from the benign source of vitality and the splendid illumination and the unnatural luxuriance of more favored dependencies."

Chrononhotonthologus!

VALUE OF RAIL ROADS.

The Editor of the "*Tarboro' Press*" gives in his last, the doitings by the way of a flying visit to Wilmington. Though by no means friendly to the cause of Internal Improvements, and especially of Rail Road Improvement, the Editor could not fail to see, everywhere around him, the evidences of new thrift and prosperity that follow in the train of the *Locomotive*. He says:

"The Rail Road is now in fine order, about 120 miles having been re-laid with T iron, and the balance of the road being in progress. The Company have several new passenger cars, constructed with all the modern improvements, and the ease and rapidity with which we were hurried along, almost tempted us to exclaim, in the language of the miser to his son in reference to making money," make railroads—honestly, if you can—but make them."

We also visited the workshops of the Company in Wilmington, and went on board of one of their steamboats. We were truly gratified to witness the order and regularity observed in every particular, and had no idea that the Company possessed such ample means for manufacturing and repairing the various articles requisite for use. The business of the Company appears to be rapidly on the increase, and the day is doubtless near at hand when the road will amply remunerate the owner.

The thrifty appearance and expanded dimensions of Wilmington also agreeably surprised us. We had not been in that town since 1823, and although we had frequent intimations of its rapid improvement since the completion of the Railroad, we little expected to see in it so many spacious and elegant public and private buildings, and such a go-ahead spirit of activity and emulation in its citizens

In addition to the above, we were somewhat astonished at the numerous towns and villages springing into existence, as if by magic, on the line of the Railroad. Goldsboro' and Wilson, are increasing rapidly; and at almost all of the depots, stores and private buildings are being erected. We were absent only a few days, and we can heartily commend a trip to Wilmington, as an antidote to the depression of spirits so frequently besetting those engaged in monoton ous pursuits."

☞ Personal explanations seem to be the order of the day. We copy the following from the Senate proceedings of Monday.

Mr. Cass rose to a personal explanation. He read the editorial article of the Republic, of this morning, in which was a letter written by Gen. C. to a Mr. Kellogg, upon the subject of the improvement of certain harbors in Michigan, and some editorial comments upon the course of Gen. Cass with regard to the River and Harbor Bill. He denied that that letter to Mr. Kellogg was a pledge to vote for the bill that came before the Senate. That bill was one which contained items for which he could not vote.—He believed that a national bill could have been passed.

He denied most positively the statement that at Cleveland he had sheltered himself behind the "noise and confusion." He defended his scruples upon legislating in time of peace on Sunday; and also his opinion that the Congress terminated at 12 o'clock at night on the 3rd of March. In conclusion, he declared that the Editor of the Republic, by his article, had shown himself deficient in either the moral or mental qualifications of an editor.

Mr. Rhett followed in a reply to a letter published in yesterday's Union, and written by Mr. Houston, and in which the State laws and constitution of South Carolina were freely commented upon. Mr R. selected six statements made by Gen. Houston in his letter and pronounced them false.

Mr. Houston briefly replied, contending that if any error occurred it was wholly unintentional.

Mr. Butler continued the matter, pointing out that on a former occasion he had shown to Gen. Houston the error in a similar statement.

Mr Houston briefly replied.

Mr. Hale then said he had a personal explanation to make. It was that he had been abused by papers in all parts of the country, and he desired to say that in anything said by them, or which they may hereafter say, charging him with impropriety, there was not a word of truth. (Laughter.)

NAG'S HEAD.

