

THE STORMING OF MONTEREY.

The following account of the operations of Gen. Worth's division at Monterey, and defence of the capitulation, are from the pen of Col. BALIE PEYTON.

MONTEREY, Sept. 25, 1846. My dear Sir—After a most obstinate and sanguinary conflict, which was continued from day to day for five days, Gen. Ampudia capitulated this city on the 24th inst. Our loss in killed and wounded, has been extremely severe, not less than 500, amongst whom are some of the most valuable officers of the regular Army, as well as volunteers.

The 1st Regiment of Tennessee volunteers, commanded by Col. Campbell, suffered more severely, perhaps than any other, which was engaged during the siege, having had twenty-seven killed on the field, and seventy-seven wounded, some of them mortally, and many of them seriously, and this out of a force of only 370 men—Newly-arriving Tennessee volunteers, the regiment charged under the leader of its gallant Colonel and other officers, and was the first regiment which stormed the fort, mounted the breastworks, and captured the stars and stripes upon its walls, amidst a perfect hail-storm of balls, which was pouring upon it.

These Mexican towns and fortresses are incredibly strong, and few men fight better from house-tops and behind stone walls, or are more skilful in the use of stationary artillery than the Mexicans. In these actions Gen. Taylor had, all told, about 5000 men, while Gen. Ampudia's force consisted of 10,500 infantry and cavalry, besides militia, rancheros, &c. Gen. Taylor had sixteen pieces of artillery, of which seventeen were field pieces, while Gen. Ampudia had forty-four pieces, thirty-eight of which were two standard calibres, and were in our possession.

Our Army arrived before Monterey the morning of Sunday, the 19th inst., and about half past eight o'clock, while reconnoitering the outworks of the city, a ball, discharged from a 12 pounder, struck near Gen. Taylor and staff, and bounded with terrible velocity over his head, at which the old hero did not change a muscle or even bat his eye. This day, the 19th, was spent in making reconnoissances of the place and its various outposts, amidst a good deal of firing on the part of the Mexicans, from cannon and a short gun called an escopette, which carries a large ball to a distance of five or 600 hundred yards.

On Sunday, the 20th, Gen. Worth was detached from Gen. Taylor, in command of the 2d division of the regular Army (about 1500 strong) and Col. Hays' regiment of Texas Rangers (consisting of 400 men), with a view of turning the city and occupying the Saltillo road, for the purpose of cutting off the enemy's supplies and reinforcements, which were daily expected under the Gen. Santa Anna. The division performed the march—making a road, filling ditches, &c.—a distance of about six or seven miles, and reached the vicinity of the enemy in the evening, about 5 o'clock, when the General, with an escort from Col. Hays' Rangers, was fired on by the batteries placed on the heights, and also by a corps of the enemy's light troops, who were sent through a corn field to cut off his party.

From this time until the appearance of the white flag, on the evening of the 24th, the division of the Army commanded by Gen. Worth, was incessantly engaged, and was ever successful—never for one moment hesitating or faltering—putting to route the enemy's cavalry on the plains, driving his infantry through the chaparral and from the house-tops, scaling immense heights capturing guns, and storming fortresses which were not only deemed impregnable, but which seemed to be almost inaccessible. And, best of all, these brilliant exploits were performed with the loss of fourteen killed and fifty-six wounded; and during the four days' contest there occurred not the slightest error or mistake on the part of the commanding General, nor was there at any time the least faltering or hesitancy on the part of the officers and men—regulars and volunteers—in executing his orders. Indeed, it is difficult to determine which is most worthy of admiration, the wisdom and energy displayed by the able and accomplished commander or the gallantry and ardor with which he was sustained by those under his command.

