

# RALEIGH REGISTER

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**TERMS.**  
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marked on them, they will be continued until  
ordered out and charged accordingly.

**For the Register.**

My DEAR JAMES:—  
Your letter, dated nearly  
a month ago, has just been received, and  
I have been a good deal puzzled to form,  
even a half way conjecture, as to the  
probable cause of its delay on the route,  
unless it has been from bad roads, which,  
as sometimes unavoidable, or forsooth,  
it may be in consequence of the careless-  
ness and inattention of those who are  
concerned in its transportation. Be the  
cause what it may, an investigation should  
be made by the proper authorities and the  
evil remedied without delay. For fifteen  
or twenty years past, I have participated  
but little in political strifes, but as you  
have asked, or demanded an avowal of  
my sentiments in the late Presidential  
Election, I will frankly say, that I de-  
precated Mr. Van Buren's election, as  
much as any in the opposition ranks. I  
preferred Judge White, from many con-  
siderations. In expressing this opinion,  
I wish not to be understood as opposing  
the will of the people, from whom all  
power to do, and undo, directly emanates.  
And, as they have thought fit in the ex-  
ercise of that power and right, to place  
Mr. Van Buren in the Presidential Chair,  
I wish as a peaceable citizen to submit,  
and hope he will act for the general good  
and be the President of the People, as a  
whole, and not a Party. While on this  
subject, I beg leave to remark, that on  
the impartial administration of any Gov-  
ernment, its happiness and prosperity  
materially depend. The affairs of this  
Government have been conducted with  
much wisdom & prudence in times past,  
and every Christian should feel it an in-  
cumbent duty to offer up unceasing  
prayers to the All-wise disposer of events,  
for the continuation of the many national  
blessings we have enjoyed, since we first  
breathed the vital air of liberty and free-  
dom. On the subject of national sins, I  
believe but one opinion prevails in the  
Christian world. When a nation sins,  
she is not infrequently visited with war,  
pestilence and famine, and her soil wa-  
tered with the blood of her citizens; in  
civil broils and feuds. In olden times,  
nations were chastised with much severity  
for their disobedience to, and violation  
of the moral law; and if it were  
necessary, I could take a map and place  
my finger on some in modern times (in  
the present century) who have been pun-  
ished for their wickedness and wanton  
profligacy.

When Kings and Rulers become cor-  
rupt, and disregard every moral obli-  
gation, there is great danger to apprehend  
that the people will become so. Influ-  
ence and example have a wonderful ten-  
dency to evil or to good, as the case may  
be. The seeds of vice and immorality  
will be sown where every moral incentive  
to good actions is forgotten, and before  
they are aware of it, the governed are as  
much contaminated and swallowed up in  
iniquity, as those who govern them. We  
have been a happy people, dwelling un-  
der the smiles of a beneficent Providence,  
but how long we shall remain so, is not  
for you or I to predict. We must hope  
for the best, and leave our cause in the  
hands of Him who rules the destinies of  
mortals.

The State Legislature has adjourned,  
as you will have seen, and as I have nei-  
ther time nor space to give you their acts  
and doings in detail, I refer you to the  
public journals for the desired informa-  
tion. The praise you have been pleased  
to lavish upon one of our *Supreme Court*  
*Judges* is well merited. He stands de-  
servedly high on the list of literary men,  
and I have often regretted that he has  
never been placed in a station, where his  
talents and unequalled erudition could  
have been made more signally manifest.  
For deep research, sound reasoning, and  
persuasive eloquence, he is unrivalled  
in this, & I may add, in any other State.  
Mildness and consistency have marked  
his political course from the first moment  
he placed his foot on that arena, to the  
present time, and it is presumable he  
might now be filling some important sta-  
tion (if indeed he would have accepted it)  
in the Councils of the Country, but he  
was found too honest for those in power.

