

character. Candidates for high offices are called upon to pledge themselves to abolition...
The Legislature of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville on the 5th instant. Charles Dougherty, Esq. Whig was chosen President of the Senate, by a majority of 4 votes; and Joseph Day, Esq. Adm. Speaker of the House of Representatives, by a majority of two, in consequence of the absence of three Whigs and the resignation of one. The Message of Governor Gilmer is an able and interesting document. It opens on the subject of Indian Affairs—condemns the President for offering to allow the Indians to remain two years longer in the State, &c. and bestows high praise upon General Scott for the promptness and energy by which he had overcome all difficulty in removing the Indians, and had left the State, before he received the instructions issued in pursuance of the proposals of the President for this delay. It then takes up the subject of rail roads, and advocates, with great force and clearness, the importance of giving efficient aid by the State to these works of improvement. He gives an encouraging view of the progress and prospects of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, a work undertaken by the State exclusively. The length of the road from its Southern termination to the Tennessee river will be 130 miles, and is estimated to cost about two and a half millions of dollars. In pursuance of a law authorizing the raising of funds for its prosecution by the sale of State Stock, three hundred thousand dollars have already been procured at 5 per cent. The Gov. recommends that this road be constructed as rapidly as possible, and that liberal assistance be given by the State to companies now engaged in making other roads. Here is an example for North Carolina. Will she follow it, and thereby show her wisdom and beneficence or will she parsimoniously lock up her means, and say to her citizens "each your own whip, push your own wagon out of the mud, Hercules will not help you!" The Governor recommends a revision of the judiciary system, and an amendment of the Constitution with a view to reducing the Legislative body and of equalizing the representation of the people. He recommends an additional appropriation for their lunatic asylum, which is to be located in the vicinity of Milledgeville; represents the affairs of the penitentiary to have been conducted well during the past year; speaks highly of the Oglethorpe University, Mercer University, Emory College, and the Georgia Female College, established by the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist denominations of Christians; and states that they have not at all impeded the increasing prosperity of Franklin College, the State Institution. The law of last session, for establishing a system of common schools, he says has been delayed going into operation, to enable the people to express their opinions by their representatives in relation to its expediency. He states that the demand upon the Governor of Maine for Philbrook and Killian, charged with stealing negroes in Georgia, has been renewed, and by him again refused. He says "the State of Georgia has the power to protect its own institutions, and it will be its duty to exert it, if necessity should require;" but "it will be proper to take no measure upon this subject until it shall have been acted upon by the Legislature of Maine." He represents the banks of Georgia to be in a very safe and sound condition, all having resumed specie payments except the Farmers' Bank of Chatsahoochee—speaks highly in favor of the banking system, with proper limitations and restrictions—and concludes with a heavy broadside against the Sub-treasury. We intend hereafter to give extracts.

Small Pox.—We learn with regret that this terrible disease is prevailing extensively in the neighborhood of Harmony and Bailey's Bridge in the counties of Halifax, Va. and Person. Dr. Craighead writes to the Editor of the Danville Reporter that he has attended 16 cases in the two counties; and that the disease, which on its first appearance was mild in its character, had assumed a more malignant type.
The Ocoola, which arrived at Charleston on the 1st Nov. brought out near half a million of dollars in gold and silver, imported by the directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, for the use of the South Western Rail Road Bank. The subscription to this Bank will be finally closed during the early part of this month, and the stockholders will meet in Charleston on the 20th inst. to elect directors—their bills are already engraved, a temporary banking house will be provided, and now that an abundant supply of specie has been procured, the Bank will go immediately into operation under the most favorable auspices.
Texas.—Three Texian citizens have escaped from the Mexican dungeons of Matamoros and arrived safely at Matamoros. They state that Mr. Brennan, the late representative from Galena, remains behind in prison.
A party of about 19 surveyors, who had ventured far up into the Indian country, to locate land claims, have been nearly all massacred by the hostile Indians.
IOWA.—Mr. Chapman, Whig, has been elected a Delegate to Congress from this Territory.
OLD WILLIAM AND MARY.
The following extract of a letter gives a flattering account of the condition of this venerable Mother of Statesmen. May she continue to prosper.
"Williamsburg, Oct. 28th, 1838.
