ing up of the transactions of the Government with the banks, so that it is impossible to say what have been its losses; but granting the position to be correct, I answer farther, that in a national point of view, one evil is nearly as great as the other. But after all, the same officers whom you are now required to trust with the collection of the money, and whose honesty must, of necessity, be subjected to that test, are those who under the plan proposed would be its depositories, and but little additional demand would therefore be made upon their integrity. Yet, for the sake of the argument, let it be conceded that each particular portion of the public Treasury would be subjected to some additional hazard; it seems to me, altogether indisputable, that the aggregate would be infinitely less exposed to be lost, or rendered useless; and who is there who would not be willing to put a portion of his estate in greater hazard, to render the balance more secure, or even to make an absolute loss by paying an insurance? This consideration alone is, I think, altogether sufficient to dispose of the argument.

I am glad to find that no gentleman has in debate seriously relied upon the additional expense to which the sub-treasury system, as it has been called, would subject the nation; but it has been adverted to in the newspapers, and we may perhaps yet hear it on this floor. It is shown to be very inconsiderable; and, even if it were much greater, the advantages proposed are nothing if that expense in being weighed against them would not be as a feather to a pound weight.

The Senator from Virginia objects to the plan proposed on account of its tendency to produce another charter for a United States Bank. In the deprecation of such a result, I will most cordially unite with that gentleman, but I differ with him altogether in his anticipations of the *modus operandi* of the two plans upon the public mind. I can see in the plan to which he clings with so much tenacity, the most direct tendency to the re-establishment of that institution so odious to us both. Let the maxim once be settled that the fiscal concerns of this Government cannot be managed without bank agency, and the blade of wheat does not more certainly spring from the grain deposited in the earth, than a United States Bank will spring into being from that maxim. Every one must see, every one will come to see, that if this bank agency be necessary, a bank deriving its existence and form, and the law of its action, from the Government which uses it, must possess advantages over every other, and the Constitution will be moulded to meet this conviction. But the direct tendency of resorting to an independent treasury, will be to impress the public with the belief that the Government can manage its affairs without a bank. If the plan operates successfully, this belief will gather strength from day to day, and anti-bank habits become established, while these institutions, deprived of the stimulus which the Government deposites have ministered, will gradually diminish in number until they become apportioned to the real commercial demands of the country. At the worst, should our scheme fail, it will merely bring us back to the position that bank agency is necessary for conducting the fiscal concerns of the Government, and we shall only have reached that degree of approximation to a United States Bank at which the Senator from Virginia sets out.

It is objected to the plan proposed, that it will increase Executive patronage. With a certain class of politicians, this has been a matter of vast alarm, and they have become so much accustomed to associate with this expression certain most deplorable incidents, that they can never hear it without having this horrible array presented to their imaginations. Now men are exceedingly prone to mistake names for things, and although there is something very imposing in the name of patronage, yet I am vastly mistaken if the Executive patronage of this Government is not to him who wields it, a principle of weakness rather than of strength. For every one, on whom it is in his power to confer an office, ten greedy expectants are disappointed, and feel that some great personal merit has been overlooked in them, or some important service ungratefully forgotten. How can one admire and support the man who has so little discernment as to be blind to one's merits, or so little heart as to be insensible to the zeal and devotion with which one has advocated his cause? And what is still worse, it is by no means certain that the prizeholder will be true to his allegiance. So far as my experience goes, in a large majority of cases, a man no sooner receives an appointment than he becomes adverse to the administration from which he received it. This, at the first blush, may seem a little remarkable; but our wonder diminishes when we advert to the deceitfulness of the human heart, and find how large a portion of it is in possession of personal vanity and pride. Generally speaking, the incumbent has reached the acme of any reasonable expectations he could form, and hope, therefore, no longer keeps him steadfast with promises for the future; there is nothing then but the fear of removal, and the Executive is watched by the public with so much jealousy, that few are willing to exercise it without some apparent and satisfactory reason. The mere change of political opinion will seldom do for a reason, and is therefore seldom relied upon. The danger, therefore, is just enough to enable a man to take credit to himself for great independence, who can say, "You see I am an office holder, but that does not hinder me from differing from the Government, and finding fault when I see occasion." And what is there human with which one cannot find fault who has fame or any thing else to gain by so doing? But granting, that the patronage of the Executive was an available means of increasing his partizans, how much more efficient could that means be rendered through the instrumentality of the banks, than when brought directly to bear upon the individuals who might be applicants for office, as is urged with great force and propriety, in the President's Message.

