

An Independent Representative.

JOHN T. ANDERSON, Esq., a Representative in the Virginia Legislature from the County of Botetourt, elected as a Van Buren man, having had a direct appeal made to him to define his position in the political ranks, has published a bold and spirited reply, from which we have pleasure in taking the following extract:—

"The freemen of my district are under no special obligation to 'sink or swim with Mr. Van Buren' and support him right or wrong. Although they gave him a very liberal support for the Presidency, they claim the right of freemen to judge of his Administration by his acts, and whilst they will give a cheerful and liberal support to such as they approve, they will make a manly opposition to such as they disapprove. If he possesses the generosity which entitles him to be considered a 'Northern man with Southern feelings,' he will appreciate too justly the virtue and independence of Southern men to expect from them a humiliating acquiescence in Executive or party dictation, or that they will be deterred from the discharge of their duty by party denunciation or removal from office. I have felt much grieved at the removal of such men as John Campbell, the late Treasurer, and Dr. Jones and Mr. Skinner, the late Postmasters of the Cities of Washington and Baltimore. These gentlemen received their appointments under Gen. Jackson's Administration, and gave general satisfaction. They were able and faithful public servants, and would no doubt have been continued by Mr. Van Buren, if they had surrendered up their honest opinions on the Sub Treasury and meanly embraced his. I cannot express in terms, too strong, my disapprobation of such proceedings, and of the manner in which this Sub Treasury Scheme has been again and again pressed upon the country after it had been rejected by the people or their Representatives.—Every man of the party, if he does not chime in with those who are ever ready to sing hosannas to the powers that be, must keep his mouth shut, or he is to be pursued with party intolerance to the death." This is precisely the course which has been pursued towards Mr. Rives and those who sustain him, and this is the spirit which calls for their blood. If this be Democracy, may the Lord in his mercy deliver this country from it. I would rather live under the Sultan of Turkey than under such a democracy. You speak of my ancient exertions in behalf of Democratic Liberty: They are not very ancient. It is that for which I am now struggling, and to secure which to my country I shall glory in being sacrificed. I contributed my humble aid to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose of furthering those great principles for which the Republican party have always contended. I confess I have been greatly deceived, if one of the leading measures of his Administration is republican, or the means which have been resorted to for the purpose of carrying it by party management and Executive patronage against the wishes of the people and their representatives, are consistent with Republican principles. To my mind they have an awful squinting towards Monarchy, and if they succeed, they will certainly establish a Government of ONE MAN, and "what is a Government of one man" (as was significantly enquired by a committee of the Senate of which Mr. Van Buren was a member) "but a monarchy." As I shall not be required to vote for the President in my public or representative character, I cannot admit that you or any one else has the right to demand a pledge of me how I shall vote in the next Presidential election. I have the right, in common with every freeman, to postpone until the time of the election my determination on that subject, and it is a right which I do not intend to yield. Of one thing you may be assured, that when the election comes, I shall renew my "ancient exertions in behalf of democratic Liberty," and shall be found battling for the rights of the people, and not for an unlimited and irresponsible Executive. In short, sir, I shall support that candidate for the Presidency whose principles and practices are Republican, and whose election will, in my opinion, conduce most to the best interests of my country. I am not one of your "sink or swim" politicians, who will, two years in advance, pledge himself to vote for Mr. Van Buren right or wrong. Nay more, Sir, I will say that if a majority of the people's representatives in the next Congress shall be opposed to the Sub-Treasury (which I believe will be the case,) and Mr. Van Buren shall so far disregard the popular will and republican principles as to press that odious measure upon Congress the fourth time, he will forfeit the support of all true Republicans, and certainly will not receive mine."

