

MISCELLANY.

THE UNION—THE UNION FOREVER!

The clarion voice of Henry Clay, who is called to see, in a grand raised to calm the whirlwind of passion and prejudice, which threatens the perpetuation of the Union. A remnant is administered to the millions who are talking of falling together for a dissolution of the ties that bind these States...

Let the great tribals who lately assembled in the Capitol meet the crisis as men and patriots should meet it. Let Senators and gentlemen of the House of Representatives remember that the eyes, not of their countrymen alone, but of the whole world, are fixed upon them.

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PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

The London journals are filled with accounts of the execution of the Hangings for the murder of O'Connor. Not less than fifty thousand persons were present at the execution, and scenes the most disgraceful were enacted, which are commented on in a letter from Charles Dickens.

DICKENS'S LETTER.

Mr. Charles Dickens has published the following letter on the scenes which he witnessed at Horseman-gate jail. "I was a witness of the execution at Horseman-gate lane this morning. I went there for the purpose of observing the crowd gathered to behold it, and I had excellent opportunities of doing so at intervals all through the night, and continuously from day-break until after the spectacle was over."

"I believe that a sight so innocently awful as the wicki-slack and levity of the immense crowd collected at the execution this morning could be presented in no better than under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet, and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it, faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing, looks, and language of the assembled spectators. When I came upon the scene at midnight, the stillness of the cries and howls that were raised from time to time, denoting that they came from the concourse of boys and girls already assembled in the best places, made my blood run cold. As the night went on, screaming, and laughing, and yelling in strong choruses of parodies on negro melodies, and the like, were added to these. When the day dawned, thieves, low prostitutes, ruffians and vagabonds of every kind, flocked on to the ground, with every variety of offensive and foul behaviour."

"Fighting, faintings, whistlings, imitations of Punch, brutal jokes, tumultuous demonstrations of indecent delight when swooning women were dragged out of the crowd by the police, with their dresses disordered, gave a new zest to the general entertainment. When the sun rose brightly, as it did—it guided thousands upon thousands of up-turned faces, so inexpressibly odious in their brutal mirth or callousness, that a man had cause to feel ashamed of the shape he wore, and to shrink from himself, as fashioned in the image of the devil. When the two miserable creatures who attracted all this ghastly sight about them were turned quivering into the air, there was no more emotion, no more pity, no more thought that two immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscenities, than if the name of Christ had never been heard in this world, and that there were no belief among men but that they perished like the beasts."

"I have seen, habitually, some of the worst sources of general contamination and corruption in this country, and I think there are not many phases of London life that could surprise me. I am solemnly convinced that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in this city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astounded and appalled by the wickedness it exhibits. I do not believe that any community can prosper where such a scene of horror and demoralization as was enacted this morning outside Horseman-gate-lane is presented at the very doors of good citizens and is passed by, unknown or forgotten. And when in our prayers and thanksgivings for the season, we are humbly expressing before God our desire to remove the moral evils of the land, I would ask your readers to consider whether it is not a time to think of this one, and to root it out. I am, sir, your faithful servant."

CHARLES DICKENS.

MR. CLAY IN BALTIMORE.

On Mr. Clay's arrival at Baltimore, last week, he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The American gives the following sketch of his remarks: At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Clay, in accordance with previous arrangement, took his position between two of the parlors on the lower floor of the hotel. Both the capacious rooms were immediately filled almost to suffocation, and the wish being loudly expressed from all parts of the room that the venerable statesman should address them, Mr. Clay gratified them by making a few remarks.

After referring to the warmth of the reception which had greeted his arrival here, and the strong evidence of friendship evinced towards him by those who then surrounded him, Mr. Clay proceeded to remark, (so far as our memory serves us, for the crowd prevented the taking of notes) that the gentlemen of this city who had directed the letter to him had referred in connection with his return to the Senate to the grave questions which had yet to be settled there—great, threatening, and alarming questions, which had arisen out of the war with Mexico, and the annexation to our Republic of territories formerly belonging to that country. All who were acquainted with those territories, he thought, must have reached the conviction to which his own mind had been brought, that under no possible circumstances was slavery likely to be introduced into the territories of California or New Mexico. The climate, the character of the country and its inhabitants, and their industrial pursuits all forbade the likelihood of slavery ever being introduced there.