When the difficulties and apparently insuperable obstacles are considered, I venture the assertion that the series of successes obtained by the division under Gen. Worth's command, in the recent operations against Monterey, will bear a favorable comparison with the proudest achievements of the American arms. He was opposed by a greatly superior force, which was well served with artillery and posted upon the highest peaks of the Sierra Madre. He stormed heights, took three pieces of artillery, turned them on the enemy, and with these and the aid of one of his own pieces—which he contrived to place upon the summit which commands the famous Bishop's Palace, eight hundred feet above the base of the mountain—united with the incessant services rendered by the dauntless and invincible spirits who stormed these heights, he reduced that stronghold of the enemy and drove him into the city, upon which he turned the guns he had captured. He bivouacked his force for the night on the bleak mountain, and the next day, after bombarding the town, he conducted his forces into the streets amidst a shower of balls discharged at his person. He was seen everywhere, directing every thing, driving the enemy from his batteries, forcing him from street to street and house to house, until night ended the conflict. He maintained his position in the city, placed a ten inch mortar in one of the strongly fortified squares, to direct, which he placed that gallant and skilful officer, Maj. Munroe, with instructions to fire a shell (weighing ninety lbs.) every half hour during the night. This duty was performed with terrible effect, almost every shell falling in the plaza, where the enemy's forces were collected to the number of 7 or 8000 men. He had made every necessary preparation for pursuing his advantages the next day, even to placing some of his artillery on the tops of high buildings, which would command and sweep the house tops from which the enemy fought.

Such was the state of preparation when Gen. Ampudia capitulated the city, reflecting equal honor upon the military skill of the head which conceived, and the indomitable energy of the gallant spirits who executed the plan of operations. Our most severe loss occurred on the 21st, when Gen. Taylor only intended to make a diversion in favor of Gen. Worth, who was engaged in the attack on the other side of the town, but owing to the ardor and impetuosity of the troops, they were soon become involved in a general engagement, which Gen. Taylor felt bound to sustain. This excess of courage involved melancholy consequences, but it is surely a most excusable weakness, if it is a weakness, to display an excess of ardor in the field of battle.

The volunteers from the different States behaved in the most handsome manner. They have won for the citizen-soldier the admiration and applause of the officers and soldiers of the regular Army, who speak of their conduct in the highest terms of approbation and eulogy. Amongst the volunteers none have shown more conspicuously than the 1st Regiment of Texas mounted riflemen, commanded by that Chevalier Bayard, Col. J. C. Hays, better known as Jack Hays. This corps, from the Colonel to the private, has fully sustained its former reputation. In the first affairs in which Gen. Worth's division was engaged on the morning of the 31st, Colonel Hays, with several companies of his mounted riflemen, were thrown forward to open the ball, which he did most beautifully, encountering and shooting in the presence of the General, the Col-

one of the dragons who commanded the enemy's forces. In scaling heights, storming batteries, and clambering over walls and house-tops, the voice of the gallant Colonel and the reports of the unerring rifle of the Ranger, were ever heard in the van. The courage and constancy, and subordination of this corps, is the theme of admiration in the Army.

But my object is narrative and not eulogy. It is not necessary for me to go into detail in relation to the terms accorded to the Mexican Army in the capitulation, as you will have seen the articles, or the substance thereof, published in the newspapers ere this reaches you. If any one not acquainted with the facts of the case should object that our commanding General has granted terms too favorable to the retiring Army, let it be remembered that our invincible little Army had already suffered severely in baring the bosoms of our best citizens, and bravest officers, and soldiers, to the batteries of an unseen foe; that the city was still immensely strong in its defenses; that the Mexican Army was double that of our own; this Army was in possession of the strongest part of a city each house of which is a fortress within itself; that each remaining street was barricaded and most of them defended by cannon; and that when driven from the city the Mexican Army possessed a fortress called the Citadel of immense capacity and great strength, to which the whole Army could have retired.—To have taken this work without a siege train, as we were, by assault, would have cost us very dearly. Independently of these considerations, our provisions were growing short and our ammunition was quite limited. We were far outnumbered by the enemy's forces, and reinforcements at any moment. And lastly, the policy avowed by our Government does not inculcate the idea that this is to be a vindictive or exterminating war against the people of Mexico, but on the contrary to conquer a peace, or in other words to whip Mexico to her own satisfaction, obtain our just rights, and conclude a peace upon terms such as would be becoming in a great and magnanimous nation towards a weak and distracted Government. All this has in my opinion been accomplished, in as full, complete and ample a manner by the course pursued in the capitulation, as if we had stormed the citadel and put their whole army to the sword. This, in my judgment, is the last battle which will be fought in the Mexican war. Gen. Ampudia, in urging a pacific course on Gen. Taylor, stated repeatedly that he knew that Gen. Santa Anna was disposed to peace; that he was well assured that the course adopted would lead to peace between the two countries; and that his object was to save the life of blood and the honor of his Government. But if the war is to be prosecuted, we are in the possession of one of the strongest, most healthy and beautiful places in Mexico; from which, when our reinforcements and supplies arrive, our Army cannot be expelled by any force which Mexico will be able to send against it. We have taken arms and ammunition with which we can act offensively or defensively, according to the course of events and the policy of the Government. If it be the policy of our Government to extend our boundary beyond the Rio Grande, then the line of the Rioconada, agreed upon as that beyond which the Mexican troops are to retire, is the most eligible which can be indicated by the geographical features of the country.