It is not generally known, we presume, that Sir Wm. Draper, so celebrated in Junius' Letters, was in Wilmington, where he staid some days, about the year 1770. Shortly after his controversy with Junius, he made the tour of North America. Sir William was a gallant soldier. In the year 1759 he defended Madras, in the East Indies, with uncommon skill and bravery, against a numerous French army under the command of Gen. Lally. In 1762 he was at the head of an expedition that went against the Spanish Islands, and with the small force of one regiment, and a few sepoys and marines, he laid siege to the capital, Manila, and in a short time took it by storm. The Spaniards ransomed the place for a million sterling. The ransom was however, never paid, and, the supposed acquiescence of Draper in this injustice to the victors, or rather the charge against him of being prevailed upon by the English Ministry, for political reasons, to forego the claims of his troops, furnished a topic for some of the sharpest railings of Junius.

Wilmington Chronicle.

LARGE MEETING IN GUILFORD.

GREENSBOROUGH, AUG. 20TH, 1839. On public notice being given, an unusually large number of the citizens of Guilford County assembled in the Court-house, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig Convention which is to assemble at Raleigh in November next, to nominate a Candidate for the Office of Governor of North-Carolina, and to appoint delegates to the National Convention, proposed to be held at Harrisburg, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

On motion of Dr. David Worth, Dr. JOHN A. MEBANE, Chairman of Guilford Court, was called to the Chair, and Col. CHARLES W. PEEPLES and Col. JAMES N. MILLIS appointed Secretaries.

At the request of the Chair, the object of the meeting was fully and clearly explained by Geo. C. Mendenhall, Esq.

On motion of the Rev. John Moore, Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of five persons to draft Resolutions, and report to this meeting.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed Col. William Doak, Dr. John A. Foulkes, and James Sloan, Andrew Lindsay and Ralph Gorrell, Esquires.

After retiring, the Committee reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve the proposition to hold a Convention at Raleigh, in the month of November next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, and of President and Vice-President of the United States at the ensuing elections, and that this meeting will proceed to appoint delegates to represent us in the same.

Resolved, That we esteem our fellow-citizen, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq., as a Republican in manners, in conduct and principle; a gentleman and citizen of pure and elevated character—a statesman of eminently practical mind, and of enlarged and liberal views of public policy—a patriot devoted to the welfare of the State, and identified in all his interests with the honor and prosperity of North-Carolina; and that we recommend him to that Convention and to the people of the State as in every way worthy to be her Chief Magistrate; at the same time assuring them that we have all proper respect for the opinions of others, and will cheerfully support that candidate who shall receive the nomination of said Convention.

Resolved, That the present administration of the Federal Government, by its prodigal expenditure of the public money—its hostility to the interests of the old States, in opposing the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in favoring pre-emptions and bounties to the new States—in endeavoring to force the Sub-Treasury system upon the country, and thus to give to the Executive the entire control of the public treasure, in defiance of the wishes of the people, as thrice expressed through their representatives—in proscribing and dismissing honest and faithful public servants, and appointing to office men whom the people had rejected, thereby holding out rewards to those who would disobey the popular voice to please the President—in not exacting due performance of their duties from officers entrusted with the receipt of public moneys, and in re-appointing known defaulters who have afterwards (as might be expected) committed greater embezzlements, peculations and thefts—has forfeited all claim to a renewal of the trust which it now holds.

Resolved, That among the eminent men of our country, who we believe, (if invested with power) would restore a proper administration of the Government, and cherish the interests of every portion of the Union, we regard Henry Clay, of Kentucky, from his long experience in public affairs, his sterling patriotism and unquestioned talents, as best qualified for the office of President of the United States; and that, whilst we are unwilling to produce any division in the Whig ranks, by differences about men who concur as to measures, we respectfully recommend him for that high office.

Resolved, That we believe it expedient for this State to be represented in the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg, Penn. sylvania, in December next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair to name Delegates to represent this meeting in the Convention at Raleigh.

Resolved, That the Convention at Raleigh be requested to appoint two delegates, in addition to those appointed by the Districts, to represent this State in said Convention at Harrisburg.

