

Major Downing again.

From the New York Express. We present our readers with the "2d Gun" of Major Downing's Address—and they who have ears to hear let them hear. We commend it with all satisfaction and confidence. We are happy to see the next promises to contain the plan of floating the "Two Pollicies."

No. 2.

ROCKAWAY, L. I. in sight of the wreck of the two Pollicies, Aug. 22, 1837. To the People of the United States in general and the sound Democratic Family in particular.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In my last I told you there was no way of getting along out of our present troubles till we got rid of the cause that put us into trouble—and that was party management. I mean that kind of party management that, once gotten into power, continues to keep power, by turning all kinds of public measures right into their own mill. When the water don't run clear, it is a pretty sure sign the old spring wants cleaning out, and I hope every man will look well to this pint, or else all our work is good for nothing. I know it is a pretty tough job to upset a party that has got hold of the biggest end of the stick; but it must be done, or with them very sticks "we the people," gave them, they will crack our crowns. So there are two ways about it—we must teach our public servants to be content with the wages and the honor of office which we give 'em, and to execute the laws we must teach 'em, too, that if we find any snookin round, and planning to keep their places by using power, for their own party purposes, which belongs alike to all parties and all classes, then they must expect trouble—they must change their plans, or change their places. Will any man tell me that the country would be in the state it is, if folks in office, for the last five or eight years, had gone according to law? I don't believe a word on't, for I know to the contrary. For one, am willing to run the risk of going to the Devil, if it is according to law—but I won't go one step that way agin the law; and I don't mean to let any man or any party drive me that way, unless he can show law for it. I am for the constitution and the laws—and if we can't go according to that rule—then I say let every man up stakes and go to Turkey or to China,—he will be better off there than here—for if we once get our constitution and our laws out of joint—the hull consarn will go all to smash—and he who happens to have the strongest and longest arm will grab most.

When I was traveling round, 'solitary and alone,' as Mr. Benton says—over that beautiful country call'd Spain, (for I have been pretty much all over that country)—I used to stop sometimes on the top of a hill and look about and say to myself, 'my consarns,' say I, 'what a country this is,—there was wide and long ranges of beautiful meadow land all around—and little rivers and streams in about—and some on 'em running headlong down the side of hills,—and there weren't a cow on them pastures—not a mill or a factory on them streams—not a road—or a canal, and not a house—all in a state of stark naked nature—and all in the finest climate in the world, just such a country, if you could put it into one of our States, any man who owned 50 acres on't would come plucky nigh having a town plot or a factory or mill site, or a canal or a rail road, on his farm—and every part on't would be alive with a happy and prosperous people. Instead of this, what do you see in that fine country? Any man who wants to know, let him go and look for himself—and the only advice I have to give him is, not to take any thing along with him worth stealing; and if he has an extra life like a cat, that will stand stalling, let him take that along with him, for he will want it, they kill every thing there worth killing, and steal every thing worth stealing—except bank paper money; they won't steal that, for they don't know what it is; they go for hard currency entire. They go the General's doctrine about money matters, up to the hilt; they keep bank matters and States matters entirely separate, and so wide apart you can't see nary one on 'em. I ask'd some on 'em there why they did not go to work and earn an honest livin and put on decent clothes, and feed their starvin families—but they said there was no use in trying that, for as soon as any man got a leetle forehand in the world all their property was taken away from 'em to feed the sagers, or pay taxes—or was stolen.—Well, says I, why don't you take the law on 'em then? Law?—What law? There ain't no law here, but just such law as 'the government' chooses to make—and 'the government' has got all the sagers and all the office holders on their side, and they out number us two to one. Well thinks I, as far as that goes, that sounds Democratic at any rate, but shows the difference between a 'government democracy' and a 'people's democracy.' And this puts me to thinking considerable how it comes about in the course of time that a government can manage to work along, first with power granted by the people for the good of the hull people, and then sometimes with a leetle glory, (for Spain has had its glory too, and is now so full on't, there ain't no vessels in port, or industry in the country—there ain't no room for any thing but rags and misery,) and then agin with a leetle party management, contrive to bring things so as to make power beget power, and smash every thing that dares to talk agin the party that has the control. And what is the consequence? All the laws that were put aside, and only such laws are made as suit the party in power,—that party has all the offices,—and got all the hard mo-