By way of changing the subject, I hope  
you will not think too abruptly, I deem  
it not out of place, to reply to that part  
of your letter touching the education of

the rising generation. I heartily concur  
in your views upon that important sub-  
ject, & it is to be lamented that Schools  
and Academies are not more numerous  
in your region of the country. Next to  
religion, education is acknowledged by  
all good men to be the most valuable boon  
bequeathed to us. Without it, man may  
be compared to marble in its natural state  
—rough and inelegant, until taken from  
the quarry and polished by the chisel  
of the skillful artist.

You, in conjunction with those around  
you, are blessed with an education,  
should use every effort to have schools  
established in your neighborhoods. Press  
upon the minds of your neighbors the ne-  
cessity of giving their children such an  
education as times and circumstances  
may demand.

To write and speak our mother tongue  
correctly, is in itself, of too much impor-  
tance to be neglected, and hundreds of  
our most respectable citizens have re-  
ceived nothing more than what is called an  
*English Education*. If schools were more  
numerous in our country, we should be  
a more happy and prosperous people.

Having gone through a regular course  
of Collegiate studies, I presume you in-  
tend (from the hints you have thrown out)  
to make the law the theatre of your fu-  
ture movements. The first step you  
should take, after you commence the stu-  
dy of that profession, is to form studious  
and regular habits, which you will be  
very apt to retain when a *licentiate*, if you  
will suffer reason and common sense to  
influence your actions. Either of these  
monitors, or both combined, will not fail  
to aid you in the obtainment of the object  
you have in view.

In your intercourse with the world,  
and its association, let moderation, cour-  
tesy, and a respect for all good men be  
amongst the first lineaments of that char-  
acter you aim to establish in society.—  
Without them, you will gradually, if not  
by some instantaneous movement, fall  
into errors and inconsistencies which may  
require the labor of years to correct and  
counteract.

While in the discharge of your profes-  
sional duties, you will be necessarily  
thrown among all classes and grades of  
people, whom you will find either good  
or bad, virtuous or vicious; but your  
good sense, prudence and a due regard  
for self esteem will urge you to imitate  
the virtues of the former, and shun the  
vices of the latter; and whether you re-  
main in your present limited sphere, or  
be elevated to a more responsible station,  
endeavor to square your actions by the  
rule of justice and be governed in all  
things by the standard of truth.

I do not condemn your choice of pro-  
fessions, but if I had had the *leasing* of  
them, I should have recommended some  
other equally as respectable; although,  
I admit, you can be as good a Christian  
in a Lawyer's garb, as any other.

Pursue a regular and straight forward  
course, and you have nothing to fear.—  
Keep always in view the duty you owe  
to your God and fellow-men; and as you  
 profess to know something of the Religion  
of the Bible, suffer that invaluable boon  
to be the man of your counsel in your  
private and public walks.

Be careful to avoid controversies of any  
kind. They do no good, but, on the  
contrary, much harm results from them,  
either in souring your temper or distract-  
ing your mind. Endeavor to be, as the  
great Apostle of the Gentiles was, "all  
things to all men," and by "doing to all  
men, as you would be done by," you  
cannot materially err. Although I do  
not accuse you of the sin of *indolence*,  
yet, as a friend, I shall embrace this op-  
portunity (perhaps the last) of reminding  
you of the necessity of a close attention  
to your business, which, you well know,  
cannot attend to itself. Industry, in any  
occupation, is commendable and praise-  
worthy; the moral law enjoins it upon  
us, and all who live an indolent life, vi-  
olate that law and stand amenable to all  
its penalties.

It is more than probable you may think,  
or say to yourself, I have said enough,  
and really I think so too, and under this  
impression will now close this, and leave  
the other heads of your letter for a future  
communication, if I shall then be in the  
land of the living.

Your friend, sincerely,  
SUMMERFIELD.

