

RALPHIGH RECORDS AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

WEEKLY.

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NO. 11.

WESTON R. GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.
Subscription—Three dollars per annum—half in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
For every 16 lines, first insertion, One dollar; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.
Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher; but a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisements by the year.
Advertisements, inserted in the Semi-Weekly Record, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.
All Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

THE REGISTER.
RALPHIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1840.

We tender our acknowledgements to our friend, Samuel Johnson, Esq. of Louisburg, for his handsome list of Semi-Weekly subscribers.

NEW MARKET HOUSE.

Exception has been taken by some, we understand, to the remarks in our last, relative to the approaching Municipal Election. We have looked over them, and are at a loss to perceive what ground there is for dissatisfaction. Our only object was to state, briefly and correctly, as we believe we did, the points at issue between the contending parties. We did not express any opinion touching the merits of the question, nor do we design doing so now. We have, it is true, our own notions about the matter, but consider our citizens fully competent to decide the question without any aid from the Press.

Gov. DUBLEY returned to this City, on Saturday night last, from Wilmington.

THE MAILS.

We had no Mail from the North, last week, from Tuesday to Sunday, owing to the heavy fall of Snow. On Sunday, there was a perfect avalanche of Newspapers, bringing up our Washington dates to the latest moment. As will be seen, however, but little has been done in Congress, both branches having taken another Holiday, on the coming in of the New Year.

THE MARKETS.

Our City is assuming so much importance as a place of trade, that it has become necessary, for the information of our readers in the neighboring counties, to pay attention to the state of the Markets—a duty, which we have hitherto neglected. We give to-day, the Prices Current at different points, of such articles as enter more immediately into the business transactions of the place, and will have them carefully corrected previous to each fresh publication.

MR. RAYNER'S SPEECH.

We have received a copy of Mr. RAYNER'S Speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the New Jersey case, and have read it with that pleasure which we always derive from seeing the character of our State sustained abroad by her talented sons. Mr. R. has done full justice to himself, and has exhibited before the nation, the same sturdy independence, the same manly boldness, the same chivalrous devotion to principle, which have justly made him a favorite at home. We will publish his Speech entire, in our next.

The "Lincoln Republican," too, denounces Gen. HARRISON as an Abolitionist. We trust that not only its Editor, but all others, will retract the assertion, after reading his Vincennes Speech published in our last. By the way, we perceive that the "Emancipator," the Abolition organ, denounces the General as an old offender on the Slavery question. This makes assurance doubly sure.

BANK OF THE STATE.

The General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank was held yesterday. PARKER RAND was appointed Chairman. It having been ascertained that a majority of the Stockholders were present, personally or by proxy, the President pro tem. Geo. W. MORDECAI, laid before the meeting a detailed statement of the affairs of the Bank, showing its means, liabilities, &c. A Resolution was unanimously adopted, approving the manner in which the affairs of the Bank have been managed, the past year.

The following Directors were elected by ballot, for the ensuing year, viz: Duncan Cameron, George W. MORDECAI, Wm. Boylan, John H. Bryan, Alfred Jones, Charles Manly and William Peace. The Directors, on the part of the State, are E. B. Freeman, N. B. Hughes, and the Public Treasurer, ex officio. At a meeting of the Directors, subsequently held, DUNCAN CAMERON was unanimously re-elected President.

GEN. HARRISON'S PROSPECTS.

We publish in this paper, from the "New York Express," an article relative to the political prospects of Gen. HARRISON. The calculations therein made are doubtless correct and well-founded, and such, we know, to be the opinion among the Whigs at Washington. The more we consider the matter, the more settled is our conviction, that if the Whigs of the Union go into the field, determined to conquer, they can carry HARRISON and TYLER easily. But if they are indifferent and inactive; if they manifest a want of zeal or confidence in the success of their own cause, a re-action, adverse to their interests, must take place. One fact should stare every Whig in the face, and nerve his arm in the cause of our suffering country. It is this: We must support either HARRISON or VAN BUREN. There is no neutral ground which can be occupied with safety. Those who do not support Harrison, as a matter of course, strengthen Van Buren; and to elect him, sacrifices on one fell swoop all that the Whigs have been contending for, for years. Whilst then, the Administration party are organizing their forces every where, in opposition to the Hero of Tippecanoe, the Whigs should present an undivided front in

his favor. Never was it more emphatically true, than now, that "United we stand—divided we fall."