Gen. Ampudia and his Army left this morning for Saltillo. He was treated with courtesy and respect by Gen. Worth, whose quarters are in the city, and who accompanied him to the limits of the town. In fact, all of our troops displayed that forbearance which always marks the conduct of brave and magnanimous men towards those whom the fortune of war has placed in their power. You will observe that in my narration of the events of the battles I have confined myself to the operations of that Division of the Army which was commanded by Gen. Worth. I have done so because I was with this command, near his person, saw what occurred, and know that which I have stated to be substantially correct. You are not to infer that I mean to intimate that the main Army, under the command of Gen. Taylor, did not perform feats equally worthy of the applause and admiration of the country. Others well informed as to facts, and much better qualified for the duty, will no doubt give a detailed account of the operations of this portion of the Army. Take the Army altogether, I doubt whether a superior body of men ever rallied under the flag of our country.

Very truly, yours, &c., BALIE PEYTON.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEREY.

We insert in another column, from the Baltimore papers, some interesting particulars, communicated by their correspondents in the army, of the hard fought battle, or rather battles, of Monterey. The steady and persevering bravery displayed by the American troops in storming the various batteries and entrenched positions of the enemy, during three successive days, would, we may affirm with confidence, have done honor to the veterans of France and England; and the capture of the city of Monterey, strong as it was, both by nature and art, and courageously defended, may vie with the most daring and brilliant achievements of the Peninsular war. And what renders this victory the more honorable to the native bravery of our troops (their "inherent heroism," as a London paper has justly styled it) is, that a great portion of them (the volunteers) were what might be termed raw troops—never before having been under an enemy's fire—and the remainder, the regulars, had only a short time before been, for the first time in open field of action. Yet these men, led it is true by officers worthy them and of their own lineage, but all untried to the dread artillery and carnage of battle, intrepidly stormed battery after battery, in the face of the most raking and destructive fire, until victory crowned their heroic bravery.

We content ourselves with all extravagant glorification; but, without vaunting or vain-glory, the whole nation may be proud, indeed, of achievements which do such honor to the American name, and which would have shed lustre on the brightest epoch of the Republic. National Intelligencer.

A letter from a soldier in Col. Marshall's regiment of Kentucky volunteers is published in the Lexington Observer. It is dated at the Camp near Port Lavaca, Texas, Sept. 23d, and gives a melancholy account of the condition of the regiment. It says—

Yesterday the surgeon reported 160 new cases in the hospital. You ought to see the boys—Their condition is a reproach to the Government. They are barefooted, and some of them literally without breeches, many without hats and coats; but they stand up as proud as if they were dressed in imperial purple. The Government is in debt to this regiment \$65,000; it has received no pay whatever, and though paymasters pass and return, it has seen no signs of payment. Young men of education and intelligence, used to the luxuries of private life, are by this neglect absolutely turned naked in a wild country, and exposed to the climate and suffering from the weather, without any care for their condition on the part of the Government they serve. They would raise a row pretty quickly, but that they respect too highly the feelings of their own officers to place them in an awkward position, by drawing down on them the displeasure of the War Department.

OUR UNITED STATES SENATORS.