"It gives me great pleasure to be able to state to you that our old College is enjoying an unprecedented degree of prosperity. We have now 115 students, exclusive of the School of Humanity. We have already, at the termination of the third week of the course, reached the highest number ever before assembled at this institution. The three highest numbers ever known here, occurred in 1816-7, 1836-7, and 1837-8. In the first named year, under Dr. Smith, the number was 96—in the 2d, 113—in the 3rd 112. Having already 115, we may calculate on upwards of 130 before the termination of the course, as they are still coming in much faster than usual. The utmost order prevails throughout the whole body. I believe at no college in this country is there more harmony subsisting between Professor and Student. For the two last years there has been a greater number of students and less riot and disorder than were ever before known here. There is certainly an unusual amount of talent among them, and it is said that the exhibition in their societies has already been of the most promising character. The price of board has been raised neither in College nor in the town, although the year is a very hard one."
RALEIGH AND COLUMBIA ROAD.
The subscribers to the Stock of this Road assembled at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Company, on Monday last, for the purpose of organization. Col. Wm. Roberts, of Granville, was called to the chair, and Weston R. Gales appointed Secretary.
Judge Cameron, on behalf of the Commissioners appointed to open Books of subscription at Raleigh, made a written Report, stating that three hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed in the Stock of said company; which being the amount required by act of assembly, to secure the charter, and a majority of said Stock being here represented, the meeting, on motion of E. B. FREEMAN, Esq., proceeded to elect by ballot, a President and five Directors to manage the concerns of the Company. The following gentlemen were found to have, each, a majority of the whole number of votes cast, and were declared duly elected, viz: George W. Mordecai, President; Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, J. W. Hawkins, Charles Manly and Thomas P. Devereux, Directors.
The Company then adjourned, to meet again in this City on the first Monday in June, 1839.—Reg.
Alabama.—The Alabama papers state positively that a majority of the Legislature recently elected, is opposed to the Sub-Treasury. The majority against it in the house is 10 or 12, whilst in the Senate, the majority in its favor is 2.
General Miabeau B. Lamar, who has been elected by a very large majority to the presidency of the Texian Republic, is thus spoken of by the Columbus, (Geo.) Inquirer:
Gen. Lamar was formerly editor of this paper. We congratulate our friends in Texas, on their good fortune in obtaining the services of such a man in their highest office. Lamar is a true hearted, a noble souled, and an inflexible patriot, wherever you place him, and will prove himself no less honest and faithful in the Civil, than he has been in the military struggles of his adopted land."
THE DADE INSTITUTE.
Every one is familiar with the horrors of the "Dade Massacre" in Florida, being the "bloodiest picture" of the Seminole War. There is scarcely a State in the Union, which does not mourn an honored son on that field of death. North Carolina has to lament a Gatin, a Keais

and a Holloman—names worthy of remembrance. The Territorial Council of Florida, with a view of rescuing from oblivion the memory of those brave spirits who have perished in the sanguinary War with the Seminoles, have instructed their Delegate in Congress to endeavor to obtain the grant of a Township of land, for the establishment in Florida of a charitable Institution, to be called "Dade Institute," in which the orphans made by the War are to be educated; and efforts are now making to enlist the sympathy of other portions of the Union in the benevolent plan. The orphans of all who have died in Florida, whether Officers, Soldiers or Seamen, are to partake of the benefits of the Institute. The Institution has been incorporated by the Legislative Council of Florida, and Mr. J. A. L. Norman is appointed President, to whom all communications on the subject should be addressed, either at Washington City, or Tallahassee, Florida. A number of extracts from other newspapers, urging upon Congress the duty of fostering the proposed mental monument, (which we have not now room for, but would be glad to show to any one, and may publish hereafter,) have been left at this Office.—Register.
Dr. Campbell, the author of the "Survey of Britain," looking one day into a pamphlet in a bookseller's shop, liked it so well that he purchased it; and it was not till he had read it all through, that he discovered it to be his own composition. This anecdote he himself told to David Hume.
SILK CULTURE.
Two hundred years ago, our forefathers, under British subjection, were impressed with the importance of the production of silk—they were aware of the capacity of our climate and soil for all the purposes of silk culture—and enacted laws to compel the culture of the mulberry. Those laws however, were in advance of the age, and could not be enforced. Legislative interference can do little towards the introduction of peculiar departments of industry, when the moral and physical character of the people offer barriers. Twenty-five years ago an enterprising merchant of this city attempted with a Cotton Factory to push manufacturing among us. But he failed—the time had not arrived. Now we hear the buzzing and singing of spindles, or the clang of hammers, or the merry song of the mill in almost every quarter of our city. The times are propitious, and they prosper and will continue to prosper. The genius of the age must sanction new enterprises—and without such sanction, Legislative interference and individual zeal are of no avail.