Another objection which has been urged against the plan under consideration is, that it would be a virtual surrender to the Executive of the purse; and the old cry is raised of the union in the same person of the purse and the sword. Upon this point I have only to say, if it be so, it is the fault of the Constitution itself. By it, only three classes of public agents are recognised—the executive, the legislative & the judicial. The latter is out of the question, so far as the present matter is concerned, and, as respects the legislative, it is sufficient to say that it was never intended its sessions should be perpetual; and when these sessions are dissolved for any purpose of immediate action, the Legislature has no existence. Mean time, the treasures which it has raised must be in the custody of some branch of the Government; and, from what has been already said, this can be the Executive only. No fourth estate, no bank power, is created or recognised by the Constitution for this purpose, and its provisions are only fulfilled when the revenue goes into the hands of the Executive. But, under the name of the Executive, it is the President only who is pointed at in the expression of fears for the possession of the purse. And why should such fears be entertained? The President would be as far removed as now from any personal contact with the public treasure. The machinery is now in operation (and, if it requires improvement, so let it be done,) by which the public treasure is to be received and paid out; and the hand of the President could not control a dollar, except for purposes prescribed by law, without committing a burglary or a great public fraud. There would be at least two persons between him and the public money—the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer—and it would be, I should think, a violent presumption, and one little creditable to us as a people, if one to whom we have confided so high and dignified a trust as the Presidency of these States could be guilty of a burglary or a great public fraud.

But the time is deemed unsuitable for any change in the Government. It is said the country is now in great agitation and distress, and we ought to postpone any important change to a season of more quiet and prosperity. Now, sir, it strikes me that the very time for a change of measures is when the country does not seem to be happy under those which are in operation, and that nothing could be more unwise than to make changes when the country was quiet and reasonably prosperous. What would be thought of the physician who, being called to the bed-side of a sick man, should say to him, "My friend, you are quite sick, it is true, but I do not think this the time to give you medicine. Were I to do so, it would irritate your stomach, and throw your system into commotion, and you would probably fret even worse than you do now. For the present, therefore, I will leave you to your chance, and you may possibly die; but should you be so fortunate as to get better, why then I will physic you." Such seems to me to be in substance the argument against present action upon the important alternatives before us.

The wisdom of the past, the practice of our own and other nations, is cited against the plan of an independent Treasury. Our own nation, I believe, stands alone in the intimate connection which exists between the banks and the Treasury; and I have already shown, by the letter which I have read to the Senate, how much our practice is at war with the considerate opinion of one of the most enlightened of our statesmen. In England, too, where the connection is much less intimate than here, many of her wise men do not hesitate to pronounce it, such as it is, injurious both to the bank and the State. In other nations, I believe the connection is unknown.

The measure, finally, is spoken of as being considered a war between the Government and the banks; and this it is said, is a false issue. I agree, Mr. President, that it is a false issue—a very false issue; so false that I, for one, would never be a party to it. I would never consent to join the Government in making war upon any class of citizens, or any class of citizens in making war upon the Government. In advocating this measure, I look to the banks as only incidentally concerned. It is a measure of great public interest, and, as I believe, of great public utility. If the banks should happen to suffer by it, I shall regret it; and, if they are benefitted by it, it will add to the satisfaction I expect to derive from its otherwise benign operation.

In conclusion, I must object, with my colleague, to the gloomy colors in which the condition of the country has been drawn. Some difficulties, some distresses, there may be; but the great elements of prosperity are yet rife in our land; we have yet the genial skies and fertile soil with which nature blessed us; the flag of our country yet waves proudly in the face of the world, and she may turn, as did the Roman matron, to her industrious, talented, and gallant sons, and as Cornelia did not to her beautiful and virtuous daughters exclaiming, "These are my jewels." While these remain to her she can never be ruined; never justly complain that she is unhappy.

THE PANIC SESSION.—During that memorable session, when the voice of the Whig majority in the Senate was raised against those despotic acts of the President which have resulted in our present calamities—when our Whig Senators predicted, in language which has been verified to the letter, the fatal consequences under which we now suffer, the minions of the Administration stigmatized them as panic makers and false prophets, and the session was styled in derision, the *panic session!*—What was then prediction, is now fulfilment! Well would it have been for the country if the warnings of the panic makers had been seasonably heeded.—*Boston Atlas.*

SENATOR KING'S LETTER.