We have heretofore refrained from saying anything on this subject, because we did not think it a proper subject to be discussed before the public. We should say nothing now, did we not consider it our duty to express our disapprobation of the course which has been pursued by some of our friends. We should consider it a very delicate matter towards the distinguished men of our State to express our opinion of them in so public a manner, but should we consider it entirely delicate to suffer any gentleman to express his predilections through the columns of our paper; but some of our friends have thought differently.—Could we be induced to believe, that any good would result from bringing the names of our distinguished men before the public, at this time, we should not object to it; but we are decidedly of the opinion that no good can possibly result, and in all probability that much evil may. This is a subject which we think should be left wholly with the members of the Legislature. Our distinguished men are well enough known without having their claims brought forward by any gentleman. We have many men who would, no doubt, be an honor to North Carolina in the Senate of the United States. From them we are confident the Legislature will select those who have the highest claims—who are true patriots and genuine Whigs. We can not straw from what County, or Counties, they are taken, believing that those who are most worthy to be honored, will be promoted.

What we regret most, is, that some have been so imprudent as to revive an old distinction, and array the East and West against each other. We cannot but look upon this as folly in the extreme. It is reviving an unkind we might say almost a bitter feeling, which we hoped had died away. We would rejoice to see this distinction, in our good old State, buried in eternal oblivion. It is a relic of days past and gone, which should not be transmitted to the rising generation. He must certainly possess but little magnanimity, and capaciousness of soul, who wishes to see such a distinction continued.—Randolph Herald.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHIGS.

Since the present Loco Foco Administration came into power, on the 4th of March, 1845, it has had entire control of both branches of the National Legislature, and has found itself in a condition to carry out, at will, any scheme of policy which might accord with its inclinations. The Annexation of Texas, a project stolen from Mr. Tyler, and used with success by the friends of Mr. Polk to secure his election, was carried into effect, without the slightest regard to the consent of Mexico, by legislative authority alone, though it had been asserted that it belonged to the treaty-making power, and though no proposition is more evident than these two powers are, by the constitution, entirely distinct. The "general consent" of the States was entirely disregarded in the haste to make this acquisition. The first step of the present Administration after having secured Texas, was to cut up the Tariff of 1842 by the roots; and in its place we must have that of 1846, bringing us back to the days of the Compromise, and providing, for the future, a reign of shipplasters and notes of broken banks, as a circulating medium. The Sub-treasury system, which had so entirely failed under Mr. Van Buren, and which was one great cause of his downfall, was next revived, in lieu of the ordinary method of keeping and disbursing the public treasure. The Veto was again brought in requisition, in order to curb the popular will as manifested by the votes of both houses of Congress, and this power was directed against a bill of great popularity, believed by a large portion of the country to be indispensable, and presenting itself in all the strength which can be derived from the general opinion of its absolute necessity. Loco-focism, either through its majority in Congress or in its influence with the President, has had unlimited control, and its only use of its power has been to revive exploded systems of policy, or to crush in the bud such as the country regards as most beneficial to itself. The Tariff and the Sub-treasury it is true, have not in the present instance been tried, since the day for their going into operation has not arrived; but the country is thoroughly acquainted with their effects, from the experience of the past.

Since these laws have been passed, more than seventy members have been elected to the next Congress, the contest in most instances turning wholly upon national issues. There can be no mistake as to the meaning of the result. The Whigs have gained in every State, and in some they have carried every thing before them. Even in New Hampshire—the stronghold of Loco-focism—they have a majority on joint ballot and have elected their Governor, while in the vote for Congressmen they ran ahead of the Loco-focists at least one thousand. In Maine, too, the Whigs have gained largely on the popular vote, and are enabled to balance the power of the destructive party in the Legislature. In Maryland they have greatly increased, in Georgia they hold their own, while in Pennsylvania and Ohio, they have achieved the most brilliant political triumphs of the age. To sum up the whole: in ten States, which have already voted, the Whigs have gained ten members of Congress, while the Locos have lost fourteen! In Pennsylvania, where the election turned peculiarly upon the Tariff, the victory was most decisive, and the people of Ohio, one of the most thoroughly agricultural people in the whole Union, have manifested their utter contempt for the free trade notion of destroying the Home Market, in order to advance the interest of the farmer.

So far, then, the Whigs have every reason to rejoice! Their success has been beyond their most sanguine calculations, and it only requires firmness, and union on their part, to inflict upon Mr. Polk and his party, a defeat even more signal than that experienced by Mr. Van Buren in 1840.—Richmond Whig.

