Of the 31 yeas from non-slaveholding States, only three were Whigs, the rest Democrats. Most of the Northern members abstained from voting. The three Whigs who voted for the bill are Messrs. Eliot of Boston, McGaughey of Indiana, and Taylor of Ohio. The Nays were all from non-slave-holding States. Of the whole number, 57 were Whigs and 18 Democrats."

Twenty-seven Democrats from the free States voted for the bill. But here are only *three* Whigs from the free States voting for it, and fifty-seven against it; and yet the Raleigh Register and other *Southern* Whig prints would produce the impression among their readers, that the passage of the "Omnibus" bills was the result of the best feelings on the part of the North towards the South—that justice had been done us, fully and unreservedly, by men of *all* parties in the free States—and that Seward and a few more ranters were alone left to disturb the public repose and embitter the general happiness of a *saved*, united, and fraternal people! It will be seen that a large majority of the New York Whig members voted against the bill, under Seward's influence; and yet Seward is denounced and *they* are spared? This is a specimen of the fairness and honesty with which certain *Whig* journals deal with this vital question.

We have no respect for those Northern Democrats who voted against the bill. We hold them up to the scorn and contempt of every friend of the Union and of every advocate of Southern rights. But while we do this, we have a right to demand that the Raleigh Register and other *Southern* Whig prints shall treat the question in the same way, by giving the facts, and by showing how many Whigs from the free States are determined, like Seward, to refuse justice to the Southern people.

THE DISTRICT SLAVE TRADE BILL.

The debate in the Senate, Saturday, was protracted and animated. Mr. Clay finally urged the Senate to vote down the amendments proposed by Mr. Pearce, which had been adopted in Committee of the Whole, and to pass the original bill. He argued that the object of the amendments could be better attained in a separate bill. Our readers will recollect that they consisted of three additional sections, making any free person who entices away or aids in the escape of a slave owned in the Distriet, liable to indictment and imprisonment for not more than ten years—making him also liable to judgment for the value of the slave, and investing the district courts with full powers to enforce the law. On Mr. Badger's motion the limit of imprisonment was fixed at five years—yeas 27, nays 19. The first section of the amendment (touching the penalty of imprisonment) was then rejected:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chase, Clark, Clay, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Wales, Walker and Winthrop—26.

The second section of the amendment, concerning the penalty in money, was then rejected, yeas 18, nays 31; and the third sction, being consequential, without a division.

The original bill, simply *prohibiting the bringing of any slave into the district to be sold, or to be placed in depot, to be sold elsewhere*, was ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clark, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb and Winthrop—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee—19.

The bill is to go into operation on the 1st of January, 1851. *Richmond Times.*

Here we have the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia by a vote of 32 to 19 in the Senate, Messrs. Fremont and Gwin voting for it, and the 19 nays *all* Southern men. We suppose this is to be regarded as *another* measure of salvation, deliverance, and liberty. What says the Raleigh Register?

We protest against the exercise by Congress of *any* power or *any* jurisdiction whatsoever, in connexion with the Slavery question. If that body can abolish the slave-trade, why may it not abolish *Slavery itself* in the District? It may not, because it is *inexpedient!* That is the answer. What next?

The Steamship Philadelphia has arrived at New York, from San Francisco, bringing one million of dollars in gold and one hundred passengers. She also brings information of a terrible riot between the landholders and squatters at Sacramento. The squatters were out to the number of seven or eight hundred, martial law was proclaimed, and the Mayor and many citizens were wounded. Despatches were sent to San Francisco for troops, and the riot was at length quelled. Sacramento was fired by the squatters, and a large portion of the City destroyed.

The accounts from the diggings are still highly encouraging. We see it stated that Commodore Jones of the Pacific Squadron, recently from California, estimates that the yield of gold next year will not fall far short of fifty millions of dollars.

WHAT WILL GEORGIA DO?

The last Milledgeville Union contains the following, which furnishes an answer to the question what will Georgia do? The Union says:

"We are authorized to state, that one of the contingencies having occurred designated by the last Legislature, upon which the Executive was directed to call a Convention, to-wit: the admission by Congress of California as a State into the Union, *that that Convention will be called.* An authentic copy of the act admitting California has not reached this place.."