Two hundred years ago, as we said, our fathers attempted to force the silk culture, but were unsuccessful. Our people, without the aid or compulsion of such authority, are now entering the business with zeal and profit. The propitious period has come, and prosperity must attend the enterprise, sanctioned and aided by the public countenance and public patronage.
Believing this, we take pleasure in throwing what light we can, on matters appertaining to the silk interest. A friend, whose acquaintance we cannot too highly estimate, has conned over some periodicals, and communicated some facts to us, which we consider important at this juncture, and offer them, hoping that they may not be without some benefit.
Burmah, now under English Government, among other and valuable sources of trade numbers that of silk culture. It appears the Burmans have at least twelve different kinds of silk worms, varying in habits and appearance but all profitable in their proper locations and treatment. Some of them are remarkable, and we should suppose most valuable. One of these is the Muga worm, which feeds on a variety of trees, and is never reared in the house. Immense quantities of cocoons formed by them, are gathered by the natives and carried to the factories of Calcutta every year. The worm thrives best in dry weather, but can protect itself from wet, invariably taking shelter under the leaves. Many of the inhabitants take the worms when young and remove them near their dwelling where they can more effectually protect them from their enemies: when young the black ant, and when older, birds, among which the owl is fond of them. When they begin to spin, which is in about 50 days, they descend from the tree and are taken in baskets with dry leaves, to which they adhere. The Muga is much longer than the mulberry worm, and produces cocoon of two inches in length, and proportionate thickness.
Another valuable species is the Eria or Aundi worm, which feeds chiefly on Palmar Christie, (which grows easily and luxuriantly in this country.) It does not require as much attention as the mulberry worm, though always reared under a bower, and seventeen broods are produced in one year. The worms before they spin, are either white or green. The cocoons are not reeled, but spun as that of the Muga. The silk is coarse and harsh at first; but from repeated washings, becomes soft and glossy. Nearly all that is made is consumed in the country where it is produced, and forms the constant dress of the poorer classes.
The silk, though coarse, is warm and durable. The life of one person being seldom sufficient to wear out a garment. The worm is raised in almost every house in Assam.

These two varieties would suit our climate well. The last mentioned is particularly desirable, as the Palmar Christie suffers but little from being stripped of its leaves, and will produce a fine crop of seed, which are valuable for castor oil.—Rich. Comp.
"FEDERAL FRAUDS."
This is the standing theme of the Globe, and other presses of the party, laboring to disguise and cover over the thousand enormities that have been perpetrated by the hired minions of power. Well may they speak of "Federal Frauds," but they are the frauds of the Federal government and its dependants, who know no other motive than the spoils of office. In the face of the glaring fact, that to return Ingersoll to Congress, not less than 1,200 Whig votes were thrown out by the judges of election in the Northern Liberties, and with full knowledge that the whole vote of Huntingdon county was excluded, to make way for the return of a Loco Foco Senator, the Globe has the effrontery to prattle, day by day, about frauds which it either cannot prove, or the allegation of which rests upon entirely doubtful authority. The impudence of these complaints, on the part of the Tory organ, has been so glaring, that no one doubted for a moment their entire disbelief by the discriminating of the party which it disgraces; so that a serious attempt at retaliation seemed like a work of supererogation.
The Madisonian very appropriately brings up some reminiscences which show the true character of the Globe's fears for the public liberty. When frauds promote the success of a government parasite, then we hear not a word of complaint. All is right, provided villainy but exerts its faculties to sustain the throne.—Rich. Whig.
"But a few days since, (says the Madisonian) the Robespierre Demagogue, who conducts the official organ, on more than one occasion, spoke of BLOODSHED AND ANARCHY," as the certain followers of election frauds, which were detailed in that paper, and in the editor's usual fair way.
We would advise the editor of the Globe to turn back to the columns of his own paper in 1833 and '34 to the case of the election in the District of Kentucky in which Letcher and Moore were the candidates. He will there see that he justified one Alfred Hocker, a deputy sheriff, who, as he said, took the "responsibility upon himself to put down corruption" by withholding altogether from the returns the Lincoln poll book. The atrocity of this act led the Legislature of Kentucky to pass a statute at its next session, making such an act thereafter punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. And how has the above named individual been rewarded! As we are informed, with the appointment of Post-master.