That question had, however, divided the people to an unequal degree, and created animosities to a most lamentable extent. On the one side the prohibition of the introduction of slavery into these territories is urged with a resoluteness and perseverance which would indicate that those who urge it really believe that if this prohibition is not passed, slavery would be introduced. On the other hand the prohibition is opposed with an energy and a perseverance that would also seem to indicate that with them the belief exists that if the prohibition be not passed that slavery might certainly be introduced. But, gentlemen, (said Mr. Clay) I appeal to you—is there, under existing circumstances, any probability that the institution of slavery could be introduced into these territories?

Indeed, so far as the excitement growing out of this question seems to threaten the dissolution of the Union, I might have consulted prudence by saying nothing in reference to these exciting questions—but as you have referred to them in your letter, I have deemed it proper to thus notice that reference, and I would farther say that on one point I stand pledged under all circumstances and in all forms—that is, TO STAND BY THE UNION!—(enthusiastic applause.) In its dissolution I cannot see the remedy for any evil, whether real or imaginary—nothing could be gained—all would be lost by it. By the dissolution of the Union I see introduced with it all the calamities, all the misfortunes, and all the horrors of civil war. (Cheers.) Entangling foreign alliances by the severed portions of the Union would follow dissolution, and war—bloody, desolating and continued war—would succeed; still some bold, unscrupulous military chiefs should seize the liberties of all and convert the whole into one military despotism. We should then need no history of our country, but all that had been written in that of Greece—in that of her Philip and her Alexander—might be read as appli-

able to us. (Renewed and continued applause.) I have, continued Mr. C., already said more than I intended—(cries of go on, go on)—and must close by again repeating my thanks for the warm and cordial reception I met on my arrival here yesterday—for the splendid serenade which was given me last night, and which, more melodious, or more beautiful strains of music never reached the ear of monarch or republican—and for the kindly warmth of friendship and esteem which on this as well as on other occasions have been extended to me in Baltimore.

"At the conclusion of Mr. Clay's remarks, nine cheers were called for and given with a zest which evinced the enthusiasm that prevailed. As soon as the applause had in a degree subsided, Mr. Clay intimated that he had something further to say, and silence being obtained, he jocularly remarked that he had been in a service all his life in which he had been used to upsets, and he begged to remind those present that on his recent journey he was upset in a stage near Cumberland, and that his right arm had not recovered from the effects of the sprain then received. He should therefore be obliged to give his left hand to his friends, and he hoped they would treat that tenderly."

POETRY.

SONG OF THE HUNGARIAN HUSSAR IN THE REVOLUTION.

(Translated from the Hungarian by Dr. Gabor Naphegyi.)

The trumpet sounds, the drum is beat, The Russians are not far; Along old Buda's stony street Spends on the brave Hussar. The maiden at his side to-day, With heart so high and warm, To-night her weeping head may lay Upon his lifeless form.

Like children, to the school of death, Like lambs, to slaughter aid, They came amid the battle's breath— They came at Kusnuth's call; He fights for freedom and for man— For woman, babe, and youth— For all who share the sacred plan Of life, for God and truth.

Along the paths of love and fame The joyful maiden goes, To whisper oft in prayer his name, And soothe his weary woe; At length have ceased the dreadful sounds— Those thunders of the field; With tears she bathes his bloody wounds— Her faith, his sword and shield.

Ta sweet delights, returned—from pain To peace, and love, and wine, She curls his raven locks again, Like tendrils of the vine; Within her heart there is a throne, And he its king shall be— The only one that she would own Lord of his destiny!

FOX AND PITT.

Mr. Fox was totally unlike his great rival. Pitt was stately, taciturn and of an austere temper. Fox was easy, social and of a kindly disposition. Pitt was tall and grave, and entering the House carefully dressed, walked proudly to the head of the Treasury bench, and took his seat as dignified and dumb as a statue. Fox was burly and jovial, entered the House in a slouched hat and with a careless air, and as he approached the opposition benches, had a nod for this learned city member, and a joke for that wealthy knight of the shire, and sat down as much at ease as if he were lounging in the back parlor of a country inn. Pitt, as the adage runs, could "apeak a King's speech of hand," so consecutive were his sentences; and his round smooth periods delighted the aristocracy of all parties. Fox made the Lords of the Treasury quail, as he declaimed in piercing tones against ministerial corruption, while his friends shouted "hear, hear!" and applauded till the House shook.