We do not think Georgia will secede.

We have received from the Messrs. Allens, of New York, Editors, the September number of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST. The letters of "Uncle Solon" (Robinson) are worth more than the subscription price—one dollar. Let our farmers who do not, subscribe for the Agriculturalist; it is a most ably conducted Agricultural monthly, and will amply repay its cost, by its many good suggestions upon farming. Published by Saxton and Blanchard, 120, Fulton St., New York.

Through the kindness of the re-publishers, Scott & Co., 74, Fulton St., New York, we have received, for the last quarter, the London, Edinburgh, North British, and Westminster Reviews. These four valuable quarterlies, including Blackwood's Magazine, can be taken for ten dollars—any two for—five, any one for three dollars.

JENNY LIND. Her concerts have lost nothing of their attraction by repetition. The fourth concert on Thursday night had a thousand more than on Tuesday night. At least, 6,500 persons were at Castle Garden. The nett proceeds of her concert were $27-000. The fifth was on last night. She gives two concerts in Boston on the 27th inst. All the railroad and steamboat companies have paid her the compliment of giving free tickets through and back. *Wash. Union.*

At the late Term of Granville Superior Court, Jas. M. Wiggins, Esq., was appointed Clerk and Master in Equity for that County, by his Honor Judge Manly

We are under obligations to Messrs. Danieel, Vnable, Ashe, Cass, Douglas, and Clingman for Public Documents.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT AND TENURE. Appended to an address issued by Mr. Lyons to the people of the Richmond Convention district, shortly before the recent election, was a valuable table showing how judges are appointed, with their tenure of office, in each of the 29 States besides Virginia. We subjoin the statement in a form more convienient to our colums than the tabular:

States Electing by the People—9.

MICHIGAN. Elected by the people. Term—7 years.

KENTUCKY. By do. Term—Circuit Judges 6 years, Supreme court 8 years.

PENNSYLVANIA. By do. Term Supreme Court 15 years, common pleas 10 and 5 years.

MISSISSIPPI. By do. Term—Circuit judges 2, supreme court 4, chancellor 6, Justices of Peace 2 years.

NEW YORK. By do. Term—8 years.

WISCONSIN. By do. Term—6 years.

IOWA. By do. Term—6 years.

ILLINOIS. By do. Term—Supreme court 9 years, circuit court 6 years.

TEXAS. By do. Term—6 years.

States Electing partly by the People—2.

GEORGIA. Circuit judges elected by the people, supreme judges by the legislature. Term—Circuit judges 8 years, supreme judges 6 years.

ALABAMA. Do. do. Term—6 years.

States Electing by the Legislature—8.

OHIO. Judges elected by the legislature. Term—7 years.

RHODE ISLAND. By do. Term—Until removed by the Legislature.

CONNECTICUT. By do. Term—Good behaviour, or until 70 years old.

SOUTH CAROLINA. By do. Term—Good behaviour, but removed by 2-3ds vote.

TENNESSEE. By do. Term—8 years for circuit, 12 years for supreme court.

NORTH CAROLINA. By do. Term—Good behaviour.

VERMONT. By do. Term—1 year.

FLORIDA. By do. Term—8 years.

States in which the Executive Appoints—10.

MARYLAND. Appointed by Executive. Term—Good behaviour.

MASSACHUSETTS. By do. Term—Do.

DELAWARE. By do. Term—Do., but removable by 2-3ds vote.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. By do. Term—Good behaviour, or until 70 years old.

ARKANSAS. By do. Term—8 years.

MAINE. By do. Term—7 years.

LOUISIANA. By do., with consent of the Senate. Term—8 years.

MISSOURI. By do., with do. Term—Good behaviour, or until 80 years old.

NEW JERSEY. By do., with do. Term—7 years.

INDIANA. By do., with consent of the Legislature. Term—7 years.

Most of our readers will perhaps be surprised to find how large a proportion of the States have actually tried the experiment of a popular election of judges, and how many, too, have abandoned the perpetual tenure.