ney—and they won't allow any other kind of money,—they won't encourage commerce, or trade or manufacturing,—because they know that trade, and commerce and manufacturing would create power right off that would upset their apple cart. These callings would at once create a credit money mix'd up with coin, and every man of good character would come in for a share on't—and borrow upon his credit a leetle somethin till his labor would lift him out of the dirt and rags he is now in. Trade and commerce, too, sharpen the wits of folks generally, and makes 'em keep a sharp eye on the law makers—and that don't suit some folks. I have always noticed myself, and I have heard tell ever since I was a boy—and what leetle I have read of what is called history says so too—that no country can be free and happy without good laws, made expressly for all classes alike—then all classes prosper—for all are dependent on each other,—a farmer raises wheat and pork and beef—the merchant takes these to all parts of creation to the market, and brings home what is most wanted in turn. The ship builder builds ships for the market, and that gives employ to rope makers and blacksmiths and sail makers and cartmen—and so on thro' all the branches of mechanics. Foreign trade and home trade all goes on, one working into the other—merchandise, and folks in steamboats, and on rail roads, keep moving about the country—all busy, all happy, all prosperous. But when, to suit some party purposes, any man, or set of men, in office or out of office find some of their measures aint likely to suit any particular class of folks, begin to throw mud at 'em, and try to set up other folks agin 'em, depend on't there is mischief growin, and the sooner it is check'd the better.—What is 'sassa for the goose ought to be sassa for the gander.' It may suit a party, to-day, to abuse the merchants and men in trade, and smash 'em all to flinders—and to-morrow, it may suit the same party to smash the farmers—and the next, the mechanics, and so on. If it is right in one case, it is right in any case,—and I, for one, won't vote for it. A man who builds a ship for the merchants has a good claim on the protection of the laws as the man who labors at any other honest calling; I don't care in what. Will any man pint out in the Constitution, or in any law the right of sowing discord in the great national family? A good deal is said about some private letters from the General at the Hermitage—that he wrote to the Globe man at Washington. I ha'n't had time yet to read 'em, but if they are what I heard tell'd on, I don't believe the General ever wrote 'em—and if he did it don't amount to nothing. What a man writes afore he is President and what he writes after he has quit that office amount pritty much to the same thing. The General wrote a very good letter once to Mr. Munroe—but it didn't come to any good. One man's letter, then, is just as good as any other man's letter. Take General Harrison now for instant—let him write a letter—I don't think it would make the day longer or shorter; but make him President and then all his letters—so long as he is President—would be consider'd by many as very important—and some would think the world was just beginning, and some that it was just ending. This shows, then, that there must be something in the office—it may be the \$25,000 a year, and a big house free of rent, and the right of nominating folks to office—or something else, I don't know—but there is something that makes his notions better on sounder than before. Well then, when he quits office I don't see why he should take all the mother wit he found there along with him; he should leave it where he found it, for the benefit of the next.—I ain't one of those kind of folks that think the world is coming to an end by the notions of any man—who ain't President—whether written before or arter—my letter then is just as good as hisen, and I don't know but it is a leetle better, for I ha'n't got no party notions to sarve and no mistakes to kiver up.

Capt. Jumper, too, I hear, has been writing a letter to the editor of The Saco Gazette—about 'The Two Pollicies' gettin ashore. I understand he lays it all to the crew, and winds up by saying that arter all there is no safety in any kind of vessel, and goes agin the hull scrape on 'em, and advises that the Government should cut adrift from every thing that floats—that all vessels are dangerous—apt to leak—apt to sink—apt to upset—and apt to go ashore. The fact is, the old captain never did know much about navigation—unless he had land in sight—or could reach it with a lead and line—but he thought he did—and the 'Two Pollicies' tells the rest of the story—and it is pretty much so with the General's Banking and money matters—he, like Captain Jumper made a mistake—and to kiver it up turns to, and blows up the hull business. Well, what does it amount to?

I look upon a President or any other man in high office, just as I look on a jurymen. What his notions are afore he takes the oath, and what his notions are arter the verdict is brought in aint nigh so important as when he is in the jury box,—he is responsible then—and then only.—If he has notions contrary to the nature of the oath he is obliged to take, and goes on a jury with two faces—he may escape here, but he will want more than two faces hereafter. A President in office has nothin to do with what he said afore he took the oath of office—and folks hadn't ought to keep their eyes on him about it; it would be a pretty matter for a lawyer in Court, when pleadin his case to a jury, to put his eye on some jurymen and say, Mr. So and so, you remember last Oc-