Pitt's sentences were pompous and sonorous, and often "their sound revealed their hollowness." Fox uttered stately Anglo-Saxon sense—every word pregnant with meaning. Pitt was a thorough business man, and relied for success in debate upon careful preparation. Fox despised the drudgery of the office, and relied upon his intuitive perceptions and his robust strength. Pitt was the greater Secretary—Fox the greater Commoner. Pitt's oratory was like the frozen stalactites and pyramids which glitter around Niagara in mid-winter—stately, clear and cold. Fox's like the vehement waters which sweep over his brink, and roar and boil in the abyss below. Pitt, in his great efforts, only created himself the more proudly, and uttered more full Johnsonian sentences, sprinkling his dignified but monotonous "state paper style" with pungent sarcasms, speaking as one having authority, and commanding that it might stand fast. Fox on such occasions reasoned from first principles, denouncing where he could not persuade, and reeling under his great thoughts until his excited feelings rocked him like a ocean in a storm.

Pitt displayed the most rhetoric, and his mellow voice charmed like the notes of an organ. Fox displayed the most argument, and his shrill notes pierced like arrows. Pitt had an icy taste—Fox a fiery logic. Pitt had art; Fox nature. Pitt was dignified, cool, cautious; Fox manly, generous, brave. Pitt had a mind; Fox a soul. Pitt was a majestic automaton; Fox a living man. Pitt was a minister of the King; Fox the champion of the people. Both were the early advocates of Parliamentary reform; but Pitt retreated while Fox advanced; and both joined in denouncing and abolishing the burrows of the middle passage. Both died the same year, and they sleep side by side in Westminster Abbey, their dust mingling with that of their mutual friend, Wilberforce; while over their tomb watches with eagle eye and extended arm the moulded form of Chatham.—(Stanton's Reforms and Reformers of England.)

Pitt Jews.—It is thought wonderful that these people should have so long remained separate from all others, and have continued to believe in their peculiar faith. But it must be remembered that their faith is acknowledged by the civilized world, that all Christian nations regard them as the people first chosen by the Almighty, and their prophets and teachers as inspired men. Therefore they are continually reminded of their faith, and of the wonderful history of their nation. This keeps them in countenance, and preserves their respect for their religion, and their nation.

FAT MEN.

The following touch of genial humor is extracted from the Lectures of Rev. Henry Miller, now going through the press by Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields:

"There is something cordial in a fat man. Everybody likes him, and he likes everybody. Your intimates were, in truth, a treasured race; a bank tribute they are—all skeleton and bile. Food does a fat man good; it clings to him; it fructifies upon him; he swells nobly out, and fills a generous space in life. He is a living, walking minister of gratitude to the bounty of the earth, and the fullness thereof; an incarnate testimony against the vanities of care; a radiant manifestation of the wisdom of good humor. A fat man, therefore, almost in virtue of being a fat man, is, per se, a popular man; and commonly he deserves his popularity. In a crowded vehicle the fattest man will ever be the most ready to make room. Indeed, he seems half sorry for his size, lest it be in the way of others; but others would not have him less than he is; for his humanity is usually commensurate with his bulk. A fat man has abundance of rich juices. The hinges of his system are well oiled; the springs of his being are noiseless; and so he goes his way rejoicing, in full contentment and placidity. * * * A fat man feels his position solid in the world; he knows that his being is cognizable; he knows that he has a marked place in the universe and that he need take no extraordinary pains to advertise mankind that he is in no danger of being overlooked. Your thin man is uncertain, and therefore he is uneasy. He may vanish any hour into nothing; already he is almost a shadow, and hence it is that he takes such laborious efforts to convince you of his existence; to persuade you that he is actually something; that he is more than a non-entity; that he is a positive substance as well as his corpulent fellow-creature. * * * It really does take a deal of wrong to make one actually hate a fat man; and if we are not always so cordial to a thin man as we ought to be, Christian charity should take into account the force of prejudice which we have to overcome against his thickness. A fat man is the nearest to that most perfect of figures, a mathematical sphere; a thin man to that most limited of conceivable dimensions, a simple line. A fat man is a being of harmonious volume, and holds relations to the material universe in every direction; a thin man has nothing but length; a thin man, in fact, is but the continuation of a point."