Owing to the exertion of Col. Outlaw, an appropriation of $100,000 for this great national work was embraced in the provisions of the River and Harbor Bill, which passed the House of Representatives; but was defeated in the Senate by the determined opposition of the minority. While we feared this fate we had some hopes that it would have been otherwise. We cannot but deeply regret this delay, for our readers may be well assured that this great act of justice is but delayed. This is no time for idle regret, we have failed in obtaining an appropriation it is true, therefore it behooves us still more to agitate the subject and keep it before the people. Let those who urged this matter and supported it by their influence and votes be sustained. Let Congress see that the people are in earnest, that they are determined that this work shall be done and it will be done. We see no reason for despair, the wedge has been entered and it requires but determination and energy to remove every difficulty.

For his exertions in favor of Nag's Head and the consequent interest of this district, Col. Outlaw deserves the enthusiastic support of a constituency whom he has so faithfully represented in this, as upon every question since he has been in Congress. He will be triumphantly sustained at the August Election, and if there was no other cause, his complete success in regard to Nag's Head in the House of Representatives would be sufficient inducement for the people to sustain him.—*Old North State.*

SURRY MEETING.—THE STANDARD.

"Better late than never"—we publish the proceedings of a Union meeting held in Surry county some weeks since. The meeting was composed of a large number of the most influential Democrats and Whigs of the county—all equally interested in the preservation of that Union now so ruthlessly assailed by fanatics north and south.

It is with unaffected regret that we look upon the course of the Raleigh Standard in this connexion. In the number of that paper containing the minutes of the Surry meeting, there is an editorial warning to the Democrats to avoid such meetings. And the respectable Democrats of Rockingham, who some time ago held a Union meeting in which the comparatively few Whigs of that region participated, received a severe lecture from the same source. It does not appear, however, to be so much on account of their meeting with the Whigs, as their meeting *for the Union*, that these Democrats are censured by the Standard.

The mass of the Democrats in North Carolina, in the first generous impulses of their hearts and in the maturity of their judgments, are for their country—for the perpetuity of the Union. But the chief organ of their party is constantly and insidiously operating against it; and we sincerely regret to see so wide a circulation, so much influence, and so sprightly talent as the Standard commands, so egregiously—we fear, wickedly—misapplied.

The Standard warns the *Democrats* to "stand by their colors," but fails to explain what those colors are;—there is a *mist* over them, so that you cannot see clearly the device and the motto; but they bear wonderful resemblance to the *Palmetto* and "Disunion."

We warn the people of North Carolina, Democrats and Whigs, without regard to party, to 'stand by their colors!"—the glorious Stars and Stripes, waving highly and proudly, the admiration of the world,—bearing the plain and unmistakeable devices of the American republic, and that motto so dear to every *true* American heart—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

Let no easy citizen flatter himself that the warning is not required: the signs of the times too truly indicate trouble ahead, unless the schemes of the Secessionists, or Disunionists, or whatever other name they choose to take, are crushed and scattered by the overwhelming mass of the honest and true People of the land.

Greens. Patriot.

COAL DEPOT.—The Deep River Mining and Transportation Company have purchased the site where the Phoenix Steam Saw Mill lately stood, at south part of the town, for $10,500—to be used as a Coal yard for loading vessels.—*Wil. Com.*

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday morning, the 26th of January last, his man WILLIAM, commonly called Billy. Said negro is about 5 feet, six or seven inches high, dark complected, rather inclined to stoop when walking, with a down look and some thirty or forty years old. He is left handed, had on when he left, a home-spun suit of Clothes, new wool hat—his coat rather too large for him. Prior to December 1849, he lived two miles from Raleigh, on the Smithfield road, from which place he was removed to Person County, N. Carolina. He formerly belonged to the late Yancy Bailey, deceased of Wake county, and may be lurking about Raleigh, as I understand that when he left the neighborhood, he was going in that direction.

The above reward of Ten dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, or his delivery to me. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received, directed to Mill Creek, Person County, North Carolina.

JAS. HOLLOWAY.

March 3rd, 1851. 19 4t paid

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Meeting at Finche's Store, Johnston, Co.

A PUBLIC MEETING will take place at Finche's Store, in Johnston county, on Saturday, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

All persons who are interested in the construction of the "*Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road*" are invited to attend.