We promised in our last the Letter of this independent Senator, who prefers to abandon his seat in the Senate, rather than say, *black* is *white* against his honest convictions, because Mr. Van Buren thinks so. We beg our readers to peruse this manly epistle attentively, and recollect it does not proceed from a "Bank Whig" as the Van Burenites courteously style their opponents, but from a professed supporter of the Administration:

FROM THE AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST.

SENATE CHAMBER, Oct. 9, 1837.

Dear Sir: Justice to myself compels me reluctantly to notice an article in the Constitutionalist of the 3d inst. In that article you do me great injustice. You assail me where I am most sensitive—but at the same time most invulnerable. If I have any pride as a politician, it is the pride of consistency; if I have any claim to merit, it is an adherence to principles; if I have any benevolent virtue, it is lasting gratitude to my friends; and I wish no other distinction than that of an honest devotion to the interests of my constituents. My claims and pretensions being humble, I assert them with the more resolution, and hope you will neither mistake my temper, or my object, if I call on you to retract *or prove* some of the charges you bring against me.

I ask, then, what are "the great principles which the democratic party profess," which I have abandoned, and what "changes of sentiment" I have undergone which place me "in opposition to that party," or the "solemn declarations of the Legislature." It imports that I should know this, for it is perfectly true that I "was twice elected by that party to the exalted station" I hold; and with the destiny of that party I have united my own—and shall stand or fall with it. Reminding me of this generous confidence was gratuitous and unnecessary. It can neither increase my gratitude, or add to my obligations. No one knows better than you sir, that if my honors were unmerited, they were also unsolicited; and have always been at the disposal of those, who so generously conferred them.

But what "solemn declarations of the Legislature" have I disregarded? Do you refer to my uniform opinion on the subject of the United States Bank? My opinions on that subject have never been concealed or "changed," and were well known to the Legislature at the time they elected me. So were those of my then gifted colleague, whose opinions were in accordance with my own. What "change" then, have I undergone on this subject, that merits your animadversion? I have done nothing, farther than to defend myself from unmerited denunciations, and these too, frequently from the mere popinjays of power, who most miraculously changed their opinions. I am not yet a convert to the modern doctrine (of some democrats) of *forcing* blessings upon the people, and I have neither given, or threatened any vote at all calculated to alarm them on this subject, or which throws me "in opposition" to these "solemn declarations." In what else have I "recently taken a stand" in opposition to the great principles of the democratic party? Is it my opposition to the self-willed follies of the Executive, adopted and persevered in against the almost unanimous resistance of the legislative authority of all parties? The act which I most condemned was opposed in the body of which I am a member, by a unanimous vote with the exception of *one*. It had no support in the cabinet before it was adopted, and was afterwards, *on trial*, condemned by the people; and *again* condemned with great unanimity by the whole legislative authority. What "change" is there here? I, with my other democratic friends, resisted this measure from the beginning; and step, by step, foretold most of the mischievous consequences that would flow from it. By unnecessarily and unnaturally embarrassing the European money market and manufactures, it struck down the exports of our southern planters 30 to 40 per cent.; it did this as plainly as the sun affords heat and light—in addition to all the other mischiefs it produced. With this conviction resting upon my mind, it is true that I did not join some others in applauding this Executive triumph over the legislative authority; or obsequiously estimate the glories of Executive violence by the misery and mischief it produced. I did not know that "the great principles of the democratic party" required me to do this; or to consider *one man the party*, and another man the *government*. Nor did I know that my constituents required me to lick the hand that plundered them,—and applaud the very measures that I know to have taken from their mouths the bread which their honest industry has earned. If I have mistaken the great principles of the party in this particular, it is obvious that I am not a fit representative for it. I shall therefore return home in a few weeks and surrender a trust, you say I cannot honorably hold. I have from our friends many written evidences, that they still consider *democracy* to mean *the will of the people*. But it is enough for me to know, sir, *some* of my friends are dissatisfied; and I wish it understood, that I shall not embarrass them by being a candidate for re-election. By the kindness of my friends, I came into office without trouble *to myself;* I intend to go out, without trouble *to them*. That they can select a successor who will serve them with more ability, I readily admit; that they can select one who will feel a more honest devotion to their interest, I, with confidence, deny. In conclusion, I hope you will withdraw your charges of inconsistency and apostacy, or do me the justice to publish this letter, with gratitude to yourself and other friends for past confidence, and regret that you have withdrawn it.

I am, sir, your friend,
and obedient servant,
JOHN P. KING.

To the Editor of the Constitutionalist.

THE PEOPLE ARE COMING.