LITTLE ARKANSAS ERECT!—The Administration press are exulting over a glorious victory in Arkansas. This gallant little State still remains Democratic! The heavy line of battle ships, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, &c., &c. have poured their thundering broadsides into the Administration, but in the midst of the hurly-burly, Arkansas comes to the rescue with her popgun. We admire the little fellow's pluck. We understand that the Democratic victory has been complete in Arkansas, and that their candidate for Congress is elected by a large majority, which is a very remarkable fact, when it is taken into consideration that there was no candidate on the other side. A hundred cheers for Arkansas.—Richmond Republican.

HINTS TO IDLERS.—James, in his "Henry of Guise," makes this excellent remark:—"In our dealings with each other, there is nothing which we so misappreciate as the ever-varying value of time; and indeed it is but too natural to look upon it as it seems to others. The slow idler, on whose hands it hangs heavy, holds the man of business by the button, and remorsefully robs him on the king's highway of a thing ten times more valuable than a purse which would hang him if he took it."

THE LARGEST POTATO.—We were presented on Saturday last, by Rufin H. Lanier, with the largest Potato we have yet seen. It appears to be a Yam, and we were informed by Mr. L. in his message, that it weighed nine pounds and a half when first dug. Potatoes, generally, were very fine this year; but we challenge Franklin County to beat this. Let us hear from you, gentlemen.—Louisburg Union.

WE FIXED THAT CHAP.—A few days ago a gentleman (!) came into our sanctum and took off his hat, and picked up a piece of manuscript and commenced reading very closely. We reached over and took a letter out of his hat, unfolded and commenced reading. He was so busy that he did not discover how we were peeping him in his own coin, until we asked him what was his correspondent; he was writing him about a woman! "Why, look here Squire," says he, "you surely are not reading my private letters!" "Certainly, sir," said we, "you are reading our private manuscripts." He was plagues—begged us not to mention his name—promised to do so no more, and we quit even.—Lawrensburg Academic.

ASTONISHING DISCOVERY.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of this age of discoveries, is the preparation of new cotton by which it acquires all the astonishing properties of gunpowder, in a double proportion. We saw notices of this discovery in several of our exchange papers, but as they were in a rather questionable shape, we passed them over. But we now find the particulars in a reliable quarter. We see that the gentleman who writes from Paris, for the Charleston Courier, speaks of it in the following terms:

"Several notices have lately met my eye of a marvellous mode of transforming common cotton into a detonating powder recently invented by Professor Schoenber, of Basle in Switzerland. The learned Professor has ascertained that by subjecting cotton to a particular process (which is still a secret with the inventor) it becomes transformed into a new substance, very slightly changed in appearance, but inflammable from the smallest spark and detonating by percussion. Other advantages of the cotton powder are, that it leaves hardly a perceptible residue in the gun after a discharge, for each load carries off the residue of the preceding load, and after every discharge the piece is as fit for service as though it had just been cleaned. It ignites suddenly and very uniformly. It burns entirely, discharging very few solid particles and producing hardly any smoke. The danger of transportation is very slight for it explodes only from the action of a violent shock or blow; and burning without flame, explosion produces no fire. Put up for transportation it occupies more space than common powder, but then it is much lighter. It may be wet but when dried it resumes all its original qualities; and in damp weather it is superior to common powder, being more inflammable. Experimenters will soon decide whether this cotton powder is to supersede the villainous saltpetre."

The Savans, of Switzerland, are bringing too just now another invention, by virtue of which paper and analogous vegetable tissues, are invested with an extraordinary solidity, having the solidity of iron. Paper subjected to this process may be washed without injury and is proof against acids and alkalis.

MORE HELP TO FREE TRADE.—The farther advance of flour in England, will, no doubt, be used by the Loco-focists to show how doubt the new American Tariff works. The effect here has been to advance the prices, 75 cents per barrel, but we would state that another advance of 75c is yet to be made before it gets up to the price in December, 1845, \$7, under the tariff of 1842. When the price gets over \$7, then the Loco-focists can talk of the rise with more decency than they can now, when the tariff of '42 price is larger than the price under the law of '46. N. Y. Express.

