

FORUM

From the Charleston Courier. THE AMERICAN FLAG. BY SIR JAMES DE LAURENCE, CHEVALIER OF THE ORDER OF MALTA. Where Calpe frowns, where Etna flames on high, Where Mocha's minarets salute the eye; And where the billows of the ocean roll O'er half the globe and flow from pole to pole— Where'er he sail'd or Neptune's old domain, A Briton saw, but with a patriot's pain, America's proud flag displayed to view Her thirty stars, in a field of blue Proclaim'd his freedom to each distant zone. "Alas!" he sigh'd, "their ships surpass our own, And we must tolerate, that rebels thus On our own element should vie with us." When, lo! he saw, or thought he saw, arise (For sleep no doubt had seal'd his angry eyes) The Genius of the Deep, and heard him say, Why are ye not high-spirited as they? To see your younger brothers free and great, Should rouse your energy, but not your hate. Britannia's sons shall ever love the waves, But 'tis those sons that are no longer slaves. They—only they—brave Death in every form, And ride in triumph thro' the impetuous storm; Who hold in conscious independence stand, Nor bend the knee to kiss a royal hand. Subjects are slaves, tho' in a mild degree; But only citizens are dear to me; And them I love the most who most are free, And give to them the Empire of the Sea.

From the Federal Union. RELIGION—WHAT IS IT? 'Tis not to go to church to-day, To look devout and seem to pray; And ere to-morrow's sun goes down, Be dealing scandalous through the town. Not every sanctimonious faze Denotes the certain reign of grace; A phiz that seems to scowl at sin, Or tells HYPOCRISY within.

'Tis not to mark our duty's walk, Or our own good deeds to talk, And to practice secret crime, And so mis-spell and waste our time.

'Tis not for sects and creeds to fight, And call their zeal the rule of right; When all their wish is, at the best, To see THEIR CHURCH exceed the rest.

'Tis not to wear the Christian's DRESS, And love to all mankind profess; Then treat with scorn the suffering poor, And fast against them close the door.

Ah, no! Religion means not this, Its fruit far sweeter, fairer is; In heavenly soil alone it thrives, And more than blossoms where it lives.

Religion! 'Tis the rule of life, The bond of love, the death of strife, In heavenly soil alone it thrives, And more than blossoms where it lives.

Religion! 'Tis the rule of life, The bond of love, the death of strife, Its precept this: to others do, As ye would have them do to you.

It grieves to hear an ill report, And scorns with human woes to sport; Of others' deeds it speaks no ill, But tells of good, or else is still.

And does Religion thus impart: Oh, may our souls its influence court! Haste, haste the bright, the blissful day, When the whole earth shall own its sway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUSEYISM IN AMERICA. We have seen symptoms of late, of the growth of this heresy, as it is called, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, but have deemed it foreign from the duty of an editor of a commercial and political press to interfere with a matter so purely ecclesiastical. A recent event in our city, as public as it was in itself interesting, seems to give us warrant to say a word or two on the subject.

One of the radical differences between the Roman Catholic Church, and that which was formed out of it, in England, in the time of Henry the Eighth, and which is now what is called the Established Church, and with which the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is, in all points of faith, identical, is this. The Roman Church holds that the emblems of the Saviour's death, used at the communion, become, by the consecration of the priest, the very body and the very blood of Jesus Christ. This is called the doctrine of transubstantiation. The Episcopal (or English) Church "protests" against this doctrine as heretical, and has an "Article" in its creed, especially denying such a doctrine. Now it so happens that there have grown up differences, in these latter days, among Churchmen, as to the true meaning and signification of the words of the Saviour, in the institution of the last most holy sacrament, when he says, "This is my body—take and eat it," &c., and "this is my blood, which was shed for you, drink ye," &c. And the result has been that there has become a nearness to identity, on the part of some of the Episcopal, and the whole of the Catholic clergy on this very point of transubstantiation. This has shown itself, in England, by the practice and writings of Dr. Pusey and his followers, of the Established Church, and these have just resulted in his deposition from the pulpit, for a term of time. In this country the first public exposition of the growth of Puseyism is this public arraignment of Mr. Carey, a candidate for holy orders, by two of the clergy, on the allegation of being infected with that (so called) heresy. But we, as we have before remarked, have long noticed its gradual growth among us.