The proceedings of Congress show that one of the disappointed candidates in New Jersey (Mr. Dickerson) took part, and voted on more than one occasion in that case on principles that go to confirm the acts of the Governor and Council in his own case.
A stranger, or any one having no knowledge of the facts, would suppose that the frauds that have been committed were all on one side, from Sub-Treasury-Abolitionist party are the innocent, Simon Pures.
Why does not the Globe explain the intermeddling of one of the Cabinet in the election at Charleston, for the purpose of defeating Mr. Legare? Why not give some information respecting the abstraction of some of the Whig votes from the ballot boxes in Sussex county? Why not explain the manner in which some twenty odd aliens were permitted to vote in Cumberland county, New Jersey? Why not show how the Democratic vote of Pennsylvania has been increased since 1835, more than twenty five thousand! Why not give the facts as they exist in relation to the attempt made by C. J. Ingersoll to usurp the place bestowed by the people on another? All these and many other similar acts of impropriety committed by its partizans, it studiously suppresses, while it talks of bloodshed!"
We suggest however, to the official organ whether it would not better become Loco-Focoism of the administration, after candidly exposing the election frauds that have taken place, by whatever party, that it should exert its influence in preventing their recurrence in future, rather than endeavoring to excite the people to "bloodshed and anarchy," and revolution."
MEETING IN HERTFORD.
A meeting of the citizens of Hertford county, N. C. was held at the Court House in Winton, on Thursday the 1st of Nov. 1838, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Commercial Convention, to be held in Norfolk, on the 2nd Wednesday of Nov. inst.—and also, of appointing Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on the second Monday of December next.
Rosenius G. Borland, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John A. Anderson, Esq. was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair, the following resolutions were submitted by K. Rayner, Esq. and severally adopted:
WHEREAS, The citizens of North Carolina have been invited to meet those of Virginia, in the proposed Commercial Convention to be held in Norfolk; and whereas, in the language of the invitation they have extended to us, we "feel a deep interest in the success of every measure that may tend to relieve the commerce of the Southern States from the burdens to which it has been so long subjected,"
Resolved therefore, That we approve of the proposed Convention, and that we appoint delegates thereto.
On motion, the Chair appointed the following delegates: Lewis M. Cowper, John W. Southall, Dr. Ed. S. Neal, Dr. Godwin C. Moore, John A. Anderson, Almer Harwell, James A. Moore, and on motion of L. M. Cowper, the name of the Chairman, R. C. Borland, Esq., and the name of K. Rayner, Esq. were added to the delegation.
And whereas, we feel deeply impressed with the importance of every measure calculated to develop the vast resources of our State, and whereas, at an Internal Improvement Convention held in Greensborough on the 4th July last, it was recommended to the people of this State, to hold meetings in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to an Internal Improvement Convention, proposed to be held in Raleigh in December next.
Resolved therefore, That we approve of said Convention, and deem it proper to send Delegates to the same.
And on motion, the Chair appointed the following Delegates to said Convention: Thomas S. Sharp, K. Rayner, James L. Grimes, Wm. D. Valentine, Tristram Capelhart, and on motion of A. Harrell, Esq., the name of the Chair-

man, R. C. Borland, was added to said Delegation.
Resolved, That the newspapers of Raleigh, N. C. and of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.
On motion of Dr. E. S. Neal, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary; when, on further motion, the meeting adjourned.
R. C. BORLAND, Chm.
J. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.
HIRAM LODGE.
At a meeting of this Lodge, on Monday, 13th Nov. 1838, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe, in his inscrutable providence to call from among us, by the hand of death, our esteemed brother, Mark Cook:
Be it therefore resolved, That we deeply lament the loss which Masonry and the community in general have sustained in the death of our friend and brother Mark Cook; and that we do sincerely and heartily sympathize with his friends and relatives in this afflictive dispensation.
Resolved, That as a token of regard for our deceased brother, the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.
Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased; and that the papers of this city be respectfully requested to publish the same.
MARRIED.
In this City, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. George W. Frazman, Mr. James Wm. Chadwick, Printer, formerly of Wilmington, to Miss Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Anderson Nicholson, of this City.
In this County, on the 10th inst. by James Cook, Esq., Mr. John Kwitkowski, Printer, late of the patriot army of Poland, to Miss Sarah Pleasant, of Wake.
At Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Furness, Col. John H. Wheeler, Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, at Charlotte, in this State, to Ellen, daughter of Thomas Sully, Esq. of Philadelphia.
In Person county, Mr. John Allen to Miss Martha Hamlet.