**The Patent Office.**

Some idea of the great National loss sus-  
tained by the recent burning of the Pa-  
tent Office, at Washington, may be gath-  
ered from the subjoined passages of a  
Report, just made to Congress on the  
subject, for a copy of which we are in-  
debted to the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE.

"In examining the subject referred to  
them, the Committee have been impressed  
with the loss the country has sustained in  
the destruction, by the fire of the 15th De-  
cember, of the records, original drawings,  
models, &c. belonging to the Patent Of-  
fice. They not only embraced the whole  
history of American invention for nearly  
half a century, but were the muniments  
of property of vast amount, secured by law  
to a great number of individuals both citi-  
zens and foreigners, the protection and se-

curity of which must now become serious-  
ly difficult and precarious.

Every thing belonging to the office was  
destroyed—nothing was saved. There  
were one hundred and sixty-eight large fol-  
io volumes of records, and twenty-six large  
portfolios, containing nine thousand draw-  
ings, many of which were beautifully ex-  
ecuted and very valuable; there were also  
all the original descriptions and specifica-  
tions of inventions, in all about ten thou-  
sand, besides caveats and many other docu-  
ments and papers.

There were also two hundred and thirty  
volumes of books belonging to the Patent  
Office library, the cost of which was \$1,-  
000. Some of these were procured prior  
to the passage of the act of July 4, 1836,  
making an appropriation of \$1,500 for pro-  
curing a library of scientific works. Others  
were procured subsequently, for which  
\$320 of that appropriation was expended.

The model-cases, press and seals, desks,  
book-cases, and other furniture and effects  
belonging to the Office were estimated at  
\$6,600.

The Patent Office contained also the  
largest and most interesting collection of  
models in the world. It was an object  
of just pride to every American, able to  
appreciate its value as an item in the es-  
timate of National character, or the ad-  
vantages and benefits derivable from high  
improvement in the useful arts—a pride  
which must now stand rebuked by the  
improvidence which exposed so many  
memorials and evidences of the superi-  
ority of American genius to the destruc-  
tion which has overtaken them.

The number of models was about seven  
thousand. Many of them displayed great  
talent, ingenuity, & mechanical science.  
The American inventions pertaining to  
the spinning of cotton and wool and the  
manufacture of fabrics, in many respects  
exceeded those of any other nation, and re-  
duced so much the expense of manufac-  
ture, that the British manufacturers were  
reluctantly obliged, at the expense of a  
little national pride, to lay aside their  
own machinery and adopt our improve-  
ments, to prevent our underselling them  
even in their home market. In this de-  
partment were the inventions of Browne,  
Thorpe, Danforth, Couillard, Calvert  
and some others. The beautiful opera-  
tive model of Wilkinson's machine for  
manufacturing weavers' reeds by one op-  
eration, was considered one of the most  
ingenious mechanical combinations ever  
invented. Of this character was Whit-  
temore's celebrated machine for making  
wool cards. There were several models  
of valuable improvements in shearing  
and napping cloth, patented to Swift,  
Stowell, Dewey, Parsons, Daniels, and  
others.

In another department were several  
models of machines for manufacturing  
cut and wrought nails. The machinery  
for this purpose, which has reduced so  
much the price of that important article,  
was of purely American origin, and was  
invented by Briggs, Perkins, Reed, Oli-  
more, and several others.

The models of improvements in grist-  
mills, saw-mills, water-wheels, &c. were  
numerous.