In the Episcopal liturgy there is a form of consecration performed upon the elements of the Lord's supper, which almost a literal translation from the Roman Catholic ritual. By it, the bread and wine set apart from a common to a sacred use are considered in that Church, the Episcopal we mean—as consecrated, and none of either can ever again be used for a common or ordinary purpose. They are deemed holy. And the Puseyites, seeing these facts, hold that the belief of the two churches, on this subject, at least, is identically the same, and they preach and act accordingly. The Roman consecration (or "sacrament") is made, as holy—as ever consecrated, and as such he venerates it, and directs towards it all his prayers and aspirations to Heaven. The Episcopalism who, on this point of transubstantiation, agrees with the Romanist, holds the same opinion as to the sacredness of this place of sacrifice. We have ourselves seen a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in this country, perform the right of consecrating the bread and wine to be used in communion, with very many of the pecu-

lar observances of the Roman Priest, such as never turning his back upon the table, while the consecrated elements were upon it, &c. And in St. Paul's Church, the other day, we witnessed the instance of a reverend gentleman, of that connection, whenever an ascription to the Trinity occurred, in the services, turning his face to the chancel, or altar, while in the act of offering it. This same clergyman, on leaving the Church, knelt alone, in secret prayer, before the altar after the congregation had retired.

The truth is, the American Church is as much divided between the High and Low sects, as any portion of Christendom is divided into denominations. The former are much nearer the Pusey mark than is generally believed, while the latter, save in the use of its liturgy, do not differ materially in faith from the Orthodox or Congregationalists around them. The "Oxford Tracts," so much talked of, have had a proportionally wide circulation here, as in England and we have every reason to apprehend that this question is as widely and broadly opened on this as on the other side of the Atlantic. As it has, thus assumed the form of a public question, we may be pardoned for dwelling on it now, and, if we should have occasion, for returning to it again, hereafter.

New York Express.

PATRONAGE OF OFFICE. It is a singular fact, that every person connected with the Railroad in this country, no matter how trifling the occupation or the pay, votes with the Whigs; and some of them are far more clamorous than our own citizens.

What is there in this connection with the Railroad which exercises such influence? Is it the price of the petty offices, or are they under the dread and control of the Railroad Presidents?—It is at least worthy of enquiry, how far such corporations are corrupting the freedom of our elections, or the purity and free exercise of our elective franchise.

Tarboro' Press.

CLERICAL VANITY.—The following exquisite piece of self-complacency, says the New York Express, in one of Professor Maffit's lectures the other evening; it is too good to be lost!

Sometimes since (said Mr. M.) I met on board a steamboat on the Mississippi, a lawyer whom I had known many years before in Boston. I can hardly describe to you the utter change in his personal appearance. The bloom of manly beauty had passed from his face, and left him grey, wrinkled, careworn, ugly.—How is it Mr. Maffit? said he? How is it that time has dealt so gently with you? How is it that your hair has preserved its glossiness—your face its bloom of health, and your teeth their pearly whiteness? I replied—'For many years you have been serving the devil, and I have been serving God.—And God has preserved the flower.' Oh!

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.—An office seeker, fertile in inventions, down East, recently sent a petition to the President, with five or six hundred names appended, all which he copied from the tomb stones of the village burying ground. He probably thought that as his neighbors held their peace, the very stones were bound to cry out.

WHIG ELECTIONERING.—The most prominent & adaptandum device for securing the votes of the enlightened portion of the American public, is a wooden of Henry Clay riding to mill in his shirt-tail, in the character of the mill boy in the slushes. This was published in the Richmond Whig. May we not look for Clay processions, with enthusiastic whiggies, costumed, rank and file, like the sable gentleman in the 'Devil's Walk,' whose

'Coat was black and his breeches blue, With a hole behind where his tail went thro'?' We would respectfully suggest to the partizans of Mr. Clay the expediency of procuring, if possible the identical shirt-tail, for a banner. After undergoing proper ablutions, it would vie with the white rag of the Bourbons as an oriflamme.

Boston Times.