POST-MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report presents the department in a flourishing condition, and Mr. Collamer, like his predecessor, Mr. Cave Johnson, recommends a uniform rate of postage of five cents on each letter, and gives a very satisfactory account of the increased receipts of the department, rendering such a reduction possible. He complains, like Mr. Johnson, of the monopoly of railroads, and the consequent expensive transportation of the mail by railroad companies—a complaint which will last as long as there are chartered companies for this or any other public purpose whatever.

As to the changes in the personnel of the department, they are indicative of the comprehensive reforms which have been carried out during the administration of General Taylor.

The number of postmasters appointed within the year ending June 30th, 1849, was 6,333; of that number were 2,782 in consequence of resignations; 170 deaths; 281 changes of sites; 2,103 removals; 11 expired commissions renewed; 26 by commissions renewed; 23 by becoming Presidential appointments, in consequence of yielding more than \$1,000 per annum; 921 new offices.

The number of mail routes in the United States on the first day of July, 1849, was 4,943, and the number of contractors 4,190. The length of these routes was 167,703 miles.

On these routes the mail was transported 42,547,069 miles, at the cost of \$2,428,514, which makes the average cost of transporting the mail last year six cents six mills per mile. To this should be added the transportation of the foreign mail by Southampton to Bremen, and the mail from Charleston and Savannah to Havana; and also the transportation of the mail across the Isthmus of Panama; all which is done at the expense of this Department to the amount of \$255,692.

The gross revenue for the year ended June 30th, 1849, amounts to \$4,905,176 28. The expenditures during the year was \$4,479,049 18; excess of gross revenue for the year, \$426,127 10.

The appropriations under the 12th section of the act of the 3d March, 1847, remaining in the Treasury withdrawn, exclusive of the appropriation for the past year, already noticed, amounted to \$285,555 55.

Thus showing the sum of \$691,682 70 unexpended of the revenue of the past year, including the former appropriations granted to this Department for the transportation of free matter of the Departments.

The expenses for the current year are estimated at \$4,750,138 13.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its annual session on the 3d instant, which day, owing to the inclement weather, but three of the Judges were present. Now all are present except one or two, and judicial business is being transacted secundum formam et regulam.

Washington never acted from the impulse of the moment, but always from deliberation; from the influences of examination or the results of counsel. This appears the more remarkable when taken in connection with the known fact that Washington had a temper of tremendous force, over which it was his greatest triumph to have achieved a mastery, and which must have been constantly an impetus to sudden determination.

"Little head, little wit, big head, not a bit," was the astounding philosophy of the olden time. But now we have the pleasant intelligence that a head of the largest dimensions is not necessarily filled with mind. A big head is permitted to make its appearance on the bench, in the pulpit, at the bar, and even in Congress. Persons with big heads must be very grateful to the phrenologists.

May all those who refuse to pay the printer, have an everlasting itch, and never be permitted to scratch.—Ez.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

This body met at Richmond on the 23d instant—Colonel Hays was elected Speaker, Colonel Murren Clerk, and Colonel Street Sergeant-at-arms. This is quite a military array of officers. But whether they are real bona fide colonels or not, or merely so by courtesy, we do not know. That title is now applied very much like the word esquire, which is so universally tacked as a tail-piece to every man's name that it has no longer any meaning; and so of colonel; for we have known hundreds to be addressed as such, who certainly never held as high military rank as that of corporal.

BEAUTIES OF THE ARISTOCRACY.—Mr. D'Israeli has stated that the lands of the United Kingdom are mortgaged for an amount two thirds as great as the National Debt. And the interest on these enormous mortgages, the interest on that crushing National Debt, and the support of the whole governing aristocracy, comes upon the backs of the laborers. There is where the whole burden falls, and there is where rests the whole burden of the world. In England every working man is the slave of many taxmasters. He works to transport government, army and navy; to support a privileged and pensioned aristocracy—to support the Church—to support the landed gentry, to pay the interest on the national debt and the interest on the mortgages of his landlords. If after all this, there is anything left, he has it. If not he starves.