In obedience to one of the above resolutions the Chair appointed a committee to name Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, consisting of the following gentlemen: John A. Gilmer, John Cardwell, Frederick Fentress, James Brannock, George Spruce and John A. Smith, Esquires.

Who, after deliberation, nominated the following gentlemen as suitable Delegates to said Convention—which was ratified by the meeting:

G. C. Mendenhall, Col. Daniel Clapp, Henry Tatum, Jesse Wheeler, Eli Smith, Andrew Lindsay, Ralph Gorrell, Col. James Neely, Peter Adams, James McNairy, Col. Wm. H. Britton.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensborough Patriot, and that the other Whig papers of the State be requested to publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. A. MEBANE, Chm'n. C. W. PEEPLES, Secretaries. J. N. MILLIS,

Granville Court House.—The people of Granville are building a most elegant Court House—such a one as will do much credit to the people of any County. It is nearly completed,—but probably will not be occupied by the Court till November. We once took occasion to remark on their old Court House in a manner that some of the good citizens of Granville thought rather taunting and ludicrous. But whatever the citizens of this County may have heretofore seemed to lack in public spirit, we think they have now completely retrieved their character. This edifice, when completed, will be amongst the best we know of in the State. The internal structure too is we think admirably adapted to the design of a Court House. We recollect to have seen none better.

Southern Citizen.

The Hon. KENNETH RAYNER arrived in Edenton on his way home, via Gates, from the lower counties, on Saturday last. His Whig friends in Edenton, on Monday, gave him a dinner in testimony of their great respect for his virtues, talents, and energy in bringing the canvass to a successful termination.—Albemarle Sentinel.

TENNESSEE.

By a statement in the Knoxville Register, it appears that Polk's whole majority in Tennessee is but 1914. That this majority is a spurious one, is confirmed by a variety of circumstances, in reference to which there can be no doubt; and that the Whigs yet have it in their power to redeem the State, seems to us perfectly plain. No rational man can believe that the fair and honest vote of Tennessee has been increased 19,000 in two years. But the grossness of the fraud will work a cure, and will be set right by vigilance and activity.

FROM THE KNOXVILLE REGISTER.

"Notwithstanding the unparalleled efforts used by our adversaries—notwithstanding the patronage and power of the general government so lavishly brought by them to operate in the contest—notwithstanding the personal exertions used by their indefatigable champion, who traversed the whole State and parts of it three times, and by his artful and well turned sophistry and barefaced misrepresentations, uncontradicted by any efficient authority, attempted to seduce the Whigs from their principles, and notwithstanding the personal and official unpopularity of Gov. Cannon—yet in the face of all these powerful influences, but one thousand voters have been seduced from their integrity in the whole State.—We say after all the noise and boast of the Loco Foco about revolutionizing the State and bringing it back to the embraces of the Spoils party; they have been able, under the most unpropitious circumstances to the Whigs, to seduce but about one thousand votes from our ranks.

In referring to the files of those times, we find that the united Whig vote given in 1835 for Cannon and Humphreys amounted to 52,000, and for Carroll, the Administration Candidate, to 36,000—and that the vote for Canom in 1837 was 54,000, and for Armstrong 35,000; making the whole vote of the State in 1835, 88,000 votes, and in 1837, 89,000. According to our returns we find Cannon's vote at the late election to be about 53,000, only 1,000 less than at the election in 1837, while Polk's vote is 55,000, being an increase of 20,000 over Armstrong's vote in 1837, and increasing the whole vote of the State up to 108,000; or an increase of 19,000 votes in two years! Where these 19,000 votes came from, it is beyond our powers of conjecture to determine. That a large portion of them have been fraudulently and surreptitiously obtained, we cannot doubt. We are willing to allow a few thousands in the whole State as its natural increase—but to find that increase run up to nineteen thousand in two years, and to find the whole of this increase on the Loco Foco side, are circumstances too marvellous not to awaken our suspicions of dishonesty and fraud. We can submit to the will of a majority, fairly obtained and expressed, with as good grace as most persons, but we cannot cheerfully acquiesce in any result where fraud and corruption are so manifest as in our late elections. And for the honor of the State and to preserve the purity of the ballot box we hope every election may be contested where there has been fraud so manifest that it can be brought to light by investigation.

