doors of the court were closed. When the court re-opened the Judge Advocate announced that he had determined to suspend proceedings for the moment, and that if the parties had no objection he would fix motions, rules, &c. Gen. Scott opposed this decision, on account of the trouble which the taking down in writing of the interlocutory questions which might be started in the sequel of the investigation would occasion, when the court proposed that the case should be suspended, and that it should proceed to that of Gen. Pillow. Gen. Scott then requested that the court should take down some of his observations, that they might appear on the record, as well as some others which he was about to make, which the court refused.—He then demanded of the court, in order to save time, to proceed with the case of Lieut. Col. Duncan, for which he was prepared. After some remarks made by the court, Gen. Scott repeated that his object in pressing the matter was to save time. The court was then organized to investigate solely the case of Gen. Scott, and not to take cognizance of that of Col. Duncan, for which it was not specially prepared. Gen. Scott insisted upon reading a document relating to the charges against Col. Duncan, which the court refused to admit.

Gen. Pillow rose and demanded that he should be allowed to vindicate himself, and said that he was the more anxious as there was every probability of peace being established; that he entered the service by virtue of a law which in case of peace would require his immediate departure, and that if his defence were put off it might be extended to a longer period than he would wish to remain in his present position; he hoped the court would not proceed with the case of Col. Duncan.

The court ordered that the case of Gen. Scott should be deferred until the following day, and decided to go on with the case of Col. Duncan.—Thereupon Gen. Scott proceeded to make two charges:

1st. A violation of the army regulations, which prohibit the publication of letters or despatches not published by authority, relating to military operations.

2d. Some facts asserted by Col. Duncan in the letter and the answer of that officer to the charges.

Having concluded, Gen. Scott withdrew his accusation against Col. Duncan, and did the same with regard to Gen. Pillow, but this general stated he would, notwithstanding, reply to the accusation made by Gen. Scott that he had liberated an officer placed under arrest by Gen. Scott previous to his having been tried.

The *Progreso*, a new paper started at Queretaro, comes out strongly for war to the knife. The Guadalajara paper talks also of war.

MEXICO, March 19, 1848.

The Court of Inquiry has been in session for three days. Worth withdrew his charge against Scott on the morning of the second day. Scott withdrew his against Duncan and Pillow. The latter gentleman, because Scott read the charges he had preferred against him in the court, insisted on the proceedings going on, and there has been considerable sparring in the court ever since.

The court of Inquiry will have a short session—may possibly adjourn to-morrow; and if so General Scott and Mr. Trist will soon leave for the United States.

The number of Congressmen have increased very much at Queretaro, and they have within two or three of a quorum.

In the interior all was quiet.

[Since the above was in type we have received further reports of the trial, which are not very creditable to any of the parties, the Court being a scene of incessant wrangling. It has been clearly proven upon Gen. Pillow, that he endeavored to induce Mr. Freaner, the correspondent of the Delta, to send off to that paper, along with the first reports of the battles before the city, a written statement similar to the "Leonidas" letter, in which Pillow himself was represented to have been the hero of the day, doing all the fighting and making all the plans of battle.]

Gen. Scott.—The reader will find, in the details from Mexico, a very interesting account of the noble bearing of Major General Scott before the court of Inquiry. In connection with these proceedings the following letter of Gen. Scott recently communicated to Congress, possesses much interest.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, February 9, 1848.

SIR: I have received no communication from the War Department or the Adjutant General's Office since my last report, (No. 44) dated the 2d inst., but slips from newspapers and letters from Washington have come to interested parties here, representing, I learn, that the President had determined to place me before a court, for daring to enforce necessary discipline in this army against certain of its high officers! I make only a passing comment upon these unofficial announcements; learning with pleasure, through the same sources, that I am to be superseded by Major General Butler. Perhaps, after trial, I may be permitted to return to the U. States. My poor services with this most gallant army are at length to be requited as I have long been led to expect they would be.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the Hon. Secretary of War.

Santa Anna.—It is now manifest that the application of Santa Anna for permission to pass out of Mexico, through Vera Cruz, was not made with the view to his leaving the country right away. Some fortnight before Gen. Twiggs left Vera Cruz, he consented to give the ex-President free egress from that city to whatsoever port he might fancy as an exile or asylum. A few days afterward the general received orders from Gen. Butler to grant Santa Anna a free passage whither he might choose to go. This application to the commander-in-chief of the American army in the city of Mexico, and the military governor of Vera Cruz, shows that Santa Anna, if he has no purpose of leaving the country, is contriving to spread abroad a false belief. He had not reached Vera Cruz when the New Orleans left, nor was he expected to arrive there shortly by those who knew the man.