A good Retort.—An old woman seeing a sailor go by her door, and supposing him to be her son William, called out to him, 'Billy, where is my cow gone?' The sailor replied in a contemptuous manner, 'to the d—l, for what I know.' 'Well, as you are going that way,' said the woman, 'I wish you would let down the bars.'

DISTRIBUTION. A simple arithmetical calculation will show that, for every dollar which distribution puts into one pocket, it takes two or three dollars out of the other. It would be infinitely cheaper to collect the money by a direct tax, through the agency of your State Governments. You get (say) \$100,000 through the distribution process. What does the money cost you? In the first place, you pay every cent of that \$100,000 out of your own pockets, through increased duties on such foreign articles as you may consume in your families; in the next place, you pay the Federal Government 5 or 10 per cent, for collecting the money; then you pay the new States an additional 10 per centum on the entire amount collected; to which must be added the importer's, the jobber's, and the retail merchant's profits on the increased duties which they advance for you;—making in all, at least 100 per centum on the amount distributed. Nor is this all: for, if only one-half the articles on which the increased duty is laid are manufactured at home, you pay an additional \$100,000 to manufacturers, and others—who, of course, advance their prices as near as possible to the higher tariff mark. It is thus evident that you pay \$300,000 for every \$100,000 you receive through distribution; whereas, if the money (\$100,000) were collected by the State Government, it would not cost you more than \$100,000. And yet the whigs are laboring to humbug you with the miserable delusion that every dollar you get by distribution is just so much clear money put into your pockets!

C. C. Baldwin's speech.

AN EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.—An anecdote is told of Fuseli, the artist, in which that very singular man contrived to give an opinion of a worthless picture, without paying the owner. A woman of rank had paid a high price for a wretched work. Thinking she had got a great treasure, she invited Fuseli and Nollekens to come to see it. 'What, Mr. F. do you think of it?' said she. 'My Lady,' replied Mr. F. in his strongest nature pronunciation, 'it is a most extraordinary picture.' Going home, Nollekens asked him how he could have said what was so wholly untrue? 'Not at all so,' said F. 'it is a most extraordinary bad picture, Mr. Nollekens.'

Pump Making. THE subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to make, repair, and clean out pumps to order and at the shortest notice. He hopes by a close and punctual attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber may always be found at the residence of Mr. Bartlett or Wm. C. Upchurch, in this city. JOSEPH R. MACADAMS. 451-1/2.

Stop the Runaway! RUN away from the subscriber, near Raleigh, on the 26th inst. my negro boy SAMSON, about sixteen years old, of the common size, rather thin visaged, of a brown complexion, has a fine and quick voice and a sort of a catch or jerk in his walk. I believe he was raised in Franklin or Nash in this State. He has no other distinguishing mark than that he is in one of those counties. Any one that will take him up so that I can get him, or give me any information that will enable me to recover him, and all reasonable expenses paid, I will give him \$100. JOHN WHITE. Raleigh N. C. June 27th, 1843. 452-1/2.

Boots and Shoes. The subscriber has just received a new supply of superior Calf Skins, Sole Leather, &c., and is every way prepared to make Boots and Shoes, equal both for beauty and durability, to the best that can be made in our Northern Cities. A fine opportunity for gentlemen disposed to encourage 'the Home Trade and Home Industry,' to show it by example, which is much better than precept. WM. WHITE. Raleigh, July 17, 1843. 454-5t.

CHEAP Boots and Shoes. The subscriber having on hand an assortment of Boots and Shoes, earnestly solicits the public to call at shop, near the north-east corner of the Market Square and he will sell them work at reduced prices, for cash. Also, we will attend speedily to all orders to manufacture Boots, Shoes, and shoe Leats, in good style. J. P. ADAMS. Raleigh, July 25, 1843. 457-3t.

State of North Carolina, Wake county Court of Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1843. Sarah H. Williams by her guardian Samuel A. Williams Petitioner, vs. to sell Lands. BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake aforesaid, in the above-named case, I shall with Samuel A. Williams, Guardian ad Litem, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the fourth day of September next, on a credit of one and two years, a cove of land in said County, containing between 90 and 100 acres, adjoining the lands of Saml. Whitaker, David Stephenson and others. Bond with approved security will be required for the purchase money. P. BUSBEE, C. & M. E. (\$5 62 1-2) 456-6t.