The application of steam power to the  
driving of all kinds of machinery for pro-  
pelling boats, locomotives, mills, and fac-  
tories, has brought out a great number of  
American inventions and improvements,  
displaying a degree of talent, ingenuity,  
and science highly creditable to our coun-  
try. Some of the models in this depart-  
ment were very valuable. America claims  
the honor (contested, indeed, by England)  
of the first successful attempt to apply  
the power of steam to the propelling of  
vessels. The name of Fulton is associat-  
ed with one of the noblest efforts of ge-  
nius and science. It has often been re-  
gretted that no model was preserved of  
his steamboat, which was the first to de-  
monstrate the practicability of making  
steam subservient to the purpose of use-  
ful navigation. There was, however, de-  
posited in the Patent Office a volume of  
drawings elegantly executed by his own  
hand, delineating the various parts of the  
machinery he employed, and embracing  
three beautiful representations of his steam-  
er making its first triumphant struggle  
against the opposing current of the Hud-  
son. The steamer was represented pass-  
ing through the Highlands, and at two  
or three other interesting points on the  
river, with a beautiful sketching of the  
surrounding scenery smiling, as it were,  
at the victory which science & art had  
at last achieved over the power of the winds  
and the waters, and at the opening of the  
era of steam navigation, the benefits of  
which have since been so widely diffused.

It contained also an account of his ex-  
periments on the resistance of fluids, and  
various estimates of the power required  
to propel vessels of various tonnage and  
form through the water at a greater or  
less speed. This volume, which should  
have been preserved among our choicest  
archives, shared the fate of every thing  
else in the office. What sum would be  
too great to be expended in replacing it!

The department of Agriculture con-  
tained a great number of models of high-  
ly useful improvements in the implements  
of husbandry. The number of inventions  
which had for their object the advance-

ment of the agricultural interests, was a-  
bout fifteen hundred; those which pertained  
to navigation were little short of a  
thousand. The inventions and improve-  
ments in factory machinery, and in the  
various manufactures, were upwards of  
two thousand. In the common mechan-  
ical trades, there were as many more.—  
It were vain to attempt to enumerate or  
classify them within the reasonable space  
of a report of a Committee. There was no  
art or pursuit to which ingenuity and in-  
vention had not lent their aid."

**THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN  
RAIL ROAD.**

Much anxiety begins to be elicited on  
the subject of this immense project or en-  
terprise. The company has applied to our  
Legislature for banking privileges. We  
happened at Raleigh, as heretofore  
noticed, while the matter was under dis-  
cussion, on its re-consideration by the  
Senate, and we saw it pass that body.—  
But we heard only so much of the discus-  
sion in the House of Commons, as came  
from Mr. Memminger, the able Commis-  
sioner sent by the company to make the  
application. We were indeed much edified  
by the speech of that gentleman,  
on Thursday the 12th inst. to the House  
of Commons. He occupied the attention  
of the House for more than three  
hours; during the whole time, members  
and a numerous and respectable audito-  
ry besides, listened attentively, without  
the least symptoms of impatience. All,  
with one accord, seemed to follow the  
orator, deeply impressed with the mo-  
mentous weight of the subject proposed.

It was shown satisfactorily, to our view  
at least, that the construction of a Rail  
Road from Charleston, through the South  
Western part of this State, by way of  
Louisville to Cincinnati,—is no party  
measure; that it is entirely practicable;  
that it will be attended with advantages  
incalculable to the whole Southern and  
South Western Countries; and that by ex-  
tending to the Company Banking Privi-  
leges, under prudent restrictions, we  
greatly enhance the means for reflecting  
the object, without endangering any portion  
of our civil rights, or jeopardizing, in the  
least possible degree, the political secu-  
rity of our common country.

The measure has been extensively dis-  
cussed, and soundly argued on both sides,  
as it ought to be; and we rejoice in its  
ultimate success. The measure has pas-  
sed both branches of the Legislature, and  
become a law. The company is author-  
ized to locate a Bank in this State, West  
of the Catawba river, with a Capital not  
exceeding a million of dollars, under many  
wholesome restrictions. We shall take  
the earliest opportunity of laying the pre-  
cise details properly before our readers.

