

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

New-York, July 9. A few minutes after 11 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the four story brick store, No. 28 South street, on the west corner of Cuyler's alley. The building was occupied by Messrs. Davis and Brooks, commission merchants, who had a large and valuable stock of merchandise on hand. The fire commenced in the 3d story, and it is the opinion of some that it was caused by the spontaneous combustion of wool. The fire raged with fury for some time, and about 12 o'clock the gable end of this building fell against the store of Messrs. Tucker & Laurie, on the opposite side, which was forced in. At this moment a shudder was manifested by the crowd of lookers-on, as it was known that almost the whole of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, were in the fourth loft of the store of Tucker & Laurie. The attention was now generally drawn from the fire to the sufferers, when it was found that those who sustained the most injury were Mr. William B. Disoway, the indefatigable foreman of Hook & Ladder No. 1, and Mr. John Spier, a member of the same company. These gentlemen were drawn from beneath the ruins very much bruised and mangled. We are happy, however to state, that Mr. Disoway is, this morning, considered out of danger, and that hopes are entertained that Mr. Spier will recover. Amongst the others who were injured, are Mr. Sylvester Phillips, of Hook and Ladder No. 1; Mr. Woods, of Engine, No. 12; Mr. Sawyer, of Hook & Ladder No. 4; Mr. Giraud, of Engine No. 4; Mr. Anthony, one of the Engineers, and Alderman Cebra, of the first ward.

The loss by fire will be very severely felt by some of our insurance companies. The store of Davis & Brooks is nearly destroyed, and the goods either all burnt, or much damaged by water. These gentlemen had an assurance of thirty thousand dollars on their stock, and four thousand on their store. The store of Messrs. Tucker & Laurie, we are informed, was also insured.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have conversed with the Chief Engineer, and several others who were at the fire. On the four story ladder, when it slipped, were Mr. Francis Giraud, of No. 4, conducting the pipe; he clung to the ladder until it reached the ground. He is severely injured. Below Mr. Giraud stood Mr. Willett, also belonging to No. 4. When he found the ladder going, he sprang from it, and caught hold of the sill of the third story window, supporting himself by his hands until another ladder was raised. At this time the fire was raging within the building, and the window sill was so hot as to burn his fingers: he was, however, not slightly injured. The Chief Engineer was struck on the back by the ladder, but not severely injured.

Mr. Conrad, jr. printer, belonging to No. 4, was in the garret of Tucker & Laurie's store, with ten others, when the gable was driven in. Mr. C. sprang to the fall, and seized the rope was letting himself down; but before he had reached the second floor, he was knocked from it by another person who had fallen through: they both fell and were much injured. Mr. McDonald, of No. 4, was slightly injured; Mr. Osborn, of No. 4, do; Mr. Henigan, of No. 7, do; Mr. James Van Antwerp, do.

COTTON SEED HULLING MACHINE.

We have since our last publication, employed a leisure hour in visiting Fleets' Mills, at which one of the new Machines of Messrs. FOLLET & SMITH for Hulling Cotton Seed is in operation; and if the very plain and modest description of these gentlemen needed support, we would most willingly add our feeble testimony to theirs, of the peculiar merits and transcendent importance of their invention to the Southern States of this Union. It is, as far as our knowledge of Mechanical Science extends, altogether original—a new principle applied to a new substance—through which a superabundant material used hitherto only as a manure for our fields, is at once converted into a valuable article of commerce, the demand for which must continue while a taste for some of the most useful arts, besides many of the comforts and elegancies of life, endures. Cotton Seed has been known for years to contain oil—but like the mineral in the unexplored quarry, its quantity and kind were uncertain, and something was wanted to clear away the rubbish with which nature had encumbered it. At length the desideratum is supplied—the worth of the extract is tested by actual experiment. The Machine now running in the vicinity of our Town, calculated at rather more than two-horse power, hulls and cleans a bushel of kernel in about 8 minutes, and the quantity may be increased, by enlarging upon the same principle, ad libitum. It is ascertained, that from a bushel of clean kernel can be expressed more than two gallons of oil suitable for painting, lights, and other uses, worth at least 50 cents per gallon. Now, estimating the quantity of seed in the Southern States which may be applied to this purpose at 6,000,000 bushels, producing 12,000,000 gallons of oil, at the rate just mentioned, there would be a net gain of 6,000,000 at once to the amount of our productions, without mentioning some other obvious collateral results. What a prospect here opens to the view of the Planter! How much more valuable will be his future crops of Cotton than have been the past? The Hulling Machine will rank next in importance to the Gin of WRIGHT—but may the reward of its inventors be different from the one which fell to the lot of that ingenious projector!—Ed. Times.