Splendid Lotteries. J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers. \$30,000!—200 prizes of \$500!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class No. 48, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 12th of August, 1843. Splendid scheme: \$30,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 \$3,000 \$2,387 \$2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 2 prizes of 1,500 dollars; 5 prizes of 1,300 dollars; 5 do 1,250 dollars; 20 do 500 dollars; &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130 Do do 25 Half do 65 Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

\$75,000 in 3 prizes of \$25,000! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 44 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 19th of August, 1843. Grand capitals. \$ prizes of 25,000 dollars, amounting to \$75,000!! \$10,000 \$5,000 \$2,477 50 prizes of \$1,000! &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificate of package of 25 whole tickets \$140 Do do 25 half tickets 70 Do do 25 quarter tickets 35

25,000 Dollars. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class No. 45, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 26th of August, 1843. 15 drawn Nos. in each Package of 22 Tickets. Capitals. \$25,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 \$2,000 \$1,750 \$1,500 10 prizes of \$1,000 15 of \$500 &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of Packages of 22 Whole Tickets \$100 Do do 22 Half do 50 Do do 22 Quarters do 25

For tickets and shares or certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries, address J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers, Washington City, D. C. Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order advance. 456-3p.

ONE of two courses must be pursued by me in the sale of my Piano Fortes. I must either adopt the common practice with many dealers in the article of running my own instrument in order to raise the character of my own or I must do as I have been doing, and do for eight years past, get the public to form their own opinion by trying my instruments. The former is a course I have never adopted, and never shall; the latter I have tried and found to work well. I believe that my Piano Fortes are at least equal to any made in this or any other country that I have heard of; but that opinion being an interested one, I do not ask the public to depend upon it, alone, and simply beg of them to test the matter by actual trial. Any person desiring to purchase a Piano, can take mine upon trial, and withhold payment until they can prove the instrument.

E. P. NASH, Book and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg, Va. July 19, 1843.—4 445-1t.

Sheriff's Sale. WILL be sold at the Court House, in Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in September next, the following tracts of Land and town Lots, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1841, and cost of advertising:

- 1 Town lot, situated in the town of Wilmington, owned by Isabella Allen. Amount of tax \$ 3 62
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Robert F. Brown 15 72
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Edmond Bates 25 07
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Mrs. Mary J. Baldwin 5 43
- 530 Acres of land, in Moore's Creek district, Caleb N. Bell 5 94
- 5290 Acres of land, on East side Black River, near the Sawwhick, William H. Hattery 11 67
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Thos. J. Capps 6 04
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Christopher B. Fitman 9 36
- 940 Acres of land, including the lands of O. Hansley, John R. Floyd 2 85
- 1 Town lot, Henry K. Foy 2 01
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Mrs. Ann Guthrie 7 61
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Peter Harris 10 27
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Benjamin J. Jacobs 6 95
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, James C. Lillingston 6 94
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, John Lillingston 3 78
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Mrs. Mary Morris 4 62
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Mrs. Hillary Moore 8 24
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Nancy Martin 3 72
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Hitty Martin 3 72
- 115 Acres of land, joining the town of Wilmington, Robert S. McCombre 1 40
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Thos. Neal 7 24
- 200 Acres of land, on Harrison's Creek, Isaac Pickett 2 77
- 430 Acres of land, in South Washington district, Jacob Pigford 5 88
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Benjamin Poisson 5 62
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Maria Staley 2 78
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Martha Staley 8 24
- 1 Town lot, in the town of Wilmington, Elizabeth Williams 8 24

OWEN FENNELLS, Sheriff, (Pr. adv. \$15 62 1-2.) of New Hanover county, Wilmington, N. C. July 14, 1843. 445-5t.

Stop the Runaway! RUN away from the subscriber, near Raleigh, on the 26th inst. my negro boy SAMSON, about sixteen years old, of the common size, rather thin visaged, of a brown complexion, has a fine and quick voice and a sort of a catch or jerk in his walk. I believe he was raised in Franklin or Nash in this State. He has no other distinguishing mark than that he is in one of those counties. Any one that will take him up so that I can get him, or give me any information that will enable me to recover him, and all reasonable expenses paid, I will give him \$100. JOHN WHITE. Raleigh N. C. June 27th, 1843. 452-1/2.