In the mean time, permit us to caution  
our fellow citizens against a fault that  
may, under some circumstances, do great  
injury to the spirit of manly enterprise;  
that is—let every one avoid the expres-  
sion of hasty opinions, made up from  
vague report or party prejudice. As yet,  
the subject is but imperfectly understood  
by a majority of the People. We earnestly  
beseech every man to suspend his  
judgment, till he is fully satisfied that he  
comprehends the whole scheme in all its  
necessary and relative bearings;—then  
take and maintain such a stand as be-  
comes an enterprising citizen; a free  
member of a Republic, and a devoted pa-  
triot.

Without attempting here to enter into  
a particular defence of the policy we con-  
tend for, it may not be amiss to meet  
one objection, which, it is hoped, is not  
operating to much extent, but which we  
know has been urged by a few prejudiced  
and inconsiderate persons. We mean  
the objection that this Rail Road is noth-  
ing but a Nullification scheme, got up by  
Nullifiers, to strengthen the arm of resis-  
tance in the South, whenever occasion  
serves to revive that refractory spirit  
which threatens to set at defiance the  
laws of the Union.

Now, in our humble opinion, the con-  
sideration of a few simple facts and ten-  
able positions will effectually set this mat-  
ter right. Nullifiers are engaged in the  
project it is true; but not exclusively.—  
We have sufficient evidence that the  
most respectable and influential Union  
men of the South are no less zealous in  
their promotion of the undertaking. The  
superior advantages which one part of  
the Union possesses over the other, particu-  
larly in their facilities of transportation,  
have enabled them to monopolize wealth  
and ample resources at the expense of  
the more destitute. In political econ-  
omy, *power begets power*. As the South  
loses, it accumulates in the North. This  
process has been, and is going on to an  
alarming extent. And Union men, no  
less than Nullifiers, see the necessity of  
arresting it; not indeed by endeavoring  
to pull down the North, but by labor-  
ing to build up the South. While one  
part of the community sees itself possess-  
ed of superior advantages over another,  
it is natural to try to maintain them; and  
not only maintain them, but augment  
them. Suppose, in our present situation,  
all the direct, available resources of the  
Nation were equally distributed among  
all parts of the Confederacy, the same  
causes of inequality would again begin to

operate, and soon reduce us to our pre-  
sent, impoverished condition. And this  
might happen, naturally enough, without  
any direct oppression on the part of the  
North. All we want is a *fair chance*.—  
And that we must take for ourselves, To  
expect it will be graciously bestowed by  
any other portion of the Union, while we  
sit idle, or spend our time, and destroy  
our energies, in factious dispute among  
one another, is to "wait for the  
sky to fall, that we may catch larks."—  
Why shall we not enter successfully into  
competition with the North for the  
Western trade; the Western travel, and  
Foreign Commerce? Nothing under the  
Heavens is wanting, but facilities of  
transportation; and these facilities we  
can make. However divided we may be  
on subjects of Religion and Politics, let  
us unite all our patriotic energies in the  
great and glorious work of improving  
the internal condition of our common  
Southern country. To restore *equality*,  
remove the causes of *inequality*.  
Great works of Internal Improvement  
in the South, so far from advancing the  
object of the Nullifier, directly removes  
the cause of disaffection, and renders  
this glorious Union doubly secure.

*Southern Citizen.*

**Ohio U. S. Senator.**—The Legislature  
of Ohio on the 18th inst. elected the Hon.  
WILLIAM ALLEN a Senator of the United  
States for six years from the 4th of March  
next. There were thirteen ballots, the  
last resulting as follows:

William Allen,	55
Thomas Ewing,	52
Blank,	1

We have heretofore fully exposed the  
gerrymandering law passed by the Legis-  
lature of Ohio, last winter, with a view to  
the result which we give above. Mr.  
Ewing, then, retires, bearing with him  
the high consolation that he faithfully  
represented the wishes of the people of  
Ohio, whose Senator he was. Mr. ALLEN,  
his successor, formerly represented the  
Chillicothe district in Congress. In 1834,  
the people turned him out and put Mr.  
Bond, a staunch Whig, in his place.—  
Last October, Mr. ALLEN was again a  
candidate for Congress, but, again, he  
was rejected by the people. The mem-  
bers of the Legislature, however, repre-  
sented the *minority* of the people of Ohio,  
have assumed the responsibility of putting  
him in the Senate of the United States.  
He belongs to a party which affects to re-  
cognize the doctrine of instruction.—  
How false and hollow are their profes-  
sions, may be judged from the outrage  
committed against public opinion by the  
election of Mr. ALLEN.—*Baltimore Pat.*

*From the Boston Galaxy.*

**Examination of a Witness.**

Judge.—What is your business sir?  
Witness—Nothing particular.

Judge.—You do not appear to be a man  
of property—how do you get your bread?  
Witness—I sometimes get it of Mr.  
Humbert, the baker, sir, and sometimes—  
Judge.—Stop, sir. Understand my ques-  
tion—how do you support yourself?  
Witness—On a chair, sir, in the day-  
time, on a bed at night.

Judge.—I do not sit here to trifle. Are  
you a mechanic?  
Witness—No sir.

Judge.—What are you then?  
Witness—A Presbyterian, sir.

Judge.—If you do not answer me, I will  
have you taken care of.

Witness—I would thank your honor to do  
it; for the times are so hard that I  
cannot take care of myself.

Judge.—You work around the wharves  
I suppose.

Witness—No, sir. You can't get a-  
round them without a boat, and I don't  
own one.

Judge.—I believe you are an idle vaga-  
bond.

Witness—Your honor is very slow of  
belief, or you would have found that out  
before.

Judge.—What do you know of the case  
now before the court?  
Witness—Nothing, sir.

Judge.—Then why do you stand there?  
Witness—Because I have no chair to  
sit in.

Judge.—Go about your business.

Witness—Thank you, sir.

**Thrilling accident.**—On Monday night  
an accident occurred at the Equestrian  
Theatre in Front street, which cast a  
gloom over the performances of the eve-  
ning, and excited the sympathies of the  
audience in behalf of the sufferer. Mr.  
Whitaker was going through his beauti-  
ful and interesting feats of equestrianism  
and was about to perform some astonish-  
ing act of agility and daring, his horse  
being put to his full speed for this pur-  
pose, when one of the bills of the even-  
ing was dropped from the upper tier, and  
winding through the air, fell before the  
eyes of the horse. The animal started  
back with affright, and Mr. Whitaker  
was thrown over the head of the horse,  
prostrate on his face. The horse reared  
and making a leap forward, his forehoofs

struck him on the head, fracturing his  
skull in. The hind foot of the horse also  
struck him on his back, injuring his spine  
very seriously. He was immediately  
stopped, and Mr. Whitaker taken up  
senseless. Medical aid was afforded him,  
and hopes are entertained of his recov-  
ery.—*Balt. Pat.*

**Cattle Sale.**—The American Farmer  
contains an account of the sale of some  
*short horn Durhams*, imported by the Ohio  
Importing Company, and sold at their farm  
in Ross county, Ohio. The prices given  
for these cattle show the enterprise and  
public spirit of the Ohio farmers in an ad-  
vantageous light. It is by such a spirit as  
this, that the *Young West* is going ahead,  
and outstripping in the race of improve-  
ment and prosperity her Eastern sisters.—  
It is not that their local advantages are so  
superior; it is the spirit of youthful enter-  
prise which is carrying them forward, and  
the absence of that spirit which is keeping  
us stationary.

Matchem	a bull	\$1,200
Young Waterloo	do	1,250
Duke of York	do	1,120
Experiment	do	1,150
Comet Halley	do	1,505
Nimrod	do	1,040
Duke of Norfolk	do	1,255
Blossom	a cow	1,000
Flora	do	1,205
Matilda	do	1,000
Young Mary and her calf		1,500
Teeswater and her calf		1,225
Moss Rose		1,200

*Fayetteville Observer.*

**GARDEN SEEDS,**  
Raised by the United Society of Shakers, and  
D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia.  
FOR SALE BY  
**TURNER & HUGHES, Book-sellers,**  
Raleigh, N. C.  
Warranted fresh & genuine; crop of 1836.