THE TURKS & RUSSIANS.

The last American Quarterly Review, at the close of its remarks on Mattebrun's Geography of Russia, takes the following notice of the present War between the Turks and Russians.

We are told by those who would place the affairs of Turkey in an advantageous light, that the Russians have been entirely worsted; that they have made an unsuccessful campaign; that they have in their turn suffered a defeat like that of the French* on their retreat from Moscow.—An unsuccessful campaign!—Is it nothing to have gained complete possession of two of the largest and finest provinces of European Turkey? Is it nothing to have the indisputed control of the Danube for a great extent of the last part of its course, the mouths of the second river in Europe, the natural outlet of Hungarian commerce? Is it nothing to have taken several places of importance to the south of the Danube, and to have gained one fortress of the very first importance within less than two hundred miles of Constantinople itself? Is it nothing to have gained two fortresses on the eastern shore of the Black sea? Never was a first campaign of a Turkish war so pregnant with results. Has the siege of Silistria, or of Chumla been attended with unheard of losses? The siege of Oczakow lasted nearly six months, and the place was finally taken only by a most bloody storm. The siege of Ismail had lasted more than seven months, and little impression was made; Potemkin was playing at cards with his women, while they amused themselves with drawing cards and telling fortunes. "I predict," said one of them to Potemkin, playfully interpreting his destiny—"you will take Ismail in ten days."—"I know an oracle much nearer than that," said Potemkin, and issued an order to Suwarrow to take it within three. On the evening before the storming Suwarrow addressed the troops, in these words, "to-morrow early, an hour before day, I shall get up, shall say my prayers, wash myself, dress myself, then I shall crow like a cock & do you storm according to my directions." And in truth he did so; Suwarrow crowed like a cock, and the soldiers stormed. Every body knows the result. The Russians lost 15,000 men, and avenged their loss in the blood of 35,000 Turks. The emperor Nicholas may not have soldiers to lose by tens of thousands; his mode of warfare may be less reckless than Potemkin's; his generals less intrepid than the bold, crafty, daring bloodminded Suwarrow. Yet he has secured advantages of the greatest moment.

But we have been repeatedly told by the British journals, which almost all give ex parte statements of Russian power and policy, that the Turks will yet turn, or have turned, the fortunes of war, and will appear in the aspect of the pursuers. Imagination figures the Russians as fleeing in confusion before the impetuous onset of Moslem enthusiasm, and retreating beyond the Danube, the Pruth, or who knows if not beyond the Dniester itself. The experiment has been tried already, in a former war. In 1811, Turkey, compared with Russia, was vastly more powerful than at present; for, in the French contest, Russia learned how to use her resources, as well as acquired vast increase of them. Now, in the campaign of 1811, the Turks flushed by their successes, in holding the Russians in check, and driving them across the Danube, engaged in pursuit. And, to their utter discomfiture.—The Russians won new victories out of their own reverses.

It requires but little of the gift of prophecy to see, that the Turks in the present war cannot become the attacking party. Their modes of warfare consist in defending fortresses, and their most famous deeds of recent valour in the vigorous sallies on the besiegers. We are equally convinced, that peace will never be restored, but by means of concessions on the part of the Porte. It is now more than a century since the opposing interests of the two powers have led to perpetual collisions. The dominion and free navigation of the Black Sea, have been pursued as important objects by the Russian government, with undeviating consistency. And every war, except the unfortunate one terminated by Peter on the banks of the Pruth, has ended in securing decided advantages to the Russians, in respect to purposes so intimately connected with the prosperity of the whole southern portion of the empire. The subversion of the Ottoman throne is hardly threatened. The great interests of Russia do not require it, and we may therefore believe the emperor to be sincere in denying any such attempt.—The other objects are of vital importance to the whole country south and south-east of Moscow, to the vast regions of the Caucasus, and, remotely, to the Persian provinces of Russia. We do not believe, that, in any event, the interests of Russia require, or would permit, conquests beyond the Danube, though Moldavia and Wallachia may be retained.