Boots and Shoes. The subscriber has just received a new supply of superior Calf Skins, Sole Leather, &c., and is every way prepared to make Boots and Shoes, equal both for beauty and durability, to the best that can be made in our Northern Cities. A fine opportunity for gentlemen disposed to encourage 'the Home Trade and Home Industry,' to show it by example, which is much better than precept. WM. WHITE. Raleigh, July 17, 1843. 454-5t.

CHEAP Boots and Shoes. The subscriber having on hand an assortment of Boots and Shoes, earnestly solicits the public to call at shop, near the north-east corner of the Market Square and he will sell them work at reduced prices, for cash. Also, we will attend speedily to all orders to manufacture Boots, Shoes, and shoe Leats, in good style. J. P. ADAMS. Raleigh, July 25, 1843. 457-3t.

Office of Com. Gen. of Subsistence. SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st of October next for the delivery of the provisions, to wit, for the use of troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

- At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina. 75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 50 barrels of new white field beans. 1,200 pounds of good hard soap. 240 pounds of good hard sperm candles. 20 bushels of good clean dry corn meal. 270 gallons of good sweet vinegar.
- At Fort Mifflin, North Carolina. 75 barrels of pork. 140 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 50 barrels of new white field beans. 1,200 pounds of good hard soap. 240 pounds of good hard sperm candles. 20 bushels of good clean dry corn meal. 270 gallons of good sweet vinegar.

NOTE. All bidders are required to exhibit the amount of the bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid. The parcels and quantities of each delivery at each post where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth the amount, on September 1st, December 1st, and 1st of March, 1844. The bags of which the pork is to be packed, to be stamped on each bag, and each bag to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and hog. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be packed in half Turk's head salt, and the packages to be stamped on each article in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

When the packing has been completed the contractor must furnish to this office certificates from the packer, that the pork has been salted and packed. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, oil hooped; and the beams and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation.

Salts will be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie-du-Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 10th of April, 1844. A failure in this particular will result in the forfeiture of the contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractor, until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the Agents of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days previous notice. Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before any contract will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposal for furnishing Army Subsistence."

July 5, 1843. GEORGE GIBSON, C. G. S. 454-11t.

Call and see! A large lot of IRON of all sizes from 7 inches wide down to 1 1/4. Also, a large lot of SUGAR and COFFEY, good quality; NAILS of all sizes; SPUN COTTON, all Nos.; SALT, by the sack or retail; a few kinds of CANDLES, all Nos.; MOLASSES, MEAL, and CORN. And in a few days, FLOUR constantly on hand, of superior quality, by the barrel or retail. Also, a great many other articles of different qualities and sorts; all received and for sale by the subscriber, all of which will be sold low.

JOHN R. WHITAKER. The subscriber will also attend to the Commission business. He will sell and promptly account for all articles consigned to his charge. J. R. W. July 21, 1843. 456-3p.

State of N. Carolina, Franklin County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1843. James Collins vs. Willis Leonard. Original Attachment. Frederick Leonard summoned. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Leonard, the Defendant in the above case, has removed beyond the limits of this State so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard, for six weeks, that he be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to reply and plead; and if no reply, judgment by default final will be entered up against him, and the funds in the hands of the Garnishee condemned and made subject to the Plaintiff's debt. Attest: S. R. PATTERSON, C. C. C. June 28, 1843. (Pr. adv. \$5 62 1-2.) 452-6t.

B. M. WHITLOCK, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 84 Front Street, near Pearl st. House, Fourth door above Old Slip, New York.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Merchants of North Carolina, that he has opened, this Spring, on his own account, a Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, 84 Front Street, near Old Slip, NEW YORK, where he has for Sale, at all times, a general assortment of GROCERIES, suitable to the Southern trade, and which he offers for cash, at a small advance upon the Cash price. Mr. WHITLOCK has had long experience in the business, and has every facility (by Cash or by Bill) of selling Goods at the lowest rates, and he assures those who will call on him, that they may rely upon being faithfully served.