In Edgecomb county, on the 1st inst. Mr. Josiah Harris to Miss Charlotte Taylor, daughter of Thomas Taylor, dec'd.
In Halifax county, on the same evening, Mr. Charles Lewis of Tyrrell county, to Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Mr. Moses Smith.
In Martin county, on same evening, Mr. Elizabeth Cain to Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Mr. Asa Jones.
DIED.
In this City on Monday morning last, after a short illness, Mark Cook, Esq., an old, respectable, and useful citizen.
In this vicinity, a few days since, Miss Lucinda Dunn, eldest daughter of Major Nathaniel Dunn.
In Granville county, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. Abraham Lawrence, in the 78th year of his age. He had been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church 64 years—was much respected and beloved by his numerous relatives and friends; and died as he lived, at peace with God and man, and in full assurance of a happy immortality.
PROPOSALS WANTED.
Whereas it was resolved at a late meeting of the Trustees of the Wake Forest Institute, to effect a separation between the Steward's and Library Departments, the committee appointed to engage a suitable person to take charge of the principal boarding-house for the accommodation of the students, hereby give notice to the public, that written proposals for the aforesaid situation will be received until the 29th of the present month. The undertaker will be allowed the house now occupied by the steward, the dining hall, the kitchen, the garden, and a small lot of ground. Satisfactory security will be required for a faithful compliance with the terms of contract.
DAVID JUSTICE, Chairman.
N. B. Persons making proposals are informed that the undertaker can be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with furniture, bedding, cooking apparatus, farming utensils, and all other things necessary for carrying on the establishment. A few acres of land for rent, he who takes the boarding house shall have the preference in any propositions that may be made for that also.
Nov. 7, 1838. 48 Sw
NOTICE.
Lost, or mislaid, a due bill for sixty-nine dollars, dated 17th October, on Messrs. Guy & Vadeh, which I forward all persons from trading to.
GEORGE DASH, 48 Sep.
Nov. 15, 1838.
Mr. Nelson Phillips:
TAKE NOTICE, I shall, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1839, at Daniel's Parson, Greene county, Alabama, proceed to take the deposition of Mrs. Mary Kittrell, to be read in evidence in a certain matter of controversy in the Court of Equity for the County of Granville, State of North Carolina, March Term, 1839, pending, wherein I, Susannah F. Phillips, am plaintiff, and you, Nelson Phillips, are defendant; when and where you may attend and cross examine said witness, if you think proper.
SUSANNAH F. PHILLIPS, till 15th Jan.
Nov. 15, 1838.
BLOODED HORSES FOR SALE.
The Subscriber wishes to sell a part of his BLOODED HORSES, and offers for sale the following:
No. 1—A brood Mare, 8 years old, by Giles Serrogins, old Sir Asaph, Imp. Dion, Imp. Dromede, Wildair, Filmapp, Serrogins, Imp. J. J. No. 2—A brood Mare, 8 years old, by Giles Serrogins, Virginia, Hainbridge, Jolly Ace, Whynot, Skipwith's Black & all Black, Apollo, Imp. Silver Eye, Imp. Jolly Roger, Imp. Mary Gray. No. 3—A brood Mare, 9 years old, by Giles Serrogins, Bellair, Dare Devil, Wildair, Bou's & Maclin's Fearnought, Goldolphin, Hobor-Noh, Imp. Jolly Roger, Imp. Valsant, Tyrall—now in foal by Imp. Jolly Roger. No. 4—A brood Mare, 7 years old, by Giles Serrogins, Serrogins, Imp. Black Sultan, Diomedes. No. 5—4 of the celebrated brood Mare Fantail, by old Sir Asaph, Imp. Knowledge, Imp. Dion, old Coler, Tristram Shandy—now in foal by Imp. Prian. No. 6—Black Colt, 2 years old, by Imported Chateau Margaux, out of No. 1. No. 7—Bay Colt, 1 year old, by Festival, out of No. 2. No. 8—Bay Colt, 3 years old, by Imp. Fyde, out of No. 3. No. 9—Ch. Filly, dropped last Spring, by Imp. Levathan, out of No. 3. No. 10—Ch. Filly, 1 year old, by Festival out of No. 4. No. 11—A Brown Horse, 5 years old, by American Eclipse, out of the dam of No. 2. A part of the foregoing Stock will be at Raleigh, during the week of the Races, to commence on 3d Tuesday of November inst. For further particulars refer to the Subscriber, at Wilmington. 5
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November 1, 1838

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