In reviewing the whole ground we have reason to congratulate the Whigs of Tennessee on their firmness and independence. FIFTY THREE THOUSAND WHIGS in the State yet stand unbroken and unbent by all the powerful influences brought to bear against their integrity. Only one thousand have left their ranks, and these, with many others, we believe are yet Whigs in spirit, but could not act with their party from some special or local considerations. After all the vain glorious boastsings of our adversaries, about their "bringing back Tennessee to the Republican ranks," they have only one thousand voters to show as a trophy of their "regenerating" efforts.—Tennessee is yet a Whig State, and with an honest and fair expression of opinion, will yet show to her sisters that she is opposed to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and the abominable principles of his Administration.

The St. Augustine (Florida) Herald, of the 15th instant, contains full returns of the recent vote in that Territory on the adoption of a Constitution; by which it appears that the Constitution proposed by the recent Convention has been adopted—the vote in favor of it being 2,070 to 1,975 against it—majority 95. The Herald further says, that the returns giving this result have been duly certified by Gov. Call, and forwarded to the President of the Convention, who is authorized to make official proclamation of the result.

The next step towards the admission of Florida as a State into the Union will be to call on Congress to act upon the subject. We take it for granted, however, that this question will not be seriously agitated in Congress until the possession of East Florida shall be quieted by the subjection or removal of the Indians, the contest with whom, during the last three or four years, has drained dry the Treasury of the United States.—National Intelligencer.

The Right Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina, died at Charleston on Sunday week.

NEAPOLITAN INDEMNITY.—Notice is given by the Treasury Department that the sixth instalment of the Neapolitan Indemnity, amounting, as is now computed, to \$220,416 47, will be paid to the claimants on application to the Bank of America at New York, on or after the 5th day of September next, and at such other places as that Bank may designate.—Pet. Intel.

Who are the Abolitionists?

The Whigs are in a singular predicament. The people of the South are told, by the advocates of the Missouri Restrictionist, that the Northern Whigs, if not all Abolitionists, are yet more closely identified with that faction than the Van Buren men, who are, if not all, the major portion of them, "Northern men with Southern principles," forsooth! We should like to know in what school they were taught! But while they are thus making headway in the South, what do we see in the North? Let the rank Abolition letters addressed to the Albany Anti-Slavery Convention, by Ex-Senator Morris of Ohio, and by Theodore Sedgwick, the Van Buren candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, the latter of whom tells us, flatfooted, that Democracy and Abolition are identical, answer the question! Let the facts, that Marcus Morton, the Van Buren Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and Thomas Dorr, the Van Buren Candidate for Congressman in Rhode Island, are both Abolitionists, and the latter a member of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Rhode Island, answer.—But of these facts the readers of the Van Buren papers in the South will be kept in profound ignorance, just as they will be of the additional and significant fact that that able Whig, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, second only, it is said in power of intellect to Daniel Webster, rebuked that same Albany Abolition Convention, in the most pointed and indignant language! The letter of Mr. Sherman shall appear in our next. It furnishes one of the most cheering indications we have yet seen that the sober sense of the reflecting people of the non-slaveholding States will ultimately triumph over that fanatical spirit, which we at one time seriously apprehended threatened the peace of the country and the stability of the Union.

More Sub-Treasuryism.—Whatever may be said in favor of the present Federal Administration, says the New York Courier, no one can doubt that it has been "so unfortunate as to accept" the services of some of the most graceless rogues on record. Every Department of the Government has been full of them—the land office—the custom house—the Indian Department—the Post Office. Not a week elapses without a defalcation among the underlings of Mr. Kendall, and we are of opinion that if any man may be known by the company he keeps, an administration may be known by the individuals it appoints to office.