Particular attention will be given to orders for Goods, and to sales of Produce consigned to him, upon which advances will be made, if required. B. M. WHITLOCK. June, 1843. 453-6m.

REFER TO Malcolm & Gail, Smith, Wright & Co. New York Alfred M. Treadwell, W & A Smith, Raleigh, N. C. J. & W. Murphy, Salisbury, N. C. R. B. Sloan, Greensboro, N. C. John McCarr, Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, North Carolina, as a runaway slave, on the 17th inst., a Negro who represents himself to be a free man, and who calls himself HENRY MERIDITH, and says he was raised in Grant County, in the State of New York, and about three miles of the City of New York. He has papers representing him to be a free man. He says he recently left New York on board a Steamboat, and landed at Charlotte, South Carolina, which he has immediately left for Richmond, Virginia. Said Negro is evidently a slave; is a black fellow, about five feet ten or eleven inches high; has a small scar over each eye, and is supposed to be about twenty-two or three years of age. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. Said Negro had some marks of the lash about him. ZACHARIAH LOCKET, Jailor. April 21, 1843. 443-1/2.

ROSE MILLS, ORANGE, N. C.—The subscriber has on hand for sale a supply of good FLOUR, made out of what was cleaned by Barrett's Patent Garlic and Smt Machine. Also LINED OIL, carefully made, and strained free from all sediment; and also Oil Cakes and Wool Rags. The subscriber's Wool-Carding Machines are always ready for carding and breaking Wool, when the weather is favorable. He will give the highest prices for good clean Wheat and Flax Seed. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. Letters directed to Enos Mills, five miles east of Hillsboro, THOS. W. HOLDEN. June 7, 1843. 449-1/2.

FRESH SPRING SUPPLY. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY, MUSIC, JEWELLERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES. Having renewed our Stock, with a fresh supply in all the above branches, and at low prices, we feel sure that our assortment is complete, and well worthy to be compared to the articles advertised before. We have now on hand, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and 300 Bunches of COTTON YARNS, from the best manufactory.

1800 PAGES OF MUSIC, of the latest editions, at the uncommon low price of 6 cents per page, is also added. Every one of the articles, contained in the following Memorandum, may be found at our Establishment, generally throughout the year, viz:

- FANCY GOODS, Writing desks, Ladies Fancy and Work Boxes, Baskets, Shoe boxes from 5 cts. to \$4; Travelling Bags, Thermometers, Walking Sticks, Razors and shaving utensils, Dirk, Pen and Pocket Knives of greatest variety, Scissors, Buttons, Pocket caps, Shotbells, Birdbags, Powder horns; Teeth, Cloth, Hat, Hair and Shoebrushes, Slaters, Bells, Fishing Utensils, Looking glasses of all sorts, Coffeemills, Pens, Needles, Razors, Pocketbooks, Night Caps, Smoking Pipes, Corkscrews, Whips, Paper, Pens, Quills, Ink and Inkstands, Wafers, Sealing-wax, Letterstamps, Pencils, Buttons, Pictures, Painted Glass Mugs, artificial Hair and Flowers, Mohair Caps, Clocks, Wallers, Lamp Glasses, Tumbler, Lard Lamps, Bowls, Plates, Coo-coo-boards, CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES, Butter, Soda, Sugar and Water Crackers, Pilot bread, Sardines, Anchovies, Smoked Tongues, and Sausages, Scotch Herring, Mackerel, best Candles, Fine Apple and other Cheese, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Filberts, Pine, Wall and Cocoa-nuts, Apples, Peaches, Pickles, Brandy Fruit, Oranges, Lemons, Peppercorns, Chocolate, Macaroni, Currants, Citron, Nutmegs, Liquorice, Cinnamon, Mustard, Starch, Tea, fresh Raisins, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Olive Oil, Soap, white, yellow, Castile and perfumed. Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, Havana Cigars, and all other articles.

PORTER, ALE, WINES AND FRENCH CORDON ROUGE, sold only by the measure.

Grapes, Jobite paste, Apples, Pepper, Allspice, Snuff, Blacking Coppera, Lamp and Candlewicks, and all sorts of Wines from \$100, \$1 25, and to \$1 30, best Sperm Oil.