It is the history of former wars, between the great eastern empires of Europe, which must guide us in forming our opinions on the present contest.—The arondissement and commercial independence of the southern portion of Russia, have been pursued with the same zeal as the conquests on the Baltic. It is from history also, that we are led to believe that Prussia will not exert itself to stay the progress of Russian Prussia, necessarily establishes its relations to the court of Petersburg, & those relations are now drawn more closely by treat-

* We were amazed at finding this comparison in the London Quarterly. Mis-statements so gross necessarily impair confidence in the general accuracy of that work. It is passion to take the place of judgment and party interests be pursued instead of truth, all truth, even in historical details and political intelligence, is at an end.

ambition. The geographical position of ties and family alliances. Even in the early wars of Catharine against the Turks, the wise and daring Frederick condescended to pay subsidies for the prosecution of it, & did not refuse the assistance, which was to advance successes, remotely injurious to himself. The aspect in which even Frederick deemed it impolitic to present himself, will not be assumed by his successors. Nay, it is on record, that Frederick acted, in his expressions of favour to Russia, against his own convictions, and secretly strove to excite at Constantinople, a sensation, which he afterwards was compelled to deny, adding to his denial, the meanness of punishing the fidelity of his own agent.

We hardly take up a newspaper, without accounts of representations made to the Russian cabinet, of the renewed activity of the diplomatists, of the doubly foreboded interference of other powers. All these intimations may prove the anxiety of other powers; but if any rule for future contingencies can be deduced from past transactions, the efforts of other cabinets to influence Russia, will uniformly be resisted. It is no new affair for England and France to offer their kind mediation in adjusting the articles of peace between the two empires. But under what auspices, let us demand, did the Russians close the treaty of Kainardgi? And who was the mediator in the peace of Jassy? In the latter instance, terms were made by others for Austria, but Russia dictated her own, though a British fleet was sent to give energy to the appeal of British diplomacy, and Pitt himself was at the helm. In fine, if foreign ministers are to have any agency in forwarding a present cessation of arms, it will be, we venture to predict, by seducing the Turks to acquiescence in some of the most weighty demands of Nicholas, and not by intimidating the invaders.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Trying the Markets—or Adventures of a Hhd. of Tobacco.—A Hhd. of Tobacco raised in the neighborhood of Petersburg, after being sold there for \$10 per hhd. was taken to Richmond there inspected, and sold to the highest bidder, for \$5:10 cts. It was brought back to Petersburg a day or two since, in a damaged state, and sold for \$5:20 cts.

Rank Dividend.—The Farmers' Bank of Virginia has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent for the last six months.

English Sheep.—Mr. Pickering of Illinois, passenger in the Mary Howland, from Liverpool has brought out two rams and two ewes, of the Lincolnshire long wool breed of sheep, one of which was shorn on the passage, and yielded the extraordinary fleece of ninety-six pounds.

Monument to Mr. Ashmun.—The American Colonization Society have resolved that a monument, with an appropriate inscription, should be erected over the grave of their late Colonial agent Mr. Ashmun; and that another monument be raised to his memory in Liberia.

Roses.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser states that there are in the Linnaean Botanic Garden at Flushing, New-York, no less than 600 varieties of the rose, nearly all of which were in bloom.

Vegetable Curiosity.—A white Cucumber, says the Charleston Mercury, has been left us by a friend, as a horticultural curiosity. It was raised in a garden at Stono. It measured 12 inches in length, and in the thickest part, 12 inches in circumference.

Spirits.—In the Connecticut River district, in Massachusetts, several military companies have recently chosen officers, &c. and several houses and barns have been erected, and all done in good spirits without ardent spirits.

Divorce Cases.—A Cincinnati paper states that there are 30 divorce cases before the Supreme Court of Ohio for one county, Hamilton. They are denominated "applications to the Court to correct the mistakes made by parties in marrying the wrong persons."