THE SEVENTY-FIVE NAYS. The vote in the House of Representatives on the Fugitive Slave Bill presents the state of feeling at the North in an alarming view. It is amazing that 75 out of the 106 Representatives from the non-slaveholding States, should unblushingly avow their determination to deny the South a Constitutional right, and moreover to sanction and uphold thievery. This precious doctrine of personal robbery and violation of political faith these men would sustain at the hazard of a civil war!

What sort of a Union is this? Can the South be in political Union and social connection with robbers of personal property, traitors to the political compact, and inciters to disorder and murder? If the desire to preserve the Union had been as strong among the free states as it has been among the slave States, the Fugitive Slave Bill would have passed the House unanimously. That it did not thus pass, and that there were so many votes against it, is conclusive evidence that the Union principle and feeling are rotten to the core—and we may glorify the Union, and bolster and patch up a sickly *amor patriæ*, till it shrinks to the shadow of what it once was, while the present influences prevail. This vote shows, what we have heretofore asserted, that the Union is already dissolved, so far as fraternal feeling is concerned.

If we are to be held together by the force of law only, let the South see to it that we indeed have law—that the principles of the Constitution are enforced, and that sacred instrument restored to its pristine health and vigor. If this cannot be done, we should take steps to throw off our shoulders a weight that becomes an instrument of oppression and wrong.

We trust the Legislature will, at the Session in November, make arrangements for consultation among Southern States, and adopt some plan of security for the future—nor let the safety and security of Southern rights depend on the contingency of a Congressional majority. If there is any doubt of the public sentiment on this matter, we hope our citizens will draw up petitions to that body, asking them to make arrangements for assembling a Convention, which shall be composed of legally constituted members, who will appear in the character of the Representatives of Sovereign States, convened to consult on matters relative to the general welfare and common safety of the South.

We are of opinion that two points should be asserted and maintained: 1st. That Congress has no power to prohibit or establish slavery in the States or Territories. 2d. That secession, for cause, is a posittve and inherent right of the several States. *Wilmington Commercial.*

JENNY LIND'S SECOND CONCERT. The second Concert of Jenny Lind, at New York, on Friday night, was completely triumphant. The house was crowded, the number present being upwards of *seven thousand.*

The Concert was a repetition of the first, with the only difference that the orchestra volunteered the "Wedding March," from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer's Night's Dream," whose short, crackling blaze of harmony received full justice from the sure and welltempered brass instruments.

No more tickets for Jenny Lind's concerts are to be sold at auction. The seats hereafter are to be valued according to location. Those, therefore, who desire to hear the "Nightingale" can get tickets from *one dollar* upwards hereafter. This arrangement is ordered in consequence of the earnest wish expressed by Md'lle Lind, to give all an opportunity of attending. The next Concert comes off next Tuesday. Only four more are to be given at Castle Garden, and then the "Queen of Song" leaves for Boston.

The next four concerts are as follows: Tuesday, September 17th; Thursday, 19th; Saturday, 21st; Tuesday 24th. The dollar tickets entitle the holder to admission, but without certainty as to seat. For $2, good seats can be secured; $5, $10, and so up, to secure the choicest places. The new arrangement will be received with great pleasure by the public. Thousands will go to hear Jenny, for $2, who before felt unable in consequence of the price.

NEW CARS AND LOCOMOTIVE. Two new Cars have been lately added to the means of travel on our Road. These were necessary at the present time to accommodate the increased travel on the Road, and to make up for two Cars in a state of blockade beyond Quankey Creek.

We have seen one of these Cars, which are exactly alike, and look upon them as beyond the reach of a puff. The one we examined is finished in the very best style and ornamented with superior taste. These would be called splendid Cars on any road in the Union. They will seat fifty passengers each. They were manufactured by Richard Imlay of New York.

There has also been added a new Locomotive Engine, called the Mechanic, of power sufficient to make thirty-five miles per hour with a train.