White Onion	Cassara Kale or Cow
Yellow do	Scotch Kale
Red do	Sea Kale
French do or London	Early Dutch or Spring
Leek	Flat Turnip
Early blood turnip Beet	Early Garden Stone
Early French sugar do	Turnip
Early Orange turnip do	Norfolk Flat Turnip
Salad or Swiss Chard do	White Flat do
Long Blood do	Red Top Flat do
Long Mangel Wurzel	Fine Scotch Aberdeen
do	Turnip
Long White Scarcity	Butterberg do
do	Long Hanover do
do	Sage
Orange do	Large Bell Pepper
Blood do	Squash do
Early Horn do	Cayenne do
Gurnsey Parsnip	Purple Egg Plant
Long White do	Curled Cress or Pep-
Early cluster Cucumber	pegrass
Extra Long do	Plain Cress
Long Green do	Water do
Early Flame do	Large Tomato
Early Short Green do	Small do
Brickly Gherkin do	Vegetable Oyster
Superior Watermelon	White Solid Celery
Early Applesed do	Summer Savory
Large Muskmelon	Dwarf Curled Parsley
Fine Nutmeg Melon	Curled do
Large Cantelope do	New Zealand Spinage,
Green Citron do	(for Greens)
Pomegranate do	Large Curled Endive,
Egg Melon (beautiful)	(for Greens)
Dutch Summer Squash	Round do
Bush Crook do	Green Curled Endive,
Crookneck Summer do	(for Greens)
Crookneck Winter do	Broad Leaved do
Mammoth do	White Mustard, Greens
Cocanut or Porter do	Brewt Thyme
Acorn or California do	Sweet Lovelley
Mammoth Pumpkin	Sweet Basil
Large Yellow do	Lemon Balm
Cheese do	Early Golden Sious
Imperial Sugar Loaf	Corn
Lettuce	Early Sugar-corn
Early White Head do	Early Tuscarora do
Large Green do do	Early Washington or
Ice do do do	June Peas
Ice Coss do do do	Early Charkin Peas
White Coss do do	Early Bishop's Profile
Magnum Bonum Coss do	Peas
Royal Cabbage Head do	White Marrowfat Peas
Brown Dutch do	Dwarf Proflic do
Long White Naples Ra-	Dwarf Blue Imperial do
dish	Early China Dwarf
Scarlet Short Top do	Beans
Purple Short Top do	Early Mohawk Dwarf
Long Salmon do	Peas
Long Scarlet do	Early Sixweek Dwarf
Scarlet or Cherry Tur-	Beans
nip do	Refugee or 1000 to 1 do
White Fall Spanish do	do
Black do do do	White Kidney do do
Early Sugar Loaf Cab-	Varietated Cranberry
bidge	Peas do do
Early George do do	Dutch Case Knife Peas
Early Dutch do do	do
Early York do do	Large Lima Peas do
Large do do do do	Small Lima do do
Large do do do do	Dutch White Runner do
Colewort	Scarlet Runner do
Large Purple Cape Bro-	Flower Seeds, assorted
coli	And a great variety not
White do do do do	included in this list.
Early Cauliflower	
Hill Hardy do do	
Late Dutch do do	

☐ If any of the seed sold by us should fail  
to come up, (having been fairly tried) the pur-  
chaser shall be refunded.  
TURNER & HUGHES,  
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1837. 12-4  
**FAMILY FLOUR,**  
MADE of new and excellent Wheat, put up  
expressly for Family use, for sale by  
W. & A. BETH,  
Raleigh, Dec. 21. 7-4