March, 3 1851. 20

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the issue of a new certificate for 21 shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns, dec'd in the stead of one lost.

Application will also be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at the expiration of three months, for the issue of a new Certificate for 10 shares of the Stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns dec'd., in the stead of one lost.

E. B. BURNS, Ad'm'r.

Dec. 20th, 1850. 103

SCHAEFFER & LONEY,
NO. 3, HANOVER STREET, NEAR
BALTIMORE STREET.

Offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any of the Northern Atlantic Cities, a large assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,

of their own importation.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1851.

CUTLERY AND GUNS.

Field & Langstroth,
(Successors to Rogers, Brothers & Co.,)
Importers
166 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE on hand a very full stock of Cutlery, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., including the lowest priced as well as the finest makes

ALSO, a fine assortment of shelf and Heavy Hardware and Saddlery. All of which will be offered to buyers, or put up to order at the very lowest prices.

An examination solicited.

February, 27th 1851. 14t p

SPRING TRADE.

MARCH 1851.

MERCHANTS visiting our market for their spring supply of

DRY GOODS,

are invited to examine our assortment. The Stock is large and commanding and prices will compare favorably with any of the Northern Markets.

JOHN STEVENSON.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg Va.

March, 12th 1851. 21 w2m

☞ The Subscriber (late of Clarksville Va.) may be found at the above establishment and would be pleased to have his friends to call on him before purchasing their goods at other places.

HENRY M. SPENCER.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL REPORTS

DR E. D. Fenner's Southern Medical Reports, Volume 1st, 1849. A new supply of the above work at the

NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE.

January 27th, 1851. 9

Groceries---Groceries!

WE have in Store and are now receiving the following Goods, which will be sold at the lowest rates:

50 Hhds. P. R and N. O. Sugars.
60 Hhds. and Bbls. Molasses.
70 Packages Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Refined Sugars.
275 Bags Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
8½ Pipes Cog. Brandy
15½ Casks Mada., Port and Sherry Wine.
100 Bbls. Rectified Whiskey.
20 " D Rectified do.
20 " Old Mongahala do.
30 " Grape Brandy, Gin, N. E. Rum.
10 " Pepper Mint Cordial and Cherry Brandy.
40 " Southampton Apple Brandy.
40 Baskets Chmpagne, Pints and Quarts.
150 Boxes Tallow Candles.
50 " Christalino de.
40 " Adamantine do.
10 " Sup. Sperm do.
60 " Pale Soap.
75 " Brown do.
20 " Family do.
200 Gross Matches.
100 Reams Letter and Cap Paper.
200 " Wrapping paper.
30 Tons Swedes, American and English Iron
1050 Kegs Cumberland and Rapid Fall Nails.
75 doz. Bed Cords. 100 Cotton and Hemp Lines.
10 Coils Manilla Rope. 500lbs Shoe Thread.
15 ½ & ¼ Chests Gun Powder, Young-Hyson and Black Tea
20 Bbls Cider Vinegar, 100 Kegs Powder.
5 Tons Castings. 150 Bags Shot.
50 Bbls. Mess and Prime Pork.
5000lbs. Western sides
20 Bags Ginger, Pepper and Allspice.
150 Sides Hemlock and Oak Tan Leather.
100 Boxes window Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12.
20½ Bbls. No. 1 Mackerell.
30 Bbls. No 3 ditto.
10 Bbls. Copperas
10,000 Cigars, 6 doz Demijohns.
4 Cases Saddles, 10 doz Horse Collars.
12 Doz Blind Bridles.
15 Casks Brown Stout
5 Casks Ale.
40 Boxes Cheese, Blacking, Mace, Cloves, &c. &c. &c.

BRITTON & TODD.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va,

March 1851 22 w8m

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Street and Norwood, and Norwood & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Norwood is authorised to make settlement of the accounts; and those indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES H. STREET,
GEO W. NORWOOD.