We are often charged by our friends with being too sanguine a temperament. Perhaps this is the case; and we may entitle ourself to fresh remark, by expressing the opinion, as we do, that Gen. Harrison's Electoral vote will not fall far short of two hundred. It is now confidently believed that RIVES will be re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Virginia, by the united exertions of the Whigs and Conservatives. If this should be the case, the Electoral vote of that State may be set down as certain for Harrison and Tyler. The four great States, then, of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, will give the Whig Ticket 116 votes to start with—leaving it only necessary to obtain 32 additional votes in the whole Union; for it requires but 148 votes to elect! And to obtain these, what a fund have we to draw upon! All New-England, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee and North Carolina! Are we too sanguine, then, in our estimate of success? We do not think we are, but time will show.

EXECUTIVE INFLUENCE.

In the debate which took place in the Senate of the United States, at the time of the removal of the Deposits, we recollect that it was openly avowed by a prominent supporter of the Administration, as his belief, that if the question of the Removal had been treated as a mistake, and not as a usurpation, there would have been found two-thirds, in both Houses of Congress, who would have disapproved the act; and who, consequently, would have restored the Deposits.

We believe this was true; and we moreover believe, that, at this time, there are not only two-thirds of Congress, but two-thirds of the whole Nation, who, in their hearts, condemn and disapprove the Sub Treasury Scheme. And yet, because by saying so, they will offend one man, impair his popularity, and frustrate the intentions of the party, many not only refrain from speaking the truth, but when called upon, vote their approbation of the measure. And this, to glorify one man, they recklessly prostrate the whole industry and credit of the nation. Is it not established, beyond doubt, that, even after the Extra Session, some of the most influential supporters of the Administration were violently opposed to the Sub-Treasury, and so expressed themselves publicly? And, do we not, now, see these same individuals, actively engaged, in every possible way, in promoting its success? Such is the overshadowing influence of Executive Power! Are we Freemen, or are we Slaves?

NEW JERSEY.

The people of Mercer County, in New Jersey, embracing the old battle-fields of Princeton and Trenton, assembled recently in the Capitol of the State, and passed a number of Resolutions, expressing their gratification at the nominations by the Harrisburg Convention, and their determination to yield them a zealous support. The following Resolution was also adopted: Resolved, That New Jersey, at this time, is degraded and humiliated in the presence of her sister States and of the world; her authority is scouted; her laws are disregarded; her solemn credentials are ridiculed; her representatives, clothed with her majesty, are denied admission to the Congress of the country; the old battle of the Revolution, after all her blood, and all her scars, and all her fields of glory, is excluded from the Legislature of that Union for whose establishment she freely bared her bosom to the fiercest storms of the war of independence.

THE TENNESSEE BANKS.

In the Senate of the State of Tennessee, a Resolution, which had passed the House of Representatives, for requiring the Banks of Tennessee to resume specie payments forthwith, was indefinitely postponed by 13 votes to 10. On this question, five friends of the Administration voted in the affirmative, and two Whigs in the negative.

It is feared that the brig Virginia, which left Portsmouth, N. H. on the 11th of December for New York, with a Company of United States Artillery on board, is lost. She had as Passengers, Lieutenants Powell and Grafton, and about 40 recruits of company D, of 1st regiment of United States Artillery. Sixty persons in all were on board.

A meeting of the Whig members of the Kentucky Legislature met on the 18th December, at the Capitol in Frankfort, and adopted Resolutions responding to the Harrisburg nomination, and appointed a Committee of eight, "to prepare Resolutions expressive of their determination to support the nomination of General Harrison, for President, and John Tyler, as Vice President."

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This old Journal, acknowledged by all parties to be the best paper in the Union, entered upon the New Year in an enlarged form and beautified dress.

Of the Standing Committees in the House of Representatives, the Whigs have the majority on twenty-four Committees. The whole number is thirty-two.