LARGE LOCOMOTIVE.—A large Locomotive, called the "Pioneer," designed for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, was taken through the streets to the Petersburg Depot on Saturday.—The removal was made under the superintendance of the President of the City Point R. R. Co., who can boast creation in moving Engines. Petersburg Intelligencer.

A Large Stock of Groceries.

JOHN R. WHITAKER, IS now opening, at his old stand, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, the LARGEST and BEST assortment of GROCERIES.

Ever before offered in this market; such as Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Clarified Sugars; Brown do., best quality; Coffees, of the very best quality; Imperial, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas; CHEESE and RICE; BACON and LARD; MEAL and FLOUR, when I can get that which is good; CANDLES, all kinds; Spice, Pepper and Ginger; Mustard, in Boxes and Bottles; MOLASSES; Liverpool and Blown SALT, large lot—and many other articles not named.

Also, an extensive assortment of FENDERS, which will be sold unusually low. All of my friends who feel disposed to patronize me, will please call at my old stand, on Fayetteville St., where they will find good articles, on living terms, and all pains taken to please those who may call with the ready, as my terms will be Cash. I intend to sell as low as any other Home in Raleigh. Cotton, Meal or Flour, taken in exchange for Groceries of any kind. My Confectionery Store, near the State House, will also be continually well supplied with every article usually to be found in establishments of the kind, and of the best quality. Call and examine for yourselves. J. R. WHITAKER. Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1846.

Louisburg Union, AND North Carolina Miscellany.

THE above paper was established by the present Publisher in the month of July, and is issued weekly, on a super-royal sheet. Since which time, it has come under the Editorial management of Mr. CHARLES C. RABOTEAU; and it is now proposed to publish a Literary and Family Newspaper under the above title. Mr. RABOTEAU is favorably known in this State as a writer; and he will be assisted by gentlemen of acknowledged talents, in this section of the State; and he hopes, from time to time, to secure the services of others, as regular Contributors, whose joint labors will give such a value to the paper, as will make it equal in interest to any paper of the kind. This being the only paper in the State, which, abstaining from the excitement of politics, is devoted exclusively to the miscellaneous subjects of general interest; and, in the hope of increasing its circulation, the present Prospectus is sent out. A Specimen number of the paper has been sent with it; and the Editor pledges himself to devote his time and talents exclusively to make the paper both useful and interesting. Postmasters and others, into whose hands this Prospectus may come, are requested to exert themselves to make up Clubs, and procure subscribers.—Our terms being considered very reasonable and advantageous for Clubs of five or ten. The Union and Miscellany will be sent to subscribers at \$2 per annum, invariably in advance. The money may be sent by mail, post paid, at our risk. TO CLUBS.—For \$10 in advance, 6 copies will be sent. For \$20, we will send 13, &c. J. ROSEMOND, Publisher. Louisburg, N. C. Oct. 29, 1846.

For Sale or Lease, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SPRULL'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber, being determined to close his business in this place, offers for sale or lease, his well known and popular Hotel in the Town of Weldon, N. C., situated at the Junction of the Wilmington and Petersburg Rail Roads. This House has been the regular Supper House of the Roads, for the last five years. It is too well known to require a further description in an Advertisement. Persons, wishing to purchase or lease privately, by letter addressed to the Subscriber, will be promptly answered. If not sold or leased on or before the 13th of November next, it will then be put up at public sale. At the same time, will be sold the Furniture belonging to said Hotel. Terms made known on the day of sale, and they will be easy to the Purchaser. The House is large and commodious, and well calculated for the business. B. J. SPRULL. October 20, 1846.

NEW GOODS FOR THE Fall and Winter Trade.

S. M. WHITAKER, IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. &c. And would respectfully solicit a call from those wishing to purchase, as he offers himself that he will be prepared to please them both in price and quality.

DEY GOODS. Cloths—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Gaiters, Kentucky Jeans, Homespuns, &c. Young's of all qualities, from 50 cents to the finest that can be bought in the State, Cashmeres, Berges, Alpaca, Moutin de Laines, Mullins, Ribbons, &c. Calicoes of all qualities and prices. Ribbons of every description, Edgings and Insertings, Shawls of all kinds—Stocks, Cravats, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Domestic—Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. Blankets, Carpetings, Kerseys, Flannels, Gingham, Checks, Linen Woolseys, Umbrellas, an extensive assortment, and every thing in the Dry Goods line.