We are informed that a Spanish surgeon, who accompanied Santa Anna to Mexico when this war broke out, but who is now doing hospital duty in the city of Vera Cruz, has lately received information upon which he relies, that Santa Anna has actually taken up his march to the city of Queretaro. It is understood that he has said that if there is to be a peace he shall make it; but the Spanish surgeon of whom we speak does not think there will be a speedy peace.

Nor do the American officers but lately returned from Mexico feel much confidence in the early termination of the war. They do not pretend to possess any peculiar information upon which they found their opinions, which is not in the possession of the public; but considering what is generally known, in connection with what a residence in Mexico has taught them of Mexican character, they distrust the promises upon which the Administration at Washington have counted so surely upon a cessation of arms.—*Picayune.*

Col. Sevier arrived here yesterday morning, on his way to the city of Mexico. He will leave this afternoon or to-morrow in the U. S. steamship New Orleans.—*Ib.*

Dates from Santa Fe to 25th February, state that "Col. Bowles' regiment of about 800 men, now stationed at El Paso, had been attacked by 4,000 Mexicans; and, after a severe battle, in which 80 of our men fell, the former were defeated. As soon as the intelligence reached Santa Fe, Gen. Price, with all the men at his disposal, went to the assistance of Col. B."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

Whig Meeting.

A WHIG MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the District Convention in Wilmington, on the 25th inst. April 10.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—IMPORTANT WHIG VICTORY!—The Whigs have again carried the election in Connecticut, after one of the most ardently contested contests which has ever occurred.—Both parties did their utmost, knowing the effect of defeat on the coming Presidential election, and that two Senators in Congress depended on the result. Both professed to be confident of success. The Whig Governor beats the Locofoco candidate 2,521 votes. In the Senate, 11 Whigs to 4 Locos. In the House, 97 Whigs to 81 Locos.

This Legislature will have to fill Mr. Niles's place for six years, and also the unexpired term of the late Senator Huntington. So that the Whigs gain a Senator.

Horace Mann has been elected to Congress in Mr. Adams's District in Massachusetts. His majority is 899, a Whig gain of 383.

FROM THE N. C. REGIMENT.—We have been politely shown a letter from an officer in our Regiment at Saltillo, dated 12th March, which states that the Court of Inquiry on the subject of the dismissal of Lieuts Singeltary and Pender had concluded its labors. The result is not stated, as we presume it is not to be divulged until submitted to the President. The writer states that Col. Paine had gone to Monterey, and it was understood would proceed thence to the United States, and probably resign his commission—a circumstance which the writer says, "he fears will be no advantage to the Regiment either here or at home." Previous to his departure the officers of the regiment united in giving to him a most splendid and costly Supper, "the grandest affair which has been seen in Mexico since I have been there. I don't think, (he adds,) that this looks as if we did not respect him."

Col. Hamtranck of the Virginia Regiment has succeeded Col. Paine as Governor of Saltillo; and it was supposed that our Regiment would be ordered out to the camp, and the Virginia regiment take its place in Saltillo, a change which the writer thinks will be advantageous to our regiment.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The publication of notices of two such Institutions as St. Mary's, at Raleigh, and Edgeworth, at Greensborough, is well calculated to remind one of the great progress which the cause of Education *at home* has made within a few years. These, and the Floral College in Robeson, and the Methodist College in Greensborough, to say nothing of the many fine Schools and Academies in other parts of the State, have saved to many parents the necessity of sending their daughters to the North to be educated, (and perhaps spoilt in the process.)

In this town we have excellent Schools, both Female and Male, which not only enable our citizens to keep their own children at home, but attract some from less favored places.

Very striking and sound views of the doings of the French Revolutionists, are presented in the article which we copy from the National Intelligencer. The closing point especially is well calculated to startle Southern men, and to make *them*, at least, hesitate before they endorse all that has been done there in the name of Liberty.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We learn that the boiler of a Freight Train Locomotive exploded on Saturday night last, between Branchville and Charleston, S. C., by which every person attached to the train was killed. An Engineer and two Firemen are known to be killed. They were literally blown to atoms, the head of one of them being found half a mile from the spot.

The Telegraph wires were broken by the explosion.