Striking at the root?—A worthy gentleman in New-Haven county, Conn. has recently ordered a fine apple orchard to be cut down, "because the fruit can be converted into an article promotive of one of the evils of the day."

Quick.—By means of Telegraphs, communication from Liverpool to Holyhead can be made and an answer received in the space of 53 seconds. The distance is 140 miles.

Desperate punning.—The Cape-Fear Recorder notices the return of a Pocket Book, by the finder, as a rare instance of restitution. The Boston Patriot says, we should think it well done.

Barbacie.—The Richmond Compiler has favored the public with the derivation of the word Barbacie: "BARBE, beard—CUE (queue) tail—from the beard to the tail—or, as the Kentuckians say, "going the whole hog."

Alabama Silk.—Dr. Parnell, of Greene county, Alabama, has manufactured about twenty-five pounds of handsome sewing silk during the present season. He is making arrangements to extend its culture, and expects to send several hundred pounds to market next year.

Cabinet Councils.—The N. York Enquirer says: We learn that "No Cabinet Council has been held since the present Administration came into office, and the presumption is that the President does not approve of formal assemblages of the Cabinet, for the purpose of getting their views on important questions.

Prosperous Company.—The Franklin Insurance Company of Boston have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. for the last six months. The same office has divided 42 1/2 per cent. in the last two years and a half.

Intoxication.—A log house, in Manchester, N. York was burnt on the 23d ult. and two children perished.—Their parents were found soon after, under a fence, in a state of intoxication.

Stage accident.—The Frederick, Md. stage on its way to Baltimore on Saturday, was turned over at Poplar Spring, by the driver, when coming to the tavern door. The stage was broken and several of the passengers severely scratched and bruised, among them, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, returning from a Western tour.

To prevent wounds from mortifying.—Sprinkle sugar on them. The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar over them. Obstinate ulcers may be cured with sugar dissolved in a strong decoction of walnut leaves.

Merchants and Mechanics.—All the merchants of Carlisle, Pa. but two, have signed a paper, agreeing on their part to cease, hereafter, importing such articles as the mechanics of that place propose to make as substantial, fashionable and cheap as can be purchased in the cities.

Rockingham Mineral Springs.

THE Subscriber having settled himself at this place, respectfully informs the Public that he is prepared to receive Company the present season. The Establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and additional Rooms have been provided. In point of Health, pure air and the medicinal properties of the waters, this place will yield to none in the State. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to those who may visit the Springs; and the charges will be moderate. THOMAS SCOTT. Lenox Castle, July 1st, 1829.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register, the Star, the North Carolina Journal, the Cape Fear Recorder and the Newbern Centinel, will please insert the above 3 times in their respective papers, & forward their accounts to me at Lenox Castle.

Notice.

THAT on the 2d Monday in August next, I will sell at the Court-house door in Rockford, Surry county, the following tracts of Land, or as much as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the year 1827, with costs to wit—

260 acres given in by Dickson A. Skidmore, lying on Deep creek, adjoining Samuel Speer and others.

330 acres given in by Jesse Brown, lying on Hunting creek, joining W. Talbert.

60 acres not given in, as the property of Lawson Davis, lying on Hunting creek, joining B. Johnson.

THO. B. WRIGHT, Sheriff. May 25, 1829 81

State of North-Carolina.

Wayne County. Superior Court of Law—Spring Term 1829. Jesse Barden vs. Ann Maria Barden. Petition for Divorce.

IN this case a subpoena and alias having been issued, and the Sheriff of Wayne county making return thereon that the defendant was not to be found, proclamation was duly made at the Courthouse door aforesaid by the Sheriff of said county, requiring the said Ann Maria Barden to appear and answer as she was required to do in said subpoena, and she failing to appear, it was ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the Raleigh Star, and the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said defendant, that unless she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Wayne, at the Courthouse in Waynesborough, the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and then and there to answer or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

N. WASHINGTON, Clk. Price adv. \$5 25. 69

State of North-Carolina.

Wayne County. May Sessions, 1829. Benjamin Howell, Jr. Ex'or of Benjamin Howell.

Will or no Will. Arthur Barden and wife and others.