The last "fashionable movement" in the Post Office, was in ISAAC HILL'S dominions. Mr. Hiram Whittemore, of Exeter, assistant Postmaster, was arrested on the 20th instant, at the suit of the United States, on the charge of purloining money from sundry letters as they passed through his office. A trap was laid for him by the Dover Postmaster, who caused letters containing money to be mailed at Haverhill and Epping for Dover, and then followed the mail till he missed one of the letters and the money from two others.

He then returned to Exeter, and having caused the Assistant Postmaster to be arrested, found on his person the identical bills forwarded in the letters. "Mr. W." says the correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal, "is son of Judge Whittemore of Pembroke, one of the ornamental Judges of our county, and married the daughter of Mr. Horr, our Postmaster.—He is a full-blinded loco-foco, and, as it seems, of the Harrington, Price and Swartwout School. He is now in jail.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Hon. EDWARD STANLY visited his native Town on Saturday last, and passed the two or three succeeding days among his relatives and friends. He must have been highly gratified by the cordial and unaffected greetings of friendship, confidence and affection which he received from all his acquaintances.—Newbern Spectator.

Dandies.—As I was passing up Westminster street the other day, I was very much amused at a few remarks made by two little urchins who were trotting on before me. They had just met one of our modern dandies, whose upper lip was pretty considerably shaded with dark, grizzly-looking hair.

"What's that?" asked the younger lad. "That," replied the other, "why that—that is—I don't know what they call it, but it belongs to the caravan."

"To the caravan!—why I wonder how it got lost? Perhaps it will bite!"

"No, I guess not; poke a stick at it, and see."

Not at all afraid, the younger did run after it, and coolly poked a stick at it.—"You impertinent little rascal," exclaimed the exquisite, turning suddenly round, "desist, or I'll chastise ye, dam' me, if I will not!"

"Hey!" cried the astonished urchin.

"H-a-y!—yes, you low, vulgar, ill-born, illiterate scamp; I'll absquatulate you in an instant!"—and elevating his foot to effect his purpose, as ill-luck would have it, a seam gave away, and one leg of his pantaloons was entirely ripped apart. "Burst his boiler! burst his boiler!"—screamed the lads and away they scampered.

The best of the joke was, three ladies stopped by the way, and witnessed the whole affair, apparently with much gratification.—Providence Journal.

Fire by Lightning.—The barn of Jacob Myers, Esq., of this County, was fired by Lightning on the 13th inst., and consumed. It contained at the time, 3000 sheaves of Oats, 35 bushels of Wheat, two or three loads of Hay, and some Farming utensils. The Farming tools were saved, but all the produce lost.—Car. Watch.

Items from English Papers.

The magnificent Cathedral at Bruges has been entirely destroyed by fire, occasioned by the carelessness of some plumbers at work on the roof.

The hoiers of Nottingham and Leicester are making gloves, and having bands of India-rubber web knitted in at the wrists, and under the knees instead of garters.

The Argyle Steamer, with 200 passengers on board, on a pleasure excursion, burst her boiler just after she had touched at Renfrew Ferry Scotland, to take more passengers. Two Engineers were killed, and seven or eight persons dreadfully scalded.

The last rehearsals for the tournament took place on the 13th of July, in the presence of about 6000 persons. Lady Seymour has been chosen "Queen of love and beauty" at the tournament. The knights have become quite expert in tilting at the lay-figure, and support the weight of their armour with sufficient ease. It has been found necessary to enlarge most of the ancient armor worn by the knights—whence it appears that there has been rather an increase than diminution of size in the progress of modern degeneracy.

A French soldier, not many weeks ago, was called up by his Sergeant to receive a letter that had just arrived. The letter not being franked, and the postage of a considerable amount, the soldier refused to receive it, alleging that he could not afford the money. His officers shortly afterwards heard of the fact, and sent to redeem the letter at their cost, when, on being opened, it was found to contain some family documents accompanied by the announcement that the soldier to whom it was addressed had just inherited a fortune of two million of francs.