SUPREME COURT.

Albert G. Hubbard, of Caswell, and Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake, have been admitted to County Court Practice.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The Packet Ship, GEORGE WASHINGTON, arrived at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 27th of November. The news (says Noah) continues, if any thing, favorable. Money is easier, as there is less call for it; the manufactures of Cotton and Woolen stuffs are feeling now more sensibly the pressure arising from the comparative suspension, and, in fact, re-shipment, of the importations to this country, and also from the unavailability character of the remittances of stock, &c., which our merchants have made for previous purchase. The Cotton market, nevertheless, is well maintained, and a further advance of 1/4 or 1/2 per lb. realized. By a "special message" to the Privy Council, the Queen of England has announced her approaching

marriage. It was published on the 23d of November, as follows:

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my future life. It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince ALBERT of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance that, with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of my country. I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

TEXAS.

Galveston dates to the 9th ult. have been received at New Orleans. Congress was going on with the work of legislation. A bill has been introduced to expel a free negro from the country. The following is a list of the appointments made by the President, and confirmed by the Senate:

James Webb, Attorney General; Charles Mason, 1st Auditor; F. W. Ogden, District Attorney, 1st Judicial District; J. R. Reid, District Attorney 2d Judicial District; Gen. M. Hunt, Commissioner to run the boundary line between Texas and the United States; George W. Smyth, Surveyor to the boundary line; Hamilton P. Bee, Clerk to the same; Joseph B. Brown, Consul at Key West, U. S.; Walter Smith, Consul at Mobile, U. S.; Thos. A. Dexter, Consul at Boston, U. S.; R. L. Anderson, Collector of Customs at San Augustine.

WHIG CONVENTION.

A Convention is to be held in Richmond, Virginia, on the 24th of February next, for the purpose of framing a Whig Electoral Ticket, and of adopting other measures for the more efficient organization of the party.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Dr. Brandreth, in a recent communication to one of the New York Papers, says:—"Since May, 1835, I have sold 9,000,000 boxes of my Pills. My expenses for the year 1838, including Printing, Advertising, &c. were \$100,000."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 31.

After the Journal was read yesterday, the Standing Committees were announced. It will appear to all candid and impartial persons, that in forming these Committees, the Speaker has consulted the interests of the Country rather than those of either political party. I give you all the names on the most important Committee, and the name of the Chairman only of the rest:

On Ways and Means, Messrs. Jones, Va., Biddle, Atherton, Lawrence, Rhett, Vanderpoel, Evans, Conner and Cooper.
On Commerce, Mr. Curtis, of N. Y., Chairman.
Public Lands, Corwin, of Ohio.
Military, Keim, of Pennsylvania.
Claims, Dawson, of Georgia.
Post Office and Post Roads, McKay, of N. C.
Judiciary, Sergeant, of Pennsylvania.
Revolutionary Claims, Craig, of Virginia.
District of Columbia, Johnson, of Md.
Indian Affairs, Bell, of Tennessee.
Military Affairs, Cave, Johnson, do.
Naval Affairs, Thomas, of Maryland.
Military, Keim, of Pennsylvania.
Public Buildings and Grounds, Lincoln, of Mass.
Foreign Affairs, Pickens, of S. C.
Revolutionary Pensions, Taliaferro, of Va.
Roads and Canals, Ogle, of Pennsylvania.
Territories, Pope, of Kentucky.
Expenditures of State Department, Underwood, of Kentucky.
Expenditures of War Department, Garland, of La.
Expenditures of Treasury Department, Evans, of Maine.
Public Buildings, Stanly, of N. C.
Expenditures of Navy Department, Salstonal, of Massachusetts.
Expenditures of Post Office, Marvin, of N. Y.
Expenditures of Mileage, Williams, of Conn.
On Agriculture, Deberry.
Manufactures, J. Q. Adams.
Private Land Claims, Casey, of Illinois.
Invalid Pensions, Sherrard, Williams.
Patents, Fletcher.
Public Expenditures, Briggs.
Elections, Campbell, of S. Carolina.
Revised and unfinished business, Peck, of N. Y.