tober, when you and I was talkin over this matter, you said then my side of the question was right,—now do you see that you stick to it? I don't know what would be done in these parts, but I don't know a man in all Downingville that would not hop out of a jurybox, and thrash any lawyer for saying so, if the case wasn't more than for ten dollars,—and Squire Joslin would lend him a hand if he had to adjurn the Court for it—and is a President's oath no tighter than a jury man's oath? But I find I am away off from what I wanted put into this letter, and so I'll put it in my next. I see no way tho' of gitten at what I am arter till folks can look at things strait in the face without any party squintin, and I will then show them why our country is not like Spain and other countries. But if we don't look out sharp we shall be exactly like them. The next thing is to show my plan for getting the Two Pollicies afloat agin. I think I can do this without askin any approbation from Congress; all I want is, for Congress to give me the liberty to try my plan, and if I succeed let me have a patent for it. She must be got off this session at any rate, or I won't answer for consequences. I don't mean to offer any notion that I don't think is sound at both ends, and I hope that as I aint been many rods wide of the mark in the way of guessing at what was to happen, that all on you will keep an eye to what I shall say, and have a leetle patience, and let me say it in my own way. I'll square the log afore I have done with it; but we have got to score the bark off first, and draw the chalk lines, or else we shall run the risk of doing what old Deacon Knowles did when he thought he could square a door post as well as a carpenter—he took a stick of timber two and twenty inches and three quarters in diameter,—(and pretty much like the General's experiment in banking)—he hewed and scored and dab'd without rule or chalk line, till there warn't a piece big enuf to make a button for a hen-house door.

Your friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
2d Brigade, Downingville Militia.

DEBATE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
ON THE ELECTION OF A PRINTER.

Mr. BRONSON, of New-York, having moved a Resolution that the further balloting for a Public Printer be suspended till the third Monday of September inst. and that some one be employed by the Clerk to do the work in the mean time, and a motion to lay on the table having failed by 5 votes, Mr. PROCKERS moved an amendment, proposing that the Clerk of the House of Representatives should let out the printing by contract to the lowest bidder, which he afterwards modified by a proviso that the prices should not be higher than those now fixed by law, and that the effect of the Resolution should continue till the 1st Monday of December next.

On this amendment a debate arose, the leading points of which may be briefly stated as follows:

The amendment was advocated on the ground that the press had for years past, been virtually subsidized by the Government, and rendered a dangerous instrument of despotism; that this evil lay at the root of all the others which afflict the country, and furnished a solution of the extraordinary phenomenon that an intelligent and free people should have submitted to what had been done by the existing Administration and its predecessor; and that the present was a favorable opportunity to divorce forever the Government from the political press of the country—a connection as ruinous as could be that with the banks or the church. Let a press be established on Government funds, expressly to do the public printing of Congress, and that only; or let it be put out by contract, in the same manner as supplies of the Army and Navy. The House had endeavored to elect a Printer, but had not been able, after consuming nearly two days in the effort to effect it. Why spend more time, especially at such a crisis, when the eyes of the nation were intently fixed on Congress, to see what was to be done to relieve its difficulties? Let both parties agree to compromise, and give the work and its emoluments, not to a politician or a party editor, but to whoever, of whatever party, would do it on the lowest terms.

It was opposed on the ground that the House was bound, by a joint Resolution, having the force of law, to elect its own Printer by ballot, and both the Resolution and amendment went to violate that law. Besides, it would only be doing indirectly, what the House had refused directly to do, namely, to give the printing to the Globe; for, owing to the immense patronage which had been heaped upon that press, its proprietors could afford to underbid any honest competitor. The effect would be to sanction the loco-foco position assumed in the Message, and to bring a great steam power to aid the loco-foco influence throughout the country. It was true, the people were looking to Congress with anxiety; but they did not desire them to violate the law.—The election had been entered upon—let it be completed; it must be done, sooner or later, and what was the advantage of postponing it? Was it that the Globe might get the job by default? The amendment having been slightly amended, was then adopted, 112 to 109; and the question recurring on the original Resolution as amended, Mr. WISE proposed that the printing be divided equally between the Madisonian and the National Intelligencer, until the 1st Monday of December next. But, on motion of Mr. McKENNA, the whole subject was laid on the table, and

the House resumed the balloting for a Public Printer to the House.

Four succeeding ballots having left the election still further from being decided than ever.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, proposed that the Printers for the last Congress continue to do the work until another shall be appointed. But this was laid on the table without debate—123 to 100.

Mr. BOON thereupon moved a Resolution that the Printer be chosen viva voce.

On this motion a very spirited debate arose, in which Messrs. PATTON, BOULDIN, DAWSON, BOON, BRIGGS, WISE, GHOLSON, FOSTER, UNDERWOOD, POPE and ROBERTSON took part.