We are rejoiced to find the enterprising spirit of the Directors of the Road, rise with the increased business of the Road and the public favor. Those who have deplored their losses in the Stock of this Road, may now look for better things—we do not believe a dividend is very far in perspective. *Wil. Com.*

A friend of ours, whose business has occasioned him to travel a good deal recently in counties west of this expresses much astonishment at the fact that many, even rich farmers, do not take a newspaper. He told us of one or two instances of the sale of hogs, of the fatest kind, at 1½ cents net, when two cents might have been got just as readily, had not the farmers been entirely ignorant of the state of the markets. He said he had no doubt, and we have as little, that hundreds of farmers will this season lose enough in this way to pay for a good newspaper as long as they live. *Ex.*

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

ENCOURAGE HOME MECHANICS. Among the many grievances which the mechanical portion of our community have to contend with, there is pone perhaps greater than that borne by the Saddle and Harness-maker. Large quantities of ready-make saddles, bridles, martingales, &c., are annually brought from the North by merchants, and sold as cheap, or perhaps cheaper, than the same articles manufactured at home; and the reason is obvious; the northern-made work is manufactured for sale, while that manufactured by our home workmen is made for durability.

I am not a saddler myself, yet I feel an interest in whatever affects mechanics generally. In many of the advertisements of merchants, I see saddles, bridles, &c., enumerated for sale, not only in Fayetteville, but throughout the State. Now this is wrong, and ought to be remedied in some way. Of course, this is a free country, and merchants are at liberty to deal in any thing that they can make a profit on; but the merchant ought not to do any thing that will impoverish the mechanic, because one cannot live without the custom of the other. Suppose the mechanics were to buy their dry goods and groceries at the north, and withdraw their patronage from the merchants at home altogether, would it not materially injure them? The manufacturer at home not only loses the custom of the merchants who purchase these articles at the north, but also the custom of many others who buy from the merchant. Any man by looking at the matter in its true light, cannot help being convinced that it is unfair. But the merchant may say that he does not deal in these articles for the profit he makes, but only to supply and accommodate his customers. Let him sell his customer what properly belongs in his line, and then send him to one of our numerous establishments for his saddlery, thereby giving all an opportunity to live. Or if he must sell saddlery, why not buy it from our saddlers at home?

The General Assembly of North Carolina ought to be petitioned to levy such a tax on northern and Penitentiary made saddlery as will stop the shipment of it into the State, or at least enable our mechanics at home to compete with it. Northern-made carriages and other articles are taxed, and why not tax saddles and harness?

Other influences operating against the mechanical business shall be the subject of another communication from A MECHANIC.

THE SOUTH AND THE NORTH. The following, which we find under the head of "*A Compromise*," appears to us to illustrate pretty well the relative positions of the South and North.

One cold night Quashee woke from his sleep and addressed his shivering bed-fellow:

"Hallo, Sambo! I want half de cubbering."

"He! Quashee—you got more nor half already."

"Humph! den tink dis nigger fool to *ax* for what *he got already*, eh! I want *t'udder* half you fool!"

"By jingo! den I quit, for I no see what business I got in *dis* bed!"

"No, you won't quit neider, my brudder—you sarb berry well *for keeping my back warm*, so just keep quiet and lay where you is, if you know what is good for yourself, you nigger." *Wil. Com.*

WHERE WERE THEY? When the vote was taken on the California Bill, the most important bill before the present Congress, both of the men professing to represent North Carolina in the Senate, were absent! Where were they? This is no idle question, and these are times when every man is expected to do his duty. We repeat, where were Messrs. Mangum and Badger? Did they dodge? Were they afraid of the responsibility? We care not to what party men belong—there is a duty to country, higher than party claims, and we should like to know what became of these *guardians* (!) of North Carolina's interest on this important occasion. *Ashville News, (Whig.)*

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD. We learned yesterday from a reliable source that every obstacle has been removed and arrangements entered into for the commencement of the laying the rails on this road at an early day. The directors of the Compaay are expected to hold a meeting here in a day or two, when measures will be taken for a speedy completion of the work, which, it is supposed will be consummated to its terminus early in the spring. *Norfolk Argus.*

The Grand Lodge of the Independent order of Odd Fellows, which met a few days since in Cincinnati, has adjourned, to meet next year in Baltimore.

MARRIED.