HATS and CAPS, of the latest styles. Boots, Shoes, and Breeches, which will bear comparison with any in this market. Ladies' and Misses Gaiters and Shoes. SILK GOODS. Sugars—Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Brown, Coffee—Java, Rio and Laguira, Tea—Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder, Chocolate, Molasses, Salt, Pepper, Spice, Scleratus, Ginger, Mustard, Blacking and Brushes, Soap of various kinds; Candles—Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow. Cigars, Sauff and Tobacco.

IRONWARE. Razors, Rogers' Cutlery, Locks, Chains, Chisels, Burns Axes, Tacks, Sawes, Ovens, Wood Caddis, Brooms, Curry Combs, Looking Glasses, and Combs. Crockery—An extensive assortment. Together with most every article that can be called for. Thankful for past favors, he most respectfully requests a continuance of the same. S. M. WHITAKER, of Weldon south of the A. Pothecary establishment of H. Wood & Co. Haywood & Co. October 21.

MONTEREY TAKEN! WALKER NOT RECENTLY HEARD FROM. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now in receipt of our Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which were selected by Mr. OLIVER in person, with care and attention in the Northern Markets, and will be sold, as heretofore, for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Our Stock is extensive, and embraces every thing usually found in such Establishments, to-wit: Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Olive and Dahlia, French and English Cloths; French and English Cassimeres of every color and variety; Vestings, consisting of Velvets, Cashmeres, Wool Veletons, cot and plaid Vests, Plain and Figured Satins, great variety; Tinselled, Frosted and embroidered white Silks and Satins for weddings; Castor and Tweed Cloths for Over Coats.

Also, on hand, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress Shirts, Silk and Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Shaker Shirts and Drawers, something new; Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs of all kinds; Gloves of every color and kind; Suspenders, (French) warranted not to smelt. In fact, our Stock is complete, and we earnestly solicit a call from all who wish any thing in our line. Members of the Legislature, and strangers visiting the City during the Session, will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

We also have on hand, an assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, gotten up under our own inspection, and will be warranted in all respects, consisting of Over Coats, Sack and Frock Coats, Cloaks, &c.

We avail ourselves of the present opportunity to return our sincere thanks for the patronage bestowed upon us since our commencement in business, and trust, by strictly attending to, and promptly fulfilling our engagements, to merit its continuance. Orders from a distance attended to with our usual promptness and despatch. OLIVER & PROCTER, Merchant Tailors, Five doors South of Williams, Haywood & Co.—Ugly Row, opposite Loucks's, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. October 30, 1846.—87 At [G] Standard 4 times.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GREENE COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1846.

Acey Harper, vs. John Harper and others, Heirs-at-Law of Charles II. Harper, dec'd. Petition for Dower.

In this case, it being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John Harper, is not an inhabitant of this State, and process cannot be served upon him: It is ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, and the New Bernian, commanding the said John Harper to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for the County of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the second Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition; or, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte. Witness, James Williams, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1846. JAS. WILLIAMS, C. C. Pr. Adv. \$5 62.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CHATHAM COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1846.

Thomas A. Futral and wife Julia Ann, Elizabeth W. Brooks, Isaac O. Brooks, Evander E. Brooks, William Dorsett and wife Margaret, Josiah H. Brooks, Samuel Culbertson, son of John, Daniel Murchison and wife Nancy, Daniel Stoner and wife Nancy, vs. John R. Marsh, Solomon Bray, John T. Brooks, Executor of Job Brooks, John Brooks, Winifred Harper, William Brown and wife Ruth. Petition for Partition of Lands.

In appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Brooks, Winifred Harper, and William Brown and wife Ruth, are non-residents of this State, and that process cannot be personally served upon them; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, commanding the said Defendants, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday in November next, then and there to plead to, or answer the said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, N. A. Stedman, Clerk of said Court at Office at Pittsborough, the 2nd Monday in August, A. D. 1846. N. A. STEDMAN, Clerk. Pr. Adv. \$5 62.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for forty Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Ducian Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed. THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r. Cumberland County, Oct. 6.