Mr. PATTON and Mr. BOULDIN took the Virginia ground in favor of viva voce voting in all cases, contending for the right of the constituents to know all the public acts of their representative, and insisted that all arguments for the ballot in preference, were at last resolvable into the principle of hypocrisy, and a wish for concealment from somebody.

It was objected that the law of 1819 required the election to be by ballot.

To this it was replied by Mr. PATTON, that the law was unconstitutional and void; but he was afterwards reminded that the Constitution provided the ballot in the highest of all elections by the House, viz: that of President of the United States.

Mr. DAWSON wanted to know why, after nine ballotings, it was now suddenly proposed to vote openly? Some discovery seemed to have been made; some gentlemen had not acted in conformity with the wishes of others, and it was now required that the votes of all should be known. If there was any secret fact of this sort, known only to the mover of this Resolution, he wished it to be known.—If it was merely intended to place in the harness gentlemen who were a little chafed, and seemed unwilling to draw in the old yoke, such gentlemen were stabled by the Resolution with the imputation that they dared not act independently, even in the election of a Printer! He wished his constituents to understand the reason of so novel a movement.

Mr. BOON disavowed the purpose to stab any man, and only regretted that the resolution had not been adopted at the commencement of the election. He avowed himself a party man for principle, and hoped he should ever so continue. As to his motives, gentlemen would draw their own conclusions.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. PATTON, to add "and all other officers," was now carried without a count.

Mr. BRIGGS urged the objection from the law of 1819; denied that the printer was an "officer" of the House. He ridiculed the idea of inflicting such a stigma on the House merely to gratify an invidious, disappointed man. It was beneath the dignity of the representatives of free men. If their constituents could not trust them to act in a case like this, the days of the Republic were indeed numbered.

Mr. WISE rejoiced at the bold, open, manly ground taken by his colleague. It had been said, on this occasion, that old Virginia was wanting in nerve. He hoped there would be an end of that charge.—Virginia would vote the conservative candidate viva voce. He would himself bet on the white plume. Gentlemen talked of the distress and the delay; he remembered when they mocked at public distress, and called it panic. He would now mock them in turn, and retort their own language.—Groan, sinners, groan! The gentleman from Georgia had alluded to the imputation of slavery in the resolution. The imputation was too just. The fact was so. You could not ask in this House the question of Brutus, "who is here so base that he would be a bondman?" This was the truth: the House was not independent, and had not been for the last four years. The power of the Executive was so strong that the Representatives of the People needed a veil for safety. But (said Mr. W.) it has gone beyond that: no veil will hide you.—You are every man of you marked. Your doom is sealed. We all know what will be the consequence of going into a viva voce vote—some of you will offend the President.

Mr. GHOLSON was in favor of the resolution. He denied the charge of a want of independence. He should vote fearlessly as a representative of the people of Mississippi, and so would every democrat in the House. There might be some who had changed their principles since they first entered the House, who would act otherwise. He represented a people whose patriotism went beyond their pockets. They had submitted to their share of public evil, and should do so. He referred to the influence of bank rags in the House, and attributed the corruption of the press, to great moneyed corporations. One press had been bought up at the cost of \$52,000.—As to their doom being sealed, the President had better employment than to be hunting down conservative voters. He adverted to the delay, and threw the blame on the other side of the House.

Mr. FOSTER regretted the heat which had been manifested; declared himself ready to avow his course openly; thought the resolution not very creditable to men situated as they were; conjectured as to the reasons for introducing it; if it was intended to intimidate, in regard to one man at least that purpose would fail. He denied the right of the House to vote on this election otherwise than by ballot; denied that a printer, though a servant of the House, was its officer; contended that though the law of 1819 had indeed been violated in point of time, that was no reason it should be violated as to the mode of electing. He would not consent to trample on the law of the land. There were some considerations of expediency. None could expect to carry the election on the first ballot; but all having voted openly, pride would prevent

men from changing their vote, and how much time would be consumed in the struggle!

Mr. UNDERWOOD urged the last objection, and suggested that the course adopted in Kentucky would be necessary, viz: to drop the candidate who had the fewest votes. Otherwise, they never could come to an election.

Mr. POPE was willing all his votes should be known, but considered the resolution as reflecting on the House. He adverted to the public distress, and the anxiety of the people of the Union in such a crisis; complained of the consumption of time; doubted the right of the House to vote otherwise than by ballot, and concluded by expressing a hope that the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed, and intimated his purpose to offer as a substitute a resolution dividing the public printing among different persons, not exceeding four, neither of whom should be an editor of a newspaper.

While the question was pending on the motion to postpone, the House adjourned.

LOCO FOCO-ISM DEFINED.