"How are the mighty fallen!
And by the people's hand! Low lie the proud,
And smitten by the weapons of the poor—
The blacksmith's hammer and the woodman's axe!
THEIR TALE IS TOLD; and, for that they were rich
And robb'd the poor—and for that they were strong
And scourg'd the weak—and, for that they made laws,
Which turn'd the sweat of labor into blood—
For these their sins, the Nation casts them out!

We have been in the habit of publishing the most ample detail of election returns in the columns of the Atlas, in order that our readers may be furnished with *results*, as well as those arguments and appeals, which have tended to produce them. We would show that the exertions of the Whig press have not been without their effects—that the outrages of this Administration have not been without their retributive consequences. These election returns may be regarded as corollaries to the great truths, for which the whigs have been contending, and we can neither slight nor abridge these manifestations of popular resentment and redemption.

The news from Georgia and New Jersey is of the most animating character. The result of the local elections in those States, will, we believe, terminate in the complete triumph of the Whigs. The changes have been quite as encouraging as those which have eventuated in the disenthralment of Maine and Rhode Island. More than two-thirds of the State authorities throughout the Union, must soon be arrayed in determined opposition to Van Burenism. Our *democratic* President will soon have the conviction irresistibly forced upon him, that the democracy of numbers is against him and his measures, by the most formidable majorities. He may sound the alarm for his army of stipendaries to rally around him, and pay them their wages in gold and silver, wrung from a harrassed and long suffering people, but he will find the opposition of numbers too overwhelming to be resisted by chicanery, intrigue, and corruption. The developments of public sentiment are too decisive to admit of a question or a doubt. The people are moving in masses to the rescue. The signs of their rising are unequivocal. Duped and deceived, they may have been, but recreantly submissive to the exposed fraud and oppression of a wicked Administration, they never can be! The dynasty of the office-holders is tottering to its fall.

Boston Atlas.

WHIG JUBILEE.

At the Grand Whig Jubilee in New Jersey, the following among other Toasts were drunk with much enthusiasm:

New Jersey.—Honor and glory to her name.—On her soil the Whigs of the Revolution fought for our liberties and gained the battles of freedom; and here, too, the Whigs of this day have achieved another triumph in the cause of their country.

6 cheers; Music, Freedom's Jubilee.

The Government Office-Holders.—Like the Hessians in '76, they fight for pay; and, like them, must lay down their arms before the Whigs, the victorious sons of Liberty.

Wm. Halsted, our fellow-townsman and Representative—We sent him to stand by the side of the champions of liberty: he has already given an earnest that the station will be ably and manfully sustained. 9 cheers.

Samuel L. Southard, the Whig Senator from New Jersey.—Nobly has he sustained the struggle against corruption, amid darkness and gloom. We cheer him now with the assurance that the People are coming to the rescue. 9 cheers. Music.

The New Jersey Members of the House of Representatives and their Constituents.—We are proud of them; they exalt themselves.

Our Van Buren Senator.—He must resign, or say he is not willing to practise what he preaches.

Our Rulers.—They promised the People gold; they have given us rags. They have cheated us once, and we won't trust them again.

The Sub-Treasury System.—A cunning plan to place the People's money in the hands of the office-holders, and to turn the General Government itself into an enormous bank. We abhor this scheme as the worst enemy of our liberties.

The Difference.—Our last President was called "The Greatest and Best;" his successor is certainly "The least and worst."

Experiments.—Like the quack doctor's pills, "one's a dose;" so Mr. Van Buren need not ask us to take another. We won't swallow the Sub-Treasury pill, though he does tell us it is covered all over with gold.

The shout of Victory.—It was first sent forth by New Jersey in November last; our sister States have returned it, and now again it rings out from our hills and valleys, loud and clear; the delight of freemen, the terror of slaves.

Van Buren Equality.—To pay the office-holders with GOLD and the People with RAGS.

Our Opponents.—They say they are the anti-bank party; yet all the banks chartered in New-Jersey for the last eight years were made while they had a majority in the Legislature. And now they want to turn the General Government itself into a bank. Shame on them!

The present distress of the Country.—It was produced, and is perpetuated, by the management of the General Government. It can only be removed by their returning to sound and tried principles.

CHARLOTTE, October 27.