After the above Committees were announced, Mr. Kempshall, from New York (who had been detained at home by the sickness and death of his wife) appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Wise then moved to suspend the rules of the House, that he might submit a resolution, providing that on the presenting to the House of any petition, memorial, or other paper referring to the question of Slavery, its reception should be considered objected to, and that the question of reception be laid on the table, without debate.

On the question of suspension being put, there were 109 votes in favor of it (not two-thirds) and 77 against it. Mr. Bell then moved for a suspension of the rules, to enable him to move a resolution providing that all papers touching the subject of Slavery, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Adams had no objection to papers which had reference to Slavery in the District of Columbia, being referred to the Committee on the District, but thought such as related to Slavery in the Territories, or to the admission of a Slave State into the Union, ought to be referred to select Committees appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Bell withdrew his motion for the present. Mr. Garland, of La. offered a series of resolutions on the same subject, and asked for a suspension of the rules. The motion to suspend was negatived.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of Friday last, which was Mr. W. Thompson's motion to reconsider the vote for printing 20,000 copies of the President's message. Mr. Thompson, in a spirited and caustic manner, took a review of the doctrines and recommendations of the message, and expressed his unwillingness to authorize the printing of the extravagant number of the document proposed; but on Mr. Duncan's calling for the previous question, Mr. T. withdrew his motion to reconsider.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill for appropriating the Smithsonian Fund to the establishment of an Institution for the diffusion of Knowledge, which was referred to a committee of nine.

Mr. Duncan moved that the Speaker swear in Mr. Dickerson and his Van Buren colleagues, from New Jersey, and that they hold their seats until the contest of election be decided. The Speaker declared the motion not in order. Mr. D. appealed from the decision, but he met with but few supporters.

The Chair laid before the House a number of Executive communications, which were referred. Mr. Randolph, of N. J. moved a reference of the evidence in relation to the election in his State, to the Committee on Elections. On this motion, a debate arose which continued until the House adjourned.

At the opening of the session to-day, some time was taken up in amending the entries on the Journal of yesterday's proceedings. Petitions were then called for, when

Mr. Coles moved for a suspension of the rules, in order that he might offer a resolution, providing that every petition or other paper relating to the abolition of Slavery, shall, on presentation, without action thereon, be laid on the table without debate.

Mr. C. was proceeding to make some remarks, when the Speaker said the question was not debatable.

After several ineffectual attempts to speak to the question, the motion for a suspension was negatived. Mr. Wise then moved a suspension of the rules, that he might again offer the resolution which he introduced yesterday, which denied the reception of abolition petitions. Mr. C's admitted reception. The one Mr. W. said was a Southern, the other a Northern resolution.

Mr. Granger enquired of the Chair whether the motion was in order. He thought the time of the House ought not to be consumed in attempts to stifle, in advance, petitions which had not yet been presented.

The Speaker declared the motion in order. Mr. Wise persisted in his resolution, and said he would make a similar motion every morning until he got a distinct vote on his resolution.

Mr. Adams believed there was a rule of the House declaring that, when a proposition is once decided on, it is not in order to move again the same proposition. This resolution had already been decided, and the gentleman might, as he had threatened to do, consume the whole time of the House on this subject, if he was not prevented by the rule to which he had referred.

The question on suspension was at length taken and negatived.

Several messages were received from the President and referred.

Mr. Chinn, of La. moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer a resolution that all papers relating to the abolition of Slavery, be referred, without debate, to a select committee.

On this motion, Mr. Granger called for the Yeas and Nays, which being taken, were Yeas 112, Nays 66. Not being two-thirds, the motion was negatived. Mr. Sergeant moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might move, that the 20th rule be so altered, that the daily presentation of petitions be allowed for twenty days from this day.

This motion for suspension was carried. Mr. Bynum hoped no such resolution would pass, as it would put it in the power of gentlemen to bring forward their multitude of slavery petitions, to the great annoyance of the House. He hoped every Southern man, and every Northern man with Southern principles, would vote against it. He called for the Yeas and Nays on it.

Mr. Jenifer moved no one would consider him as friendly to Abolition, but there were a great many other petitions besides those which relate to Slavery. It was to afford an opportunity for these to be brought forward, that he should vote for the resolution.