At Mason Hall, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. S. Hughes, Mr. Alfred A. Holt, of Alamance county, to Miss Elizabeth A. T. Mebane, daughter of George A. Mebane, Esq., of Orange.

In Orange county, on 1st inst., by Thos. Brewer, Esq., Mr. Norris T. Lloyd to Miss Elizabeth Andrews. Also, on the 5th inst., by Thos. Brewer, Esq., Mr. Morris King to Miss Carnelia Lloyd, daughter of Lacy Lloyd, decd.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Joseph A. Linn, Mr. P. N. Heilig, of Rowan county, to Miss Amelia, youngest daughter of Daniel Miller, Esq., of Cabarrus county.

In Rowan county, on the 12th inst., by John McConnaughey, Esq., Mr. Wm. J. Sloop, to Miss P. E. Freeze.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. N. H. Pharr, Mr. T. W. Waugh, to Miss Mary Ann Stikeleather, all of Iredell.

In Caldwell county on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, Mr. John A. Parks, of Grayson, Va., to Miss Caroline M. daughter of George Conley, of Caldwell county.

In Wilkes county, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Pervis, Mr. Lidolph Parks, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Col. B. F. Petty, of Wilkes.

In Chatham county, on Tuesday, 10th instant, by G. Lane, Esq., Mr. John R. Brown of Randolph, to Miss Mary A., daughter of John Lane, Esq., of Chatham.

DIED,

At his residence, near Hillsborough, on the 17th inst., after a brief illness, Priestly H. Mangum, Esq. aged about 56 years.

Suddenly at his residence at the Red House, on the 12th instant, James W. Jeffreys, Esq., of Caswell county.

In Kinston on Thursday the 12th inst., after a few days illness, Laura Malvina, infant daughter and only child of Col. James W. and Nancy Morris, aged two months.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 19. Corn 62½ cents; flour, Northern, $6 50 to $8; bacon 7 to 11 cents; with a good supply. The Journal says of Naval Stores:—In consequence of the low state of the water courses, but little Turpentine above tide way, finds its way to market. The receipts and sales since our last report, have reached little more than 2000 bbls. Sales regular at last quotations, till yesterday, when an advance of 5c. per bbl. was obtained, at which price we quote yellow dip to-day, viz: $1 95 per bbl. of 280 lbs. We hear of no virgin dip of consequence sold to-day. It commands about the same price of yellow. *Rosin.* Sales of about 1000 bbls. No. 3 at 80 cents per bbl for Wilmington made, and 70 cents per bbl. for North County made, the difference being made on account of the size of the bbls. A small lot No. 1 at $1⅛ per barrel. *Spirits Turpentine*, has advanced 1c per gallon. Most of the sales since our last report (several hundred bbls.) have been made at 25c per gall. *Tar.*—None arriving—much wanted.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 21. Bacon 9 to 10 cents; cotton 12 to 12¼ cents, with quick sales; corn 75 to 80 cents; wheat 105 cents per bushel; oats 45 cents; fodder 80 to $1 per hundred; flax-seed $1 per bushel; lard 9 cents; feathers 30 cents per lb; beef on the hoof 4 to 6 cents; butter 15 to 20 cents.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 20. Tobacco from $6 50 to $17, according to quality—the market for common and good leaf and lugs very active, and every thing offered readily taken. Cotton 12½ cents; wheat 108 to 112 cents for the best, and indifferent wheat from 50 to 90 cents; corn 60 cents per bushel; bacon at from 7 to 7½ cents, hog round; flour $5 25 to $7 50. Peruvian Guano in demand at $55 per ton.

Bible Notice.

THE undersigned, distributing agent of the American Bible Society for the County of Wake, will deliver Addresses and take up collections in behalf of the Bible cause, at the following times and places:

5th Sunday in September, at Wesley Chapel,
1st " " October, " Piney Grove,
2d " " " " Oak Grove,
3d " " " " Mt. Zion,
5th " " " " Asbury.

The friends of the cause will please make these notices as public as possible.

Sept. 18, 1850. T. B. JAMES.

Arrivals at Lawrence's Hotel.