☞ We copied into our paper last week, an article from the Raleigh Register, stating that Thomas C. Ellerbe, the murderer of a wagoner some years ago near Cheraw, S. C., had been arrested. We learn since from a friend, that the person murdered was from Mecklenburg county, and was named Wm. Hamilton. We also understand that Moses Swann, the witness of the murder, is still living in this county, and was bound over to attend Chesterfield Court—he did attend but the murderer had escaped.—*Jour.*

Montgomery Alabama.—As there are many North Carolinians in Montgomery, we state, for the satisfaction of their friends here, (on the authority of the *Journal*, of that place) that the citizens of that town have this year enjoyed a greater exemption from sickness than in any former year which is recollected by the Editor. We can happily say "ditto," to the Journal's pleasing report. This section of North Carolina, and, as far as we know, every part of the State, has been exempted, this season, in a degree rather unusual, from the diseases incident to the climate.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Indian War.

CAPTURE OF OSEOLA AND 80 OF HIS WARRIORS.

Charleston, Oct. 28.

The schooner Agnes, Capt. Swasey, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing us the St. Augustine Herald of the 19th October, from which we copy the following:

GLORIOUS NEWS—POWELL TAKEN.

An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton, that Powell with 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above, the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the Fort. There are upwards of eighty warriors. Powell, Coa-bajo, and several sub chiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a *very short one.* They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them; that they did not come to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquered. As soon as this fact was ascertained, at a preconcerted signal they were surrounded by our troops, and all taken prisoners. They were completely surprised and captured without bloodshed.

This is another success upon which we have reason to rejoice, and it will lead to still more beneficial results.

A letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated 22d instant, confirms the above, and gives information that Gen. Jesup was at St. Augustine.

The Fayetteville Observer, in reference to the above, says:

It appears that the Indians had come forward to have a talk, under a flag of truce, which is a protection among all civilized nations, when Gen. Hernandez, Jessup's second in command, violated the truce, and made prisoners of the whole party. Whilst we rejoice, for the sake of humanity, that it is a bloodless victory, we cannot but grieve to think this the *only* mode in which the whole army, with its host of Generals, has ever been able to obtain any important advantage over the savages. The closing scene, if this be such, is more disgraceful than any previous one. We doubt whether the savages themselves would have been guilty of such a trick.

"THOU REASONEST WELL."

The Brownsville Banner thus lecturetth upon the utility of advertising through the columns of the Newspaper, instead of here and there in manuscript, such as one in twenty *cannot*, and one in fifty *will not* read:

Advertisements.—We frequently see Advertisements written in hieroglyphic characters, posted upon the door posts and other public places of our town. Now we do most solemnly protest against such proceedings in our village, and assign the following reasons, viz: 1st. It is by advertisements and job work that a village paper is supported, and if people wish a paper to be published at their county seat, they should give it their support. 2d. It is not read by 100th part as many people as if printed in the paper, and of course does not do the advertiser *half* as much good. We print, say 1200 papers weekly, which are distributed all over town, this and several other counties, besides sending copies to almost every portion of the United States. When a paper goes into a family, every member must read it, and we think, that we may safely say, that 5,000 persons will read each number of a newspaper, where it has a circulation of 1200. Besides this, it is in such form as to render it intelligible to all, even the most illiterate reader.

"But you charge too much," say some. What? only a *dollar* for printing and distributing your advertisement of 16 lines, before the eyes of 5,000 persons! No, sir, if your business requires advertising, it is *one hundred* per cent cheaper to advertise in a newspaper, than on a store house door, or the head of a pump. Besides all this, how ridiculous do some written advertisements appear. Such spelling! Such grammar!!

THE CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL-ROAD.—The Meeting of the Stockholders and Directors of this Company was held at Flat Rock, in this State, on the 15th inst. It is represented to have been animated with the best spirit, and no idea was entertained of abandoning the work. A Committee was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road; for each share of which they are expected to give $125, the sellers to take share for share in the new Company.

The whole route has not been fully determined on. But the following points have been selected, viz: Columbia, the Valley of the French Broad, Butt Mountain Gap, and Knoxville.

The question of accepting the grant of Banking privileges by North-Carolina, was not decided, but left with the Directors, because of its being coupled with the condition that the Road shall run through Rutherford county. No doubt is entertained that it will take that route, because it is the best; but it was not deemed advisable to commit the Company until it is ascertained whether Banking privileges will be granted by the other States.

Committees were appointed to solicit pecuniary aid from North-Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Gen. HAYNE was re-elected President, and his salary fixed at $6,000, but he refused to receive more than $4,000. Major McNEILL was re-appointed Chief Engineer, with a salary of $8,000, and $2,000 for travelling expenses.

Fayetteville Observer.