IN this case it having been made appear to the Court, that Lewis Powell and Nancy his wife, Robert Peacock and Wealthy his wife, Benjamin W. Raiford and Needham Raiford, Heirs of Philip Raiford and Sarah his wife, defendants in this cause, live beyond the limits of the State, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying said defendants that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Benjamin Howell, dec'd, has been exhibited for probate at this term, to which a caveat has been filed by defendants, and an issue made up to try the same according to law. Witness, Philip Hooks, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 1829. P. HOOKS, Clk.

State of North-Carolina.

Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Ann Armstrong, v. Sam'l Armstrong. Petition for Divorce.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina.

Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Polly Buckner, v. Edward Buckner. Petition for Divorce.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina.

Granville County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1829. Samuel S. Downy, Exr. v. Smith Murphy & others. Caveat to the probate of the last Will and Testament of Heirs of John G. Smith, John G. Smith, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jas. Nod and Wife Mary, John C. Goode, guardian of Agnes & Elizabeth Goode, Chas. Smith, Sam'l Smith, of Wm. James W. Smith, Thos. Williamson, Jane Williamson, James Alford and Nancy his wife, & Smith Murphy, and Thos. Smith, thirteen of the heirs at Law, and next kin to John G. Smith, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying them to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville and State aforesaid, on the first Monday in August next in the town of Oxford, and shew cause (if any they have) why the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John G. Smith, dec'd. offered for probate, shall not be proven and admitted to record.

Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, clerk of said Court at office, the first Monday of May A. D. 1829. STEPHEN K. SNEED, Clk. Price adv. \$3 50. 81 6w

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

WAS taken up and committed to the Jail of this county, on the 2d of March last, a negro man supposed to be a Slave, who calls himself SAMUEL WILKINS, and says that he was bound an apprentice to Wm. Mosely, of Norfolk, Va. and that he ran away from the said Mosely before his term of apprenticeship had expired. The said negro has been in this county 5 or 6 years, and has passed during that time as a free man; he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, and coal black. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JAMES PALMER, Jailor. Windsor, Bertie county, June 9. Price adv. \$7. 82

State of North-Carolina.

Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Andrew Presly, v. Eleanor Presly. Petition for Divorce.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina.

Wayne County. May Sessions, 1829. Britton Hood, Adm'r. of Sarah Bass, dec'd. v. Pearce Brogdon, Adm'r. of John Bass, dec'd. Covenant.

IN this case, it having been made to appear to the Court that Uriah, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Anne, Keziah, and Richard Bass, Heirs at Law of Jno. Bass, dec. defendants, in this cause, live beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at the Courthouse in Waynesboro', on the 3d Monday of August next, and there to shew cause why the lands descending to said heirs aforesaid, shall not be liable to the plaintiff's recovery. Witness Philip Hooks, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 8129. P. HOOKS, Clk.

State of North-Carolina.

Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Asbur Lyon, v. Lucinda Lyon. Petition for Divorce.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina.

Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Jacob Raper, v. Deborah Raper. Petition for Divorce.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina.

Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Thomas Sharpe, v. Susannah Sharpe. Petition for Divorce.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina.

Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Polly Buckner, v. Edward Buckner. Petition for Divorce.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

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Valuable Negroes for Sale.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors of the late Daniel Shine, dec'd, and in order to meet the demands against the Estate of their testator, they will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the first day of August next, at the Court-house door in the Town of Louisville, several valuable NEGROES, among which are two Blacksmiths (brothers) the eldest about 25 years of age, is a large, strong, active, likely man, and a fellow of excellent sense and disposition, and the subscribers vouch for his being one of the best Smiths in the State. He can execute all kinds of Iron Work pertaining to Carriages with neatness and despatch. He also understands working all kinds of Steel, and has not his superior in the making of excellent and Plantation Tools of every description. The youngest about 23 years of age, is not so perfect in his trade, but promises to make an excellent Smith; he is also a large, likely fellow. The balance of the Negroes consists of women and children—they are likely and valuable. The Tools of the Shop will also be sold. JOEL KING, CHARLES A. HILL, Ex'ors. Franklin county, N. C. July 1. 85