Mr. Stanly said, that though he was as much opposed to Abolition petitions as his colleague, he should vote for the proposed resolution; as he had sundry petitions for pensions, land claims, &c., which he desired to have an opportunity of presenting.

After a continued debate of some length, the question for suspending the rules, was carried 113 votes to 36, and the resolution was agreed to without a count. The House then adjourned over to Friday.

In the Senate to-day, a number of petitions on various subjects were presented.

Mr. Calhoun gave notice that he would ask leave to bring in a bill to cede the Public Lands to the new States, on certain conditions!

Mr. Brown, of N. C. introduced a bill supplementary to the Act establishing branches of the Mint of the U. States.

The Rev. Mr. Cookman was elected Chaplain to the Senate.

A bill to amend the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. States was considered and ordered to a third reading; and a bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and adjudicate claims against the U. States, was made the order for Wednesday next. The Senate then adjourned to Friday.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 1, 1840.

This being New-Year's day, neither House of Congress is in session—both having adjourned over from yesterday, until to-morrow; so that I have nothing to add to the Congressional details which I have already sent you. Crowds of the loyal geese flocking to the Palace (cold and inclement as is the weather) to pay their homage to the Chief Magistrate, either as the head of their party, or as the fountain head of honors and emoluments. Many go, also, as a mark of respect due to the first Officer of the Republic. As a tribute to public virtue and private integrity, not a few may be seen wending their way to the plain residence of the venerable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. These comprise a class of citizens, whose respect would do honor to any man.

The chief topic of the day, now that the outrage perpetrated on the rights of the State of New-Jersey has somewhat faded in interest, appears to be the sudden and most surprising movement of JOHN C. CALHOUN over to the Administration, and the consequent (though on the part of most of them, I believe, reluctant) coalition of his little band of followers, with the Van Buren party. The compact was confirmed and ratified, on

Thursday last, by a formal interview between Calhoun and Van Buren, at the President's House, into which the former has not entered from the time of his quarrel with Jackson until on this occasion. Thus are the great heads of Nullification and Locofocoism united in a league, offensive and defensive. The motives, ends, terms and conditions of this unnatural alliance, are fully detailed on and detailed in the public prints, with substantial accuracy, I presume, and therefore I will not undertake to repeat them. Byron it was, I think, who said that "truth is stranger than fiction," and truly was it said; for what would have been more incredible, but a little while ago, than a prediction of such an union as this between these two politicians?

Considering the bitter hostility, personal as well as political, which has been unrelentingly waged against Van Buren by Calhoun and Pickens, and by the Nullification party generally, in Congress, even as far back as 1832, when Van Buren's nomination to England was negatived by the casting vote of Calhoun, (then President of the Senate,) the recent movement of the latter is the most revolting act of tergiversation to be found in our political annals. I speak of it with pain; for I cannot forget my former esteem, and bright hopes of Calhoun—all, alas! now quenched in the dark and foul waters of Locofocoism. You will have seen by the report of his Speech, in what indignant and caustic terms this unnatural conjunction (or rather one of its fruits, the expulsion of the New-Jersey members) was rebuked by one of your young members, Mr. RAYNER.

We have had repeated snows here, since the 19th ult., and the extreme rigor of the season is almost intolerable to a thin Southern skin. The compliments of the season, as the phrase is here, and many happy returns of it, to you. Adieu!

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3.

A very bitter personal discussion took place yesterday between Messrs. Stanly and Bynum, of your State, the particulars of which I will give you hereafter, if the papers do not. In the course of this matter, Stanly told Bynum, emphatically, that he was a beggar for life and for what little character he had left.

Mr. Keim, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of his colleague, WILLIAM W. POTTER, and after a handsome eulogy on his character, and apologizing for not making the announcement sooner, moved the usual resolutions of mourning. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun introduced his bill for ceding the Public Lands to the States in which they are respectively situated, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Clay (who was absent when Mr. Calhoun made his motion) gave notice of his intention to introduce his copyright bill, and expressed concern that he had been prevented by indisposition from being present earlier, as he would have suggested a different reference of Mr. Calhoun's bill, as the Committee on Public Lands was composed of four out of five members from the new States.