SEPT. 16.—Calvin J. Rogers and Peleg Rogers, Wake; Dr. Wm. F. B. Martin, Warren; P. J. Brown, Louisburg; T. Boling and Geo. W. Wilkte, Chatham.

SEPT. 17.—Wm. S. Ballinger, R. S. McCullers and W. T. Jones, Johnston; W. W. Brickell, Halifax; M. Payne, Alamance; Rufus K. Ferrell, Jas. J. Ferrell, Dr. John H. Jones and Maj. Reuben Fleming, Wake; Elias Carr, Greene; Henry Willis, Caswell; Jacob Cooley and G. W. Collins, Franklin; M. Kirk and G. Crowell, Stanly; J. W. Evans and Lady, Smithfield.

SEPT. 18.—Henry G. Bruce, Raleigh; J. B. Redford, Misses Lucy and J. E. Leigh, Rolesville; W. J. Winburn and Lady, Wm. Weatherly and B. Tatum, Greensboro'; A. Nelson, Guilford; W. F. Avera, Concord: John W. Harp, Wake; Linn B. Sanders; Johnston; DeWitt C. Farrar, Chatham.

SEPT. 19.—Wm. Hayes and Lady, Mrs. Womack, H. Yeargin and Thomas Ray, Chatham.

SEPT. 20.—John C. Lewis, Wake; James W. Cheek, Orange; R. D. Sanders and S. B. Flowers, Wake Forest College; Wm. M. Blackwell, Granville; Wm. N. Coler and P. W. Ball, Mount Vernon, Ohio; H. M. Marcum, Chapel Hill; James K. Thigpen and Gray Shelton, Tarborough; Wm. Shelton, Misses Lydia and Philina Shelton, Edgecombe.

SEPT. 21.—Dr. H. M. Richardson, Holly Spring; Dr. John T. Hicks, Wake; John Ligon, John D. Powell and K. P. Hill, Wake Forest; T. Boling, Chatham; J. W. Carr and J. Hargrave, Chapel Hill; G. H. Faribault and G. J. Hinton, Wake Forest College; Thos. C. Hicks, Granville.

SEPT. 22.—W. H. Hill, Wilmington; Allen Rogers, J. M. Ferrell, J. J. Ferrell and Thomas J. Utley, Wake; William Weatherly, Greensborough; Dr. W. F. B. Martin, Warren.

Arrivals at Yarbrough's House.

SEPT. 17.—Thomas Ward, A. B. Chesnutt, Sampson; S. B. Jones, Wake: David McLain, Robt. M. Sloan, M. Gretter, Greensboro; J. W. Fields, Jamestown; James Pascal, Mrs. Pascal, John Davis, Salisbury; J. W. Thomas, Fair Grove.

SEPT. 18.—Dr. R. Sanders, Florida; Mr. Carmical, Hillsboro; M. Shaw, N. York; J. Sykes, Master Sykes, Petersburg.

SEPT. 19.—E. W. Hall, Wilmington; J. R. Crist, Salem; F. S. Lyon, Miss J. C. Lyon, Miss H. A. Lyon, Ala.; M. Roberts, J. P. Roberts, R. B. Roberts, Gates; W. Clark, Guilford; H. M. Moore, Ala.; A Jones Wake.

SEPT. 20.—R. A. King, Lexington; W. W. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Halifax; W. B. Rogers, Va.; A. G. Foster, Ala.; W. J. Carnes, Pittsboro'; A. Graham, Charlotte; W. C. Kerr, W. A. Kerr, Greensboro'; Maj. R. R. Foreman, Pitt; Gen. Whitfield, Mrs. Whitfield, Florida; H. R. Shorter, Ala.

SEPT. 21.—Miss Whitfield, St. Mary's; B. W. L. Claiborne, Tenn.; J. M. Garratt, Greensboro'; J. H. Myatt, Mrs. Myatt, Ala.; Mr. Hinsdall, Mrs. Hinsdall, Fayetteville; Dr. Hinsdall, Miss Stuart, New York; Mr. Hill, Gates; J. Pool, Edenton; J. Durham, Warsaw.

SEPT. 22.—L. M Prevost, N. C. R. R.; E. E. Greenlee, Miss Greenlee, Morganton.