A dog belonging to a gentleman at Oswestry was lost at Liverpool some time ago. Its master offered a reward for its recovery without success. Some time after he received a letter from a friend in New York (who knew the dog well in England) that the dog had arrived at his house, immediately recognized him, and had become exceedingly comfortable in the society of his old master's friend.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—It appears, from the Report of the Directors of this railway, that the aggregate receipts, for the six months ending on the 30th of June, have been very nearly the same of those of the correspondent period of last year. The receipts have been 123,814. 6s. 8d., and the expenditure, 75,602. 7s; leaving a net profit for the half year, ending 30th of June, of 48,211. 19s. 7d. The Directors have declared a dividend of 44. 10s. per share.

When a land office inspector in Mississippi, V. M. Garesche, found Boyd the successor of Harris, a defaulter, "following in the footsteps of his predecessor," he interposes his kind advice to the Secretary of the Treasury in the following terms:—

"The account of the receiver, which I have made out and transmit herewith, presents against him a balance of \$55,965 54. His own account makes it \$53,272 73; it is also annexed. His assets of which I also send you the list, amount to \$64,549 98, rating the land at \$1 25 only, but might probably realize double the amount. The man seems really penitent; and I am inclined to think in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain looseness in the code of morality, which here does not move in so limited a circle as it does with us at home. Another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two. You will no, therefore, be surprised if I recommend his being retained, in preference to another appointment; for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to peculate any more."

Well did Mr. Prentiss ask, "who but a profligate pander could have written the above? Who but a political bawd could have received it without indignation and contempt?"

Instead of Boyd being dismissed, he was permitted to hold on for several months, and then resigned, after having appropriated 28,000 acres of the public land to himself! Such profligacy, we venture to say, never has had a parallel in any country on earth. And yet the people are not shocked! It might well be concluded they are enamoured of villainy, and have reversed the entire code of morality.—Richmond Whig.

HARD RUB.—Mr. Bildad W., of —, one of the pleasantest towns in Plymouth county, Mass., was a stone cutter and wital given to hard jokes.—One morning, as he was busily at work, surrounded as usual by a number of tombstones, carved out with the usual inscription, "In memory of," he was greeted by Dr. F. who was riding by, on a visit to some of his patients. "Good morning, Mr. W.," said the doctor, "hard at work, I see; you finish your grave-stones as far as 'In memory of,' and then you wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next."—"Why, yes," replied the old man, resting a moment on his mallet, "unless somebody is sick, and you are doctoring him; and then I keep right on!"—Hartford Courier.

The Concord (N. H.) Courier gives a distressing account of the death of a little girl, seven years of age, the daughter of Mr. John Loverne, near that place. She had gone to school much earlier than any of her companions, and as had been often done before; attempted to get into the school house by hoisting a window and climbing in. She succeeded in raising the sash, and getting part of the way in when it fell and caught her on the back of the neck; she was a corpse when discovered.

"Great cry, and little woe!" as the d—l said when he shaved the pig!

Singular effects of Drunkenness.

Capt. Marryatt gives the following account of a scene, which was enacted by himself and a man who was engaged to be a good deal "worse for liquor," at the table of a public house in Upper Canada:—