Mr. Southard having moved a reconsideration of the reference. Mr. Clay said, he thought the bill in question ought to be referred to a Committee in which the old States should be represented, for however the bill be discharged, it was a donation of upwards of a million of acres of land. Mr. C. would be glad if some Senator could inform him whether the Administration be in favor or against this measure, or stand neutral and uncommitted. This enquiry he should not make, but for certain rumors of recent altered relations between the Senator who introduced the bill and the Head of the Administration.

This called up Mr. Calhoun and led to remarks of considerable length between these gentlemen, which were characterized, on the part of both, by great pungency and sarcasm. The motion to reconsider was carried 28 votes to 15.

MEMORANDA.

In Randolph County, by Alexander Gray Esq. Capt. Duncan K. Rugh to Miss Martha, daughter of John Hooty Esq.; also, Mr. Charles Payne to Miss Catherine Sherwood.

DEATHS.

In Randolph, Joseph Julian, infant son of Howgl Julian Esq.
In Wilmington, Mrs. Annabella Brown, in the 80th year of her age. Mrs. Brown was a native of Wilmington, and what is a little remarkable, she died on the same lot on which she was born: Also, Harriet Ann, infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Everett.
In Bladen County, Major Thos. Brown, a native of that county—but for many years past, a resident of the State of Mississippi.

RALPHIGH SILK COMPANY.—The Managers are specially requested to meet on Wednesday night, at 7 o'clock, at the Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Raleigh, Jan. 6, 1840. 3 lt

ARCADE.—Twenty years ago, the Officers in both the Banks in this place, finding it to interfere with their official duties when they acted as Agents for their distant customers, requested me to advertise that I would do that business. Since then, I have been in the practice of getting discounts and renewals, and making remittances, without the loss of a dollar! My highest charge is one dollar and fifty cents; from that down to fifty cents, and twenty-five cents for extra letters. My thanks are due to those who have employed me, and I promise to try to deserve the countenance of all who need such services.

I still continue the AUCTION & GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and have improved my premises for doing such business WILL PECK, Raleigh, January 4, 1840. 3

ORANGES.—In addition to my other Fruits, I have just received a lot of fine sweet Oranges. WILL PECK, 3

BACON.—I have reduced my prime Bacon to 12 1/2 cents WILL PECK, 3

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.—I now offer for sale, my Plantation lying in the forks of Neuse River, Crabtree and Walnut Creeks, 6 miles East of Raleigh, containing about three hundred and fifty-seven acres. Also, another piece adjoining and containing about Ninety Acres. There is ground enough opened on the former Tract, to work to advantage five or six hands. There is on this Tract, a comfortable Dwelling House, and good negro houses, &c. together with an excellent young Apple Orchard, of choice Fruit. The other Tract is entirely in wood. It is useless to give a description of this land, further than to say, that for location, and fertility, it is not surpassed by any Tract of its size in this County. Those disposed to purchase, and wishing to view the premises, will call on the Subscriber at Raleigh, or the Overseer on the premises, who will show the land. For terms, apply to the Subscriber. Jan. 1, 1840—2 lt, THO. COBBS.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, a fine Horse, Sulky and Harness, cheap for cash. Apply to BROWN, SNOW & Co. January 2.

AUGUSTA Races postponed.—In consequence of the recent afflictions upon the City of Augusta, the proprietors of the Lafayette Course deem it proper to postpone their annual December meeting until the 27th of January next, at which time fine sport may be expected. MONDAY—Cold Stake—entrance \$500—half forfeit—in which the following Colts are entered. W Hampton's imported b Sovereign, by Emelius, out of Fleur de Lis.