SEPT. 23.—W. W. White, Henderson; R. A. Myers, Washington, N. C.; W. M. Murdock, Mrs. Murdock, Miss Graves, Miss.; J. Krider, Salisbury; J. F. Faulks, Guilford; C. C. Battle, Raleigh; C. Latham, Plymouth; J. S. Jones, Columbia; A. Hinton, Wake; I. Proctor, Liberia; Mr. Lane, Guilford.

FALL TRADE.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfullty inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of CIGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850. 834-tf.

UNION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to furnish ten or twelve of them with lodgings and board, at the UNION HOUSE, but a short distance from the Capitol.

The Subscriber will provide comfortable rooms, and good fare, at such prices as the times and market will afford. He pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to render his customers comfortable.

Travellers are also invited to call, and transient boarders will be taken. The Subscriber keeps a constant supply of corn and fodder on hand, and will have horses left with him, or the horses of such as may stop at his house, well taken care of.

The Subscriber's House is about one hundred yards from the Capitol, and one door to the east of the Baptist Church.

JAMES HALL.

Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1850. 834—ts.

IMPORTANT SALE.

AS Executor of the late Tignal Jones, the Subscriber will expose to sale on the premises of the said Tignal Jones, on the 30th day of October next, the crop of CORN, WHEAT, OATS, FODDER, &c., together with the stock of HORSES, COWS, HOGS, and the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE—including all the personal and perishable property of said estate.

Terms of the sale, nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with undoubted security.

There are also about five hundred acres of Land, of excellent quality, which will be sold at private sale by the heirs of Tignal Jones. This land is well timbered, well watered, and produces finely Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c. A bargain may be had, if application is made soon. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the land to any one who may wish to purchase.

V. R. JONES, *Executor.*

Wake County, Sept. 25, 1850. 834—5t.

Register will please copy and send account to this office.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and fine Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Super Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to get an act to be passed to form a new County by the name of Wilson out of portions of the Counties of Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne. MANY CITIZENS.

September 8, 1850. 834—tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act giving names to the new County seats of Stokes and Forsythe Counties.

September 25, 1850. 834—tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of North Carolina, to alter and amend the act incorporating the town of Clinton, in Sampson County.

September 25, 1850. 834—5t.

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

PECAN NUTS—A small lot received this day, for sale by SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 18. 834—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low. SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, 1850.

THE Subscriber has received part of his

Fall Purchase of Goods,

Among them:

Superior Blk. and Colored Silks—Bribant Lustre,
French and English Marino—Printed and Plain Cashmeres.
Ribbon and braid Trimmings and Silk Buttons.
Worked Collars and Cuffs—Bonnett, Belt, and Cap Ribbons.
Swiss and Jaconett Edgings and Insertings.
Thread and Lile Edgings and Insertings.
Wide Black Lace and Silk Nett.
French and Linnen Pocket Handkerchiefs.
White and Colored Kid Gloves—White and Colored Silk Gloves.
Gents. Black and Toilet Kid and Silk Gloves.

ALSO,

Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, a large stock.
Bed Ticking, Apron Checks, Lexington Plaids.
Red and White Flannels and Plain Lindsey.

For Sale as usual by

J. BROWN.
No. 9 Fayetville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1850. 834—tf.

NEW BOOKS!

Duff's System of Book-keeping, and Prof. Pinney's Practical French Grammar.

MR. LOVEJOY, who uses these works in his Academy, speaks of them as follows:

I consider Duff's Book-keeping, the best that can be put in the hands of any one, who wishes to become an accomplished accountant. The author does not pretend to change the general principles of the science—his rules being nearly the same as those which have been in use for the last three hundred years. The chief difference, between his system and others which I have used is this. First. A plainer statement of the rules, bringing the science down to the comprehension of the humblest capacity. Second. The adaptation of the work to all kinds of merchants, wholesale and retail—also to mechanics. Third. A clearer exposition of the ledger, and especially of the balance account.—Fourth. A greater variety of oral exercises upon the journal, by which great rapidity of execution is acquired in this particular. Fifth The author's method of reopening from single to double entry, and of transferring the contents, from single or double entry, books to new ones. Sixth. A less number of errors than usual, there being but two or three trifling ones in the whole work.