Blue Wing, N. C., March, 1851. 22 3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—GRANVILLE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1851.

George Higgs vs. Levi Higgs and others. } Issue touching the validity of a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of L. Higgs late of the said County of Granville, and dated 23 day of August 1838.

It being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that Levi Higgs, jr, Meshell Higgs, John Higgs, jr. and Jonathan Higgs jr., sons of Jonathan Higgs senr., John W. White, Duncan M. White, Abby White, Patrick H. White, Thomas Wright and Margaret his wife, Zackariah M. White, Tho. E. White, James R. White, Sally White, Franklin White and Hugh L. White (being of the next of kin and heirs at law of said Leonard Higgs, dec., are together with the said Levi Higgs, Meshell Higgs, John Higgs jr. and Jonathan Higgs, non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said non-residents and all other persons having or claiming to have an interest in said will to be and appear at the ensuing Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Granville at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in May next, and become parties to the issue aforesaid if they shall see cause.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of the said Court at office in Oxford the 22nd day of February A. D. 1851,

A. LANDIS, Clerk.

(Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 19 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—COLUMBUS COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1851.

John C. Pridgen Ex'r. of Etheldred Pridgen, vs. William Millican, and Wife Sarah and next of kin of Etheldred Pridgen. } Probate of a Will

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant William Millican and wife Sarah reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Register" for ninety days, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Columbus at the Court House in Whiteville on the 2nd Monday in May next, then and there to object to the probate of the last will and Testament of Etheldred Pridgen if they see proper,

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Whiteville, the 2nd Monday of February, and in the 75th year of American Independence A. D. 1851.

THOS. M. SMITH, Clerk.

Feb. 25. (Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 16 3m

State of North Carolina—GRANVILLE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Mary Winston, vs. Obediah Winston, Elijah Winston, Henty Haley and Mary his wife, William Dear and Nancy his wife, William T. Harris and Prudence his wife, Charity Winston, Ezekiel Penny and Catharine his wife, Jno. C. Peace and Martha his wife, Jesse Peace, James A Peace, Samuel Peace, Louisa C Peace, Martha H. Peace and Joseph A. Winston.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezekiel Penny and Catharine his wife, J. E. Peace and Martha his wife, Jesse Peace, James A. Peace, Samuel Peace, Louisa C. Peace, Martha H. Peace and Joseph A. Winston are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for the space of six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, notifying said non-residents to be and appear before the justices of said Court at the term thereof to be held for said County at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them and the prayer of the Petitioner be granted.

Witness, Augustine Landis Clerk of said Court at office in Oxford the 1st Monday in February A. D. 1851.

A. LANDIS, C. C.C.

(Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 20 6w

Notice.

WE are requested to announce that E. G. Read, Esq., of Person county, will deliver the Address before the Literary Socies of Wake Forest College in June next. 21

State of North Carolina—GRANVILLE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term A. D. 1851.

Zachariah Higgs vs. Levi Higgs & others. } Issue touching the validity of a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of L. Higgs late of the said County of Granville, deceased, dated the 30th day of April 1844.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Levi Higgs, jr, Mishell Higgs, John Higgs, jr. and Jonathan Higgs jr., sons of Jonathan Higgs senr., John W. White, Duncan M. White, Abby White, Patrick H. White, Thomas Wright and Margaret his wife, Zachariah M. White Thomas E. White, James R. White, Sally White, Franklin White and Hugh L. White, (being of the next of kin and heirs at Law of said Leonard Higgs, Deceased,) are together with the said Levi Higgs, Meshell Higgs, J. Higgs jr. and Jonathan Higgs, non residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh warning the said non-residents and all other persons having or claiming to have an interest in said Will to be and appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford on the first Monday in May next, and become parties to the issue if they shall think proper.

Winess, Augustine Landis, Clerk of the said Court at office in Oxford the 22nd day of February A. D. 1851.