W Hampton's br f by Argyle, out of Pocahontas. Jos H Towns' br c A J Lawson, by Hedgford, out of Kitty Fisher, by Gallatin. Col J Crowell's br c by Chateau Margaux, out of a Hal mare. R D Glover's ch c by Contention, out of an Eclipse. G Edmondson's ch f by Andrew, out of a Gallatin mare. John Morrison's b c Tom Smith by Monsieur Tonson, out of Betsey Richards. TUESDAY—Two mile heats, J C Purse, \$400. WEDNESDAY—Two mile heats, J C Purse, 700. THURSDAY—Four mile heats, J C Purse, 1,000. FRIDAY—Best three in five, purse 400 December 14. 9-td

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC.—Very valuable Property in the City of Raleigh and its vicinity, for sale—Fine Blooded Stock, &c.

The Subscriber, finding it impossible for his extensive engagements in another State, to devote that time and attention to his business here, requisite to its being properly conducted, offers for sale or rent, the "THE EAGLE HOTEL," in the City of Raleigh, at present occupied by him. The Hotel, as every one knows, acquired by it, is as desirable property as can be owned, if the Proprietor can give his personal attention to it. It is now thoroughly furnished, and the purchaser or lessee could take immediate possession. Few situations in the United States offer so fine a chance for the profitable investment of money. Also, a LOT of Ground, containing 6 Acres, with a new Dwelling, Stone Stable and Barn. Also, a PLANTATION on Crab Tree Creek, within 2 1/2 miles of Raleigh, containing 678 Acres, and including all necessary buildings for a comfortable residence.

Also, 50 Acres of WOOD LAND, about 4 miles from the City, lying near the old Hillsboro' Road. The above Property will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons desirous of owning the whole, or any part thereof, are requested to make early application.

The Subscriber also offers for sale the whole of his valuable stock of BLOODED HORSES, as follows, viz: No. 1. MARIA WARR, dam of Wagner and Family, foaled in 1827, by Marion, dam Citizen, now in foal by imp. Prim. Produce entered in the Trial Stake, Nashville, Tenn. \$1000 entrance, to be run the day previous to the Peyton Stake; also, in the great Produce Stake, near New Orleans, \$5000 entrance, 4 mile heats, Fall of 1843. See Spirit of the Times, after January, for number of Entrances.

No. 2. POLLY PEACOCK, by John Richards, dam imp. Chance, foaled in 1828, now in foal by imp. Prim. Produce entered in Produce Stake, 1843, mile heats, to be run over the State Course near Raleigh, \$1000 entrance; also, at New Market, Va. \$1000. See Spirit of the Times, after January, for the number of the Entrances.

No. 3. MARY BLOUNT, c. m. by Sir Charles, dam by Alfred, foaled in 1833.

No. 4. LADY ROLAND, s. m. by Tariff, dam Bell's Florida, now in foal by imp. Prim.

No. 5. MARY ANN, s. m. by Williams, dam by Sir Charles, now in foal by imp. Prim.

No. 6. LADY CHRISTINE, s. m. foaled in 1830, by Arab, her dam by imp. Knowsly, now in foal by imp. Prim.

No. 7. LAMA, s. m. foaled in 1830, by Sir Charles, dam imp. Buzzard, now in foal by imp. Prim.

No. 8. A DUN MARE, foaled in 1832, by Sir Charles, in foal by Rtd Wasp.

No. 9. One half of a f. FANNY, by Eclipse, out of No. 1, 3 years old—half owned by Ed. Hampton, of South Carolina, and now in his possession.

No. 10. DOLLY THOMP, b. h. two years old, by imp. Shakspeare, out of No. 2—won her sweepstakes over the State Course near Raleigh, 9 subscribers, \$200 each.

No. 11. RAY ROAD, g. c. 2 years old, by imp. Felt, dam by Young Friday.

No. 12. Half of a f. FANNY DINGLE, by imp. Chateau Margaux, foaled in 1832—the other half owned by Thos. Dowwell, Hanover county, Va.

No. 13. A Bay Filly, foaled in 1838, by imp. Prim, out of No. 4—engaged at New Market, Va. 33 subscribers, \$800 each; also, at the State Course, \$1000 entrance. See Spirit of the Times, after January, for number of Entries.

No. 14. A Bay Filly, foaled in 1838, by Lyman, out of No. 5—engaged at New Market, Va. 33 subscribers, \$800 entrance, Spring 3 year olds.

No. 15. Bay Filly, foaled in 1839, by Andrew, out of No. 1—engaged in