The world has been at work for centuries, to find out an easy and expeditious mode of teaching an Englishman the French language. Prof. Pinney's are decidly the best books of the kind that have hitherto made their appearance. The author's plan is wholly conversional. Commencing with simple oral exercises, the student is led on by easy progressive steps, until he is made acquainted with the idioms, and with almost every variety and form of expression—everything being so admirably managed, that one learns the syntax and the conjugation of the verbs, the spelling, pronunciation, the reading and writing of the language, without being aware of much difficulty or labor.

Prof. P.'s books consist of a large and small grammar, accompanied with a key and French reader. The small one is designed for beginners, the large one for advanced students. The method of instruction is somewhat like that in Arnold's Greek and Latin exercises. Nor does it differ very materially from Ollendoff's. And yet, it is less difficult, and in some respects, superior especially in the syntax of the subjunctive mood.

The above works may be had at Turner's North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh.

September 25, 1850. 834-tf.

State of North Carolina, Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1850.

Anthony B. Wood, and others, *vs.* Barnet Hobgood, Adm'r of John Wood and others—Petition for settlement and distribution.

THE petition sets forth that the shares of Joanna Oakley, and Jordan Bowles and wife Mary, for a valuation consideration, have been sold and assigned to Bedford Vaughn; the share of Marthy Oakley, to Sam'l W. Smith and Jas. A. Petillo; the share of Jno. Oakley and Catherine his wife, to James Lyon; and the share of James Kearney, and wife Lucy, to John Y. Parker, and Sterling Hobgood—and praying that the said shares may be paid over to them accordingly.

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendants John Oakley and wife Catherine—and James Kearney and wife Lucy, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively notifying them respectively, to be and appear before the Justices of the said Court, at the Term thereof, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in November next—then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte as to them, and the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court at Office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, A D 1850.

A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 834-6t.

State of North Carolina, Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term 1850.

Robert A. Jenkins *vs.* Thos. B. Barnet. Original attachment—James W. Downey and others, summoned as Garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Thos B. Barnett resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court, at the Term thereof, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him in each case, and the amount in the hands of the Garnishees condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said court at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, A. D. 1850.

A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½) 834-6t.

State of North Carolina, Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term 1850

Joseph H. Gooch *vs.* Thos. B. Barnett. Original attachment—James W. Downey and others, summoned as Garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Thos. B. Barnett resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court, at the term thereof, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Oxford, the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him in each case, and the amount in the hands of the Garnishees condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Agustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, A. D. 1850.

A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½) 834-6t.

State of North Carolina, Edgecombe County.

In Edgecombe County Court, August Term, 1850.

Reddin S. Petway, *vs.* Josiah B. Williford.

Original Attachment.

THE defendant is hereby notified that said attachment was duly returned to August Term, 1850, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, levied on his undivided interest in a tract of Land situated in said County, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Fairless and others, it being the tract of land which descended to the defendant and others as the heirs at law of the late Granbury V. Williford, and that unless he appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Tarboro', on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there replevy the property attached, and plead to issue, judgment by default final, will be rendered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs, and thereupon a writ of *Venditione exponas* will issue accordingly.

Done by order of said Court, at August Term, 1850.

JOHN NORFLEET, C. C. C.

Sept. 25, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 834—6t.

State of North Carolina, Lenoir County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1850.

Attachment.

John Howard to use of Joseph R. Croom, *vs.* Benjamin F. Davis.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin F. Davis is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six successive weeks, commanding the Defendant, Benjamin F. Davis, to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held on the first Monday of January next, at the Court House in Kinston, Lenoir County, N. C., to answer the Plaintiff's complaints, or judgment will be entered according to Attachment, on the Defendant's interest, in the Lands and Negroes, &c.

Witness, W. C. Loftin, Clerk of our said Court at Office at Kinston, the 3d Monday of Sept., A. D. 1850.

W. C. LOFTIN, C. C. C.

Sept. 15, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½) 834—6t.

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on h