PERFUMERY. Oil of Roses, Macassar, Bears, Antique Oils, Pomatum, Cologne, Florida and Lavender Waters, Shaving Soap, Essences, Opodeldoe, Bergamot, pink Soaps, Soaps.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Finest Violins, bows, strings, bridges, screws, Fingerboards, Guitars, Flageolets, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordions, Brass Trumpets.

BOOKS. Almanacs, Primers, Geographies, Spelling, Picture and Song Books, Key of Heaven, (Catholic) a new supply.

Fencing and Boxing Apparatus. Fois, Swords, Gloves, Masks, Hats, Breast plates GAMES.

Dominoes, Chessmen, Backgammon, Keno, Tenpins, Cup and Ball, Graces and Battledores for Ladies, slipping ropes, Roller.

JEWELLERY. Fine gold and silver, as well as german silver, viz: Breechpins, Ear-rings, Pencils, Finger-rings, Thimbles, Table and Tea Spoons, Desert Knives and Forks, German silver Combs, Tea Bells, Spectacles, Belt buckles, Keys.

DRY GOODS. A larger assortment than formerly kept, and low TOYS.

A most choice and large supply as Marbles, Hamming, Toys, Drums, Rattles, Whistles, Mouth Organs, Harp, Gun, Magic Lanterns, Patent boxes, Magic Toys, False Faces, Cannon, Doll, all sorts, Birdcrosopes, painted Trunks, China sets, Drummers, finest fancy toys of all sorts, &c. G. W. & C. GRIMME, Corner Fayetteville and Hargett Streets.

Our friends, the country dealers, in the neighboring Counties, are especially requested to favor us with an early visit, to supply themselves with Fancy Goods and Toys, &c. to sell again, as we can furnish them in any quantity on satisfactory terms. G. W. & C. GRIMME, Corner Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. Raleigh, April 14, 1843. 453-12m.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of RALEIGH, North Carolina, a weekly Newspaper, to be entitled THE INDEPENDENT.

THOS. LORING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. I propose to publish a paper under the above title, believing the public mind requires a Newspaper, which will be addressed to the moderate men of all parties, and devoted to Liberty, Peace, Agriculture, Miscellaneous General Politics, &c. independent of party bias. I am encouraged to this undertaking by many of my late political associates, as well as by many who have been opposed to me. A large portion of the community are becoming tired of the manner of the present party strife, and are desirous to see a paper which can rely for impartial and unprejudiced statements of facts, and for matter of general interest, with the expectation that moderation and calmness of temper shall be the distinguishing features that mark the composition of the Editor and the Communications of his Correspondents.

The course of a paper of the description proposed, is so plain, that but little need be said in a Prospectus. The public will have an opportunity of testing its claims to patronage, by a very cheap process. I feel confident of giving satisfaction to all its subscribers. I shall publish public documents connected with the history of the State and of the Union, so far as the limits of the Independent extend, especially the Messages of the Presidents of the United States, the Messages of the Governors of North Carolina, with abstracts from other public documents, and Legislative and Congressional Proceedings. In giving a record of the movements of public men, I shall endeavor to state the facts, without partiality or comment. Of public affairs of all parties, it is my design to speak with respect; and when justice and the public good requires that Demagogues attached to either, should be reprobated, it shall be done with candor and good temper.

The Independent will be printed on a sheet a little smaller than the original size of the North Carolina Standard, once a week, at the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance. If any person who pays \$2 in advance, becomes dissatisfied at the end of 6 months, one dollar shall be returned to him, provided it can be done without taxing the Editor with postage. Or, any one is at liberty to subscribe for six months only and pay one dollar.

Three copies will be sent to one address for \$3 per annum. The low price of this paper will, I trust, reconcile all our friends to the cash system. This system always brings a better paper at a lower price than the other plan; for the Editor's mind is less embarrassed, and the profits are not contingent. A specimen number will be issued in a week or two, and it is hoped the regular issue will commence about the middle of July.

The type are entirely new and the paper of good quality. Persons holding subscription papers, are requested to forward the names to me at Raleigh, in season to provide the subscribers with the first number. Those who have no subscription paper can forward the names of those who wish to subscribe, and who answers the same purpose as if they had subscribed to the paper.

Two or three columns of the Independent