THE BROWNS.—The Browns "appear to have it." They are decidedly far in advance of the Smiths. Everything is Brown these days. We heard of Professor Brown's lecture, of Judge Brown's decision, of Parson Brown's wedding, of Brown's conviction, and of Brown's sentence. In fact, Brown is all the fashion. Brown drives the fastest horses, wins the high prize in the lottery, is a very rich man, as well as a very poor one; Brown in Liverpool is a big merchant and banker, in New-Orleans he is taken up for petty larceny. But still Brown, that "nice young man," is all the go. The dandies and the boys of the "latest touch" now wear brown vests, brown pants, brown gaiters. And the ladies wear brown silks, brown bonnets and brown shawls. In fact we believe about these times everything is done brown. So Brown is the go.—(N. G. Pic.)

TO judge whether people are selfish or not it avails nothing to judge them in things which they do not value. A knave may freely give away a testament because he places no value upon it and a woman who has no taste for dress may give away her bustle to some needy girl. Knave gave his birthright for something good to eat, because at the moment it was valuable to him, and the birthright appeared to be no great shakes in his eyes. Generosity consists in parting with those things which we value. It would, therefore, be an act of great generosity, for any of our patrons to lend the Times to his neighbour.

SOMETHING REMARKABLE.—The Philadelphia Sun in looking over the list of the House of Representatives, says, "we observe there are six Kings, four Thomsons, three Johnsons, three Harrises, two Caldwelles, two Bulners, and two Browns, but not a single Smith."

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

This is the title of a Weekly Newspaper, published in Raleigh, by ALEX. M. GORMAN, devoted to Temperance and General Information on the following low terms, viz To single Subscribers, \$1 50 per year. Clubs of 5, and upwards, 1 each.

SERIES FOR 1850.

THE HOME JOURNAL:

An Elegantly Printed FAMILY NEWSPAPER. EDITED BY MORRIS AND WILLIS.

A NEW VOLUME of this brilliantly original and peculiar FAMILY NEWSPAPER, will be issued on the first of January next. New subscribers can be supplied with the week from that date, by forwarding two dollars to the office of publication.

During the past four years THE HOME JOURNAL has met with universal favor at the hands of all classes of the community, and the proprietors will spare neither exertions nor expense to give such increased value, interest and attractiveness to the forthcoming year, as will render it superior in every respect to all the volumes that have preceded it. Besides the original productions of the editors, the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence of a large list of contributors, the spice of the European and American Magazines, selections from the most interesting publications of the day will frequently be given. Such features as have been found to be attractive will be retained, and new ones presented.

TERMS.—THE HOME JOURNAL is published every Saturday, at No. 107 Fulton-street, New York, at the very low price of two dollars a year, or three copies for five dollars, payable in advance.

All letters, remittances and communications (post paid) to be addressed to MORRIS AND WILLIS, New York.

November 21. 52—

NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATOR.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, IN FAYETTEVILLE.

This Paper, which has been in existence two years and a half, continues to be published, and has been highly recommended by the Press, generally, and recently, by the Baptist Cape Fear Association.

TERMS.—To single subscribers, \$1 50 per year. Clubs of 5, and upwards, \$1 each. Address, post-paid, WM. POTTER, Fayetteville, N. C.

Our brethren of the Press, throughout the State, are respectfully requested to give the above two or three insertions.

To Printers and Others.

12 REAMS Pearl Foolscap, unruled, and 10 Reams Rice Flat Foolscap, expressly for printing, a new article in this market. Also, a few reams of superior ruled letter paper, for sale by P. F. PEARCE, Raleigh, August 5, 1849. 36

A FEMALE TEACHER.

A young Lady who has finished her Education, is desirous of taking charge of a Female School, in one of the adjoining Counties. She is competent to teach the highest branches of Female Education, and would be willing to devote her whole time to the improvement of those committed to her charge. Satisfactory references given. Application may be made (if by letter post paid) for further information to CH. C. RABOFEAU, Ed. Times, Raleigh, 7th Dec'r 1849.

The Latest Fashions Just at Hand.