"He sat down opposite to me at the same table. It appeared as if his glass was inverted by the quantity of liquor which he had taken; every thing that he put on the table he considered to be on his reach, whilst every thing that he attempted to lay hold of, he sat erect as he could, balancing himself, and not to appear turned, and fixing his eyes upon me, said, 'Sir, I'll trouble you some fried ham.' Now, the ham was the next dish to him, and altogether out of my reach, I told him so. 'Sir, say again,' as a gentleman I ask you to get some of that fried ham. Amused at the curious demand, I rose from my seat, and went round to him and helped him. 'I give you a potato!' the potatoes being my end of the table, and I not wishing to rise again. 'No, sir,' said he, 'I can't myself to them.' He made a dash at the but did not reach them; then made another, and another, till he lost his balance, lay down upon his plate; this time he seized the potatoes, helped himself and commenced eating. After a few minutes again fixed his eyes upon me.—'Sir, trouble you for the pickles.' They were actually under his nose, and I pointed the way to him. 'I believe, sir, I asked you for the pickles,' repeated he, after a time. 'Well, there they are,' replied I, wishing to see what he would do. 'Sir, are you a gentleman?—as a gentleman—I ask you as a gentleman for them 'ere pickles.' It was impossible to resist this appeal, rose and helped him. I was now convinced that his vision was somehow or other inverted, and to prove it, when he asked me for the salt, which was within his hand, I removed it further off. 'Thank ye, sir,' said he, sprawling over the table after me. The circumstance, absurd as it was, is a subject for the investigation of Dr. Brewster."

TO VIRGINIA And North Carolina Merchants.

The City Point Rail Road Company have a line of Vessels, from connection with their Road, from New York. The Vessels employed on this line, are commanded by Captains experienced in the trade, and can at all times be secured at the lowest rates. The advantages of shipping by this line are very obvious, from the fact that Vessels arriving at City Point can discharge under cover of the depot, and deliver in Petersburg in a few hours thereafter, and generally much sooner than any other line. Agent in New York, A. B. Cooley, Nassau Street Slip; W. I. Morris, City Point; W. Road Depot, Petersburg. August 27, 1839. 45—2

FORTY THOUSAND Morus Multicaulis Trees at Auction.

The Brunswick Silk Company will sell to the highest bidder, at Auction, on Wednesday, the 25th September, 40,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, in lots to suit purchasers, and when put up will be absolutely sold; the balance of their stock being retained for the feeding of worms. The sale will take place on the premises, six miles East of Lawrenceville, and fifteen miles West of Belfield. The Trees are very likely, and the proprietors prefer that those who buy shall see them. All sums under \$50 cash—\$50 and upwards, 12 months credit. August 31. 45—2

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Sally Collins, vs. The Heirs at law of Uriah Collins. Petition for Dower.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lodwick T. Collins, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of the State—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, successively, notifying the said Lodwick T. Collins to 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 31st Monday in November next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same 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, 1839. 45

PRINTING INK.

A FRESH supply of best Printing Ink has just been received at the REGISTER OFFICE on sale. The profit on this article will not justify the payment of Commissions to an Agent for Collecting, and it is therefore hoped, that all orders will be accompanied with the Cash. The Kegs are of two sizes—the price of the largest kind is \$8, and of the smallest, \$5. Raleigh, September, 1839. 45

NOTICE.

Aggy Andrews, Betsy Trulove's children and Sally Abner's children, ARE hereby notified that their distribution of a share of the Estate of JONAS BRADSHAW deceased is deposited in the Bank at Raleigh, and will be paid to their order when called for. LEWIS H. DSOFF. Wake County, September 1, 1839. 45—3

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT CONCERNETH. CALL on the subscriber with your accounts or notes for payment; he is anxious to pay those whom he is indebted, and furthermore feels much delicacy to call on those who are in his debt for payment: Now, therefore, be it known, that I shall be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House, on the 1st day of October next, to answer or demur to the claims of W. J. H. H. & Co., and those due to LINDSEY, individually, as no longer indulgent can be given, after this week. D. LINDEMAN. Raleigh, September 4, 1839. 45—3

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT CONCERNETH. CALL on the subscriber with your accounts or notes for payment; he is anxious to pay those whom he is indebted, and furthermore feels much delicacy to call on those who are in his debt for payment: Now, therefore, be it known, that I shall be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House, on the 1st day of October next, to answer or demur to the claims of W. J. H. H. & Co., and those due to LINDSEY, individually, as no longer indulgent can be given, after this week. D. LINDEMAN. Raleigh, September 4, 1839. 45—3

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