A. LANDIS, Clerk.

(Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 20 6w

BALTIMORE WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SOUTHERN HOUSE.

WE, the subscribers, being Southerners by birth and in feeling, having a large Southern trade, wish to increase that trade by calling the attention of Merchants, Physicians and others, before making their purchases, to our large stock of Drugs Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Perfumery, Brushes, Segars, Adamantine Candles, &c., &c. Our Stock being purchased in large quantities, with the greatest care and on the most favorable terms, enables us to compete with any house in the United States. All we ask, is to call and give us a trial.

CANBY & CO.
Late CANBY & BARTLETT.
Corner Light and Lombard Sts.

Baltimore, Feb, 8th, 1851. 13

Edgeworth Seminary.

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor RICHARD STIRLING and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING,
Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
REV. JOHN A. GRETTER,
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.
MRS. STIRLING, Matron.

The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session.

Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—
Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D D, " Samuel B Wilson, D D, " F. L Sampson, D D, } Union Theological Seminary,
" B. H. Rice, D D, Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. S. Plummer, Baltimore.
" James Carnahan, D D, President of New Jersey College.
" James W. Alexander, D D, Princeton, N. J
Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D C

January, 1851. 3 w9t

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Charleston S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends, and those who purchase Dry Goods in their City, that they are prepared and are offering a very large and well-assorted Stock of *Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, selected for, and particularly adapted to the

SOUTHERN TRADE.

Importing direct, they feel assured of being able to sell Goods, as low in Charleston, as they can be bought in any other market in the United States.

They would call particular attention to their Linen Goods of every description; the make will be found of best finish, and perfectly free from any mixture of Cotton; also to their stock of Dress Goods which will be found second to none in the market.

Terms cash or City acceptance. No. 209 King, North West Corner King and Market Streets.

February 11th, 1851. 13

JAMES E. CUTHBERT,
(SUCCESSOR TO KERR & CUTHBERT,)
Grocer, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
BOLLINGBROOK STREET.
PETERSBURG.

REFERENCES:
Thos. Bragg, Jr., *Jackson, N. C.*
L. F. Hicks, Esq. } *Petersburg.*
Messrs. Kevan & Bro.
Messrs. L. D. & W. G. Crenshaw, *Richmond.*
Josiah Wills, Esq. *Norfolk.*
James George, Esq. *Baltimore.*
Messrs. Monahan & Beers, *New York.*

HAVE constantly on hand:—
Prime Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars
Loaf, Crushed, Pulverised and Clarified
Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees
Black Pepper in grain and ground, and Allspice
Race Ginger in Bags, and Ground in Boxes
Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm Candles
Brown, Pale and Variegated Soaps
Gunpowder, Shot and Bar Lead
Blacking, Ink, Shoe Thread and Wrapping Paper
Good and Damaged Sole and Upper Leather
Liverpool and Ground Alum Salt
Prime Virginia and Western Bacon and Lard
Nails, assorted, with flooring and Warehouse Regalia, Principe, and Havanna Cigars;

Together with a large stock of foreign and domestic Liquors. Wines, &c., which he offers at the lowest market rates.

The strictest attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods.

Petersburg' March, 5, 1851. 19

Armstrong & Cator
JOBBERS IN
Ribbons, Milinery and Straw
GOODS.

No. 175 Baltimore St. 6th door east of Light ST., BALTIMORE MD.

OFFER to the trade a large stock of BONNET CAP, BELT and plain RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS and Milinery Goods generally.

STAW BONNETS.

American Straws consigned by and purchased from the manufasturers in large quantities. Also, English and French Bonnets in every variety, on usual terms at lowest prices.

February 18th, 1851. 15 10t

State of North Carolina, GRANVILLE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1851.

In the matter of probate of the last will and Testament of Winfield Morgan deceased.