Of all the definitions of a Loco Foco politician that we have ever read, the following from the Utica (N. Y.) Observer, is incomparably the best. A man might write volumes on the subject, and not hit the truth so nigh.—Alex. Gazette.

WHAT IS A LOCO FOCO?—A Loco Foco, in the present acceptation of the term, is a man not satisfied with any thing that exists; but is in favor of an equal distribution of property, an uprooting of the institutions of the country, and the substitution of some monstrous and impracticable fancy of his own in their stead. He professes to be in favor of "Equal Rights, Equal Privileges, and Equal Laws," by which he means rights, privileges, and laws, which will make him as rich, as influential, and as consequential as his more industrious, prudent, able, persevering and thriving neighbors, without any particular talents or exertions of his own. A Loco Foco wants a new Constitution; he desires that there should be no credits; that all debts should be debts of honor; that no man should be superior to himself; that we should have no medium of exchanges but gold and silver; that the whole form of society and government should be changed, and that they should have the privilege of concocting a better. He is a restless, unsatisfied mortal; and could he have all his heart's desire to-day, he would grumble to-morrow just as lustily as ever.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the members of Congress that their pay can be had in gold and silver. Has such a circular been issued to the mechanics at work on the public buildings, or the hands at the Navy Yard? And what right has the Secretary to make distinctions in paying the public creditor, Are not the honest mechanics of the country, who work for the Government, as much entitled to gold and silver for their wages as the members of Congress? And yet this is the administration of the people's friends? This is the work of the dear lovers of equality! Oh! how we loathe such rank and abominable imposture and hypocrisy! Rags are given to the people—gold to the people's rulers.—And if a mechanic at work in Washington for the Government were to ask for specie, he would be discharged for his impudence, and his wife and little ones deprived of their bread; whilst at the same moment a member of Congress goes to the Treasury and draws his pay in Gold! Are not these things enough to awake and arouse true Democrats?

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

President Jackson says, none break but those who deserve it—men who depend on borrowed capital.

What says President Van Buren?—"The credit bestowed on profit and industry is the just reward of merit and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare."

Call you this "treating in the footsteps," &c. &c.—Under which of the categories laid down by President Van Buren does President Jackson arrange himself?

President Van Buren.—"It is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety, for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good."

How say you, Messrs. Cave Johnson, Pearce, and your several compatriots whom the people have actually deserted? Is not this rather cruel towards those late public functionaries?

NOTICE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the Subscriber, living 4 miles from Raleigh, about a fortnight ago, a GREY HORSE, with one shoe, only one good eye, and about the common size, has the marks of the collar on his shoulders, and was only in tolerable order. Any person who will deliver said Horse to me, or give me such information so that I can get him, will be reasonably rewarded for his trouble. R. M. JONES. 46 f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1837. John Ellis vs. William Ellis. Attachment levied on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August 1837. 46 A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1837. S. M. Barber & Co. vs. William Ellis. Attachment levied on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August 1837. 46 A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1837. W. & A. Still vs. William Ellis. Attachment levied on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August 1837. 46 A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837. William R. Crawford, vs. Evelina Lewis and Hardy T. Lewis. Petition for division of Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hardy T. Lewis one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said Hardy T. Lewis, that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to answer or plead to said petition; otherwise, it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3d Monday of August, 1837. 46 A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1837. Jesse Ellis vs. William Ellis. Attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3d Monday of August, 1837. 46 A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1837. Jesse Ellis vs. William Ellis. Attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3d Monday of August, 1837. 46 A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837. Jeremiah Williams vs. William Ellis. Attachment levied on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3d Monday of August, 1837. 46 A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

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Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837. Jeremiah Williams vs. William Ellis. Attachment levied on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3d Monday of August, 1837. 46 A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837. Jeremiah Williams vs. William Ellis. Attachment levied on Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3d Monday of August, 1837. 46 A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

Dr. J. A. Pleasant.

HAS arrived in Raleigh, and has a beautiful collection of Teeth, brought with him from Paris. His Office is immediately opposite Mr. Murray's Hotel. September 15. 46

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET respectfully informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will devote a part of his time during the ensuing season, in the instruction of the French Language, agreeably to the plan pronounced. Terms make known by applying to him, at his Book-Bindery, back of the Office of the Raleigh Register. Raleigh, Sept. 18 1837. 46

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified on the Estate of James Allen dec'd. of Franklin County, North Carolina, and having settled, hereby notifies the legal representatives of said Allen, that there is money in his hands which he is ready to pay over to them or their legal agents on application. BENJ. WADSWORTH. 46 f