O. L. BURCH has obtained from the North the most fashionable Boots and Shoes that can be made. He has brought the best Paris as well as Philadelphia, CALF SHINE, and our own goods, confident that he can, not only make as fashionable but as durable Boots and Shoes as any man in the U. States. Call and examine for yourselves. November 23 1849. 51.

TO THE TRADE.

O. L. BURCH will inform the Trade that he constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Tools, Laces, Boots and Shoe Thread, Calf, Goat, and Lion Skins, and every thing to furnish a shop out and out. November 23 1849. 51.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina will be held at the Executive Office, on Thursday, the 13th day of December next. At this meeting, the board of Trustees will proceed to fill the vacancy in the Professorship of Rhetoric, Logic, &c., occurring by the resignation of Rev. Dr. William A. Green, Jr. by order. C. L. HINTON, Secretary. Raleigh, November 23 1849. 51

State of North Carolina.

PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1849.

Arthur Forbes, Ad'or versus Stephen F. Johnson, Guar'dian, and others. Petition for account and settlement.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Louisa Forbes and Archibald A. Forbes, Defendants, are not residents of this State; It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Times for six successive weeks, commanding the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held on the first Monday in February, 1850, and answer the Complainant's Bill, or judgment final will be entered against them. Witness, HENRY SHEPPARD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Greenville, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1849. H. SHEPPARD, CLERK. Nov. 23. 51—6wks. Pr. adv. \$5 52

State of North Carolina.

PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1849.

Arthur Forbes, Ad'or versus Louisa Forbes and Archibald A. Forbes, Defendants. Petition for Division of Slaves.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Times for six successive weeks, commanding the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in February, 1850, and answer the Complainant's Bill, or judgment final will be entered against them. Witness, HENRY SHEPPARD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Greenville, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1849. H. SHEPPARD, CLERK. Nov. 23. 51—6wks. Pr. adv. \$5 52

State of North Carolina.

PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term, A. D. 1849.

Sally Phillips versus Robert Jefferson and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case, that the Defendants and Heirs at Law of Isaac Phillips, deceased, being the Children and Next of Kin of Philip Tagwell, deceased, and Elizabeth Moore, deceased, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Times for six successive weeks, commanding the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in February, 1850, and answer the Complainant's Bill, or judgment final will be entered against them. Witness, HENRY SHEPPARD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Greenville, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1849. H. SHEPPARD, CLERK. Nov. 23. 51—6wks. Pr. adv. \$5 52

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FRUIT TREES.

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries, have on hand ready for transportation, 20,000 Apple Trees, such a small supply of Peach, Cherry, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, Strawberry, &c., of the finest kinds mostly proved fruit, selected with the greatest care from the best Nurseries in the United States—Catalogue obtained at the N. C. Book-store, of H. D. Turner or direct of the Proprietors, Cause Creek, Chatham county, N. C. One of the proprietors will be at Raleigh, time of February Court, with a fine assortment of Trees. Orders may be sent direct to us, or to H. D. Turner's Book-store, Raleigh.

J. & T. LINDLEY. Nov. 16, 1849. 50—8w

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

RALEIGH, Nov. 5th, 1849.

To enable me to answer certain enquiries addressed to this Department, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, I shall be pleased to receive from the owners or Managers of all the Cotton Factories in this State, information on the following points:—

- 1. The name of the Factory, and where situated.
2. Amount of Capital invested.
3. Number of bales of Cotton consumed annually.
4. Number of Spindles, and Mules and Looms.

CHAR. MANTY. November 8th, 1849. 49—3w

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

UPON consultation with Citizens interested in this important work, it is deemed advisable to propose the contemplated Convention heretofore advertised to take place at Greensboro on the 14th inst. Notice is therefore hereby given, that said Convention will be held at Greensboro on THURSDAY THE 25TH NOVEMBER NEXT.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Chm. M. C. Raleigh, September 27, 1849.

O. L. BURCH.

TAKE this occasion to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he will cease the Boot and Shoe business at the old stand of O. L. BURCH & Co. and will exert himself to the utmost to restore, to give satisfaction. No pains or attention will be spared to please and accommodate those who may favor him with their orders. Raleigh, September 27, 1849.