It being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that Hardie J. Morgan, Kinchen Hester and Penelope his wife, and John Jackson and Rebecca his wife, of the next of kin and heirs at law of the said deceased, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for the space of six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, notifying the said non-residents and all other persons in general having or pretending an interest to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the said county of Granville in the Court House at Oxford on the first Monday in May next and then and there are requested to make their objections if any they have, to the probate of the last will and testament of the said Winfield Morgan deceased, or cite pendency if they shall see cause.

Witness Augustine Landis Clerk of the said Court at office, in Oxford, the 19th day of February A. D. 1851.

A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 19 6w

Proposals for Mail Bags.

Post Office Department,
DECEMBER 24, 1850.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock a. m. of the 21st day of April next, for furnishing for four years from the first day of July next, in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered for the mail service, Mail Bags of the following description, to-wit:

CANVASS MAIL BAGS

Size No. 1 (43 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference) to be made of cotton canvass, weighing 15 ounces to the yard of 22 inches width; the yarn of the fabric to be doubled and twisted and five fold.

Size No. 2 (41 inches in length and 48 in. in circumference) to be made of cotton canvass, weighing 15 ounces to the yard of 27 inches in width, and the cloth to be woven in every respect like that of the first size of bags.

Size No. 3 (32 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference) to be made of cotton canvass, weighing 10 ounces to the yard, and the cloth to be woven as above described.

The canvass bags of sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are to be made with a sufficient number of eyelet holes, and provided with strong cord to secure their mouths.—All are to be marked inside and outside thus: "U S. MAIL."

LEATHER AND CANVASS POUCHES,

Or mail bags with circular bottoms, opened and fastened at one end:

Size No. 1, 48 in. in length and 60 in. in circumference.
Size No. 2, 41, do do 48 do do
Size No 3, 36, do do 42 do do
Size No. 4, 30, do do 36 do do
Size No. 5, 26, do do 28 do do

The body of the leather pouches is to be made good and substantial bag leather, well tanned, weighing for Nos. 1 and 2, not less than 8 ounces, and for the smaller sizes not less than 7 ounces to the square foot; the bottom and flap to be of good *skirting* leather, well tanned, and the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best iron rivets well tinned.

The canvass pouches are to be made of densely woven canvass, so as to resist water, like the canvass pouches now in use for the mail service.

HORSE MAIL BAGS, (IN SADDLE-BAGS FORM.)

Size No. 1. Body 46 inches long and 40 inches in circumference at widest parts.

Size No. 2. Body 44 inches long and 36 inches in circumference at widest parts.

Size No. 3. Body 42 inches long and 32 inches in circumference at widest parts.

Ends or bottoms of size No. 1, 12 by 24 inches.
Do do do No. 2, 11 by 22 do
Do do do No. 3, 10 by 20 do

The leather horse mail bags are to be made of good and substantial bag leather, well tanned, weighing not less than seven ounces to the square foot, and the seams to be well and strongly sewed, or if riveted, to be so done as neither to chafe horse nor rider

The canvass horse mail bags are to be made of the same quality of fabric as the pouches above described.

DROP LETTER POUCHES (WITH SIDE POCKET.)

Size 26 inches in length and 28 inches in circumference.

Proposals for improvements in the construction of any of the above described mail bags, or in the materials thereof, will be received; and the relative value and adaptation to the service as well as price of such improvement, will be considered in determining the lowest and best bidder.

☞ All the articles contracted are to be delivered at the contractors expense, at Boston, Massachusetts New York and Buffalo, New York; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C; Charleston S. C; Macon, Ga.; Huntsville, Ala; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn Louisville, Ky; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo. in such proportions and at such times as the department may require; where they are to be rigidly inspected and none are to be received which shall be inferior in any respect to the specimens or standard bags.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with samples of each article bid for, showing the construction, quality of materials, and workmanship proposed, and also with evidence of the competency and ability of the bidder to execute the word according to contract.

The specimens must be delivered at the Department on or before the 21