The "Home."—The following is a list of the names, as far as known, of those whose remains have been found and interred near the scene of the wreck:

Mrs. Flinn and child, Mrs. Cowles, Miss J. Roberts, Miss H. Stowe, Mrs. A. Nott, Miss Levy, Mrs. J. M. Roll, Mrs. John Boyd, Mr. Mathews, (the mate of the Home) Mrs. M. R. Prince, Athens, Ga., Mrs. J. R. Spratt, Benton, Ala., L. S. Benedict, James Paine, Mobile, Mrs. F. H. Croom, Newbern, N. C., Mrs. Hussey, Charleston, John, a Dutchman, one of the crew.

[The above are buried at Mr. Howard's, on Ocracoke.]

In addition to those named above, there have been found, and interred at Six mile Hammock, the bodies of six females and one man, names unknown.

The remains of Mr. R. Graham, are buried on Beacon Island, and those of a yound lad, (believed to be a passenger) and a man, one of the crew, on Portsmouth.

Newbern Spectator.

A PREDICTION!—We are neither prophets nor the sons of prophets—but we will venture the prediction, that, if the Government is unsuccessful in its war upon the Banks, specie payments will be resumed by the first of July next—perhaps by the first of April. If, on the other hand, the Banks are paralyzed by the adoption of the Sub Treasury scheme, the resumption of specie payments can never take place by one in a hundred of them.—*Lynchburg Virg.*

Effects of the Experiment.—One fourth of the surplus revenue sunk.

A National debt of ten millions incurred.

Ten millions of Treasury shin plasters.

Workmen of the Government paid in shin plasters.

Gold and silver forced from the People to pay Officers' salaries.

After bringing us to this state, the Government says it has nothing to do but take care of its own interests.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, perfectly new, with every convenience required for a Family.

For terms, apply to
DILWORTH SLEDGE.

Raleigh, Nov. 1. 1 3w

Blooded Stock.

ON Wednesday, the 20th of December next, at the late residence of SIMON J. JONES, four miles West of Louisburg, I will expose to Public Sale, the celebrated, thorough bred Horse,

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,

Alias DIMPLE, (American Stud Book.)

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE was got by the celebrated Horse, Amis' Old Sir Archie—his dam by the imported horse Phenix—his grand-dam by the celebrated Old Celer—his great grand dam by the imported Medley—his great, great, grand-dam by the imported Old Janus—his great, great, great, grand-dam by Monkey, &c.

Young Sir Archie is said to be 15 years old the 10th day of May next, is full 16 hands high, and a beautiful mahogany bay; and will be sold on a credit of one and two years, equal payments—the last bond to bear interest twelve months after date. Bond with approved security will be required; or, if the purchaser wishes to pay Cash, the interest will be deducted. ALEX'R. McKNIGHT.

Louisburg, October 25. 1 3w

GOODS! GOODS!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from the Northern Markets a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE

which, added to their former Stock, renders it very complete.

We deem it unnecessary to state on what terms our GOODS were purchased, as a call and slight examination will convince the purchaser. We return our thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hope, by unremitted attention, to merit a continuance.

BROWN & SNOW.

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1837. 52 6t

Stop The Culprit—20 Reward.

THOMAS TOLE, convicted of Manslaughter for killing James O. Flinn, and branded on the brawn of the left thumb with the letter M, at the late Superior Court, for this county, broke Jail and made his escape on the night of the 28th ult. The fugitive is an Irishman, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark hair and blue eyes, a Stone cutter and Mason, and is well know on the different Rail ways from Pennsylvania to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail way, that passes through this County. The above Reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver him to me at this place.

JOHN C. GREEN, Jailor.

Warrenton, Nov. 4, 1837. 1 3t

DENTIST.

DR. G. S. WARD of New York, is now staying at the CITY HOTEL, where he will remain for a few days only, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the citizens of this place.

Dr. Ward feels confident that he can please, both in his operations and in his prices.

Office, No. 8, opposite the Hotel (formerly occupied by Dr. *Pleasants.*)

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1837.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Johnston County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
August Term, 1837.

Bede Allen
" } Petition for Dower.
The Heirs of Thos. Allen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Allen a defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State; It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said non-resident defendant, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead, or answer, or demur, to the said Petition; otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, William H. Watson, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 4th Monday of August A. D. 1837.

WILLIAM H. WATSON, C. C. C.

Pr. Advt. $5 62½. 51 6w

To Journeymen Tailors.

I WISH to employ two or three good Workmen, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. To such at a distance, as may be disposed to come, I will bear half of their expences to this City.

RICHARD H. CUSTIS.

Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1837. 51 tf