RANDOLPH.—The Whigs of Randolph held a meeting on the 28th ult.,—J. Worth, Esq. Chairman, and R. H. Brown Secretary,—and appointed the following Delegates to a District Convention at Greensborough, to select a Delegate to the National Convention: A. W. Hogan, Dr. L. Wood, R. H. Brown, M. W. Leach, Jesse G. Hinshaw, John White, H. B. Elliott, J. M. A. Drake, John Branson, Wm. J Long, Thos. Rice, and J. Worth.

And the following Delegates to the Convention at Carthage to select a candidate for Presidential Elector: Alfred Brower, Noah Smitherman, John Spinks, Jesse Walker, Marsh Dorsett, I. G. Tomlinson, A. S. Horney, John B. Troy, Daniel Bulla, Jacob C. Harriss.

BARFIELD'S TRIAL.—We announced hastily last week the second conviction of John Barfield for the murder of Alfred Flowers—the trial having come on before Judge Caldwell at Johnston Superior Court. We have since learned that the prisoner has again appealed to the Supreme Court.

LOOK OUT FOR A COUNTERFEITER!—A friend in Albemarle, Stanly county, writes us as follows:

We were favored with a call from one of the many counterfeiters who are travelling about the country. He is a man about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs 150 or 160 lbs., makes a very good appearance, and says his name is Franklin, a relative of the old Drs., but he must be very much adulterated. He came to our place the 31st ult., and stayed one night. He came to our store and bought a hat of one of our young men, and gave him a Twenty Dollar bill on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C.; but it being found to be counterfeit, he was pursued and overtaken, and gave other money for it. He appeared to have a great deal of the same kind. He also paid his bill to his Landlady in a Two Dollar bill on the Bank of the State of South Carolina, which is counterfeit. He left here in the direction of your place. It would be well to advise your friends of his progress.

MURDER.—A correspondent in Cabarrus county gives us the particulars of a horrid murder in that county on the 26th ult. George Linker was waylaid and shot through the heart, by Jacob Dove, as it is supposed. The two men were rival candidates for the hand of a lady. Linker being favored was engaged to be married, when Dove swore that if *he* could not marry her no one else should. He made two attempts to shoot Linker, the last of which was but too successful. The report of the gun was heard and Dove was seen going off in a stooping posture. He was apprehended, and awaits his trial in the jail of Cabarrus.

Mr. R. H. Brown has disposed of the Randolph Herald to Mr. Henry D. Machen, who will hereafter conduct it. Its politics are Whig, as heretofore. We part from Mr. Brown with regret, for he exhibited much ability as an Editor.

"D." in our next.

We are requested to state that a Post Office has been established at Mount Sereene, on the great road leading from Eufaula to Clayton, 13 miles West of Eufaula, and 7½ miles East of Clayton, Barbour county, Ala.—John Stewart, P. M.

CANVASSING.—The Cheraw Gazette has drawn a shocking picture of the "degrading and demoralizing practice" of canvassing the State by the Candidates for Governor. Of course the Gazette intended it merely as an exhibition of what *might* happen, not of what had happened. We feel sure that the Editor of that paper knows the people of North Carolina well enough to know, that no such Sancho Panza as he has sketched astride of a mule, (if such a one were ever to show himself in North Carolina,) would stand any chance to be elected Governor.

That the system alluded to has its evils, we have heretofore admitted, but they are not such evils as the Gazette seems to apprehend. They are strongly, perhaps too strongly, stated in Mr. Leak's letter. Let us look at a few of them—premising, that the objections sound strangely as coming from an old stager like Mr. Leak, who, if we mistake not, has frequently canvassed his own county, making political speeches when a candidate and when not a candidate; who canvassed the Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson; who made a volunteer stump speech out of his own county a few years ago in reply to Gov. Graham; and who, finally, commenced a canvass, two years ago, for this very office of Governor, which was only interrupted by another gentleman of his party getting the nomination in his stead. Mr. Leak tells us, it is true, that he has for eight years past had doubts of the propriety of the usage. But his doubts appear to have now no other foundation than they had at first, if we may except the fact that Mr. Hoke died some months after his canvass; but then he died nearly two years before Mr. Leak commenced *his* canvass. And besides, the danger to health and life might easily be remedied by changing the period of election, from Summer to Spring.

Mr. Leak's first objection to canvassing is, that "although Republican in its appearance, it is aristocratic in its effects;" in, as he says, restricting the choice to men of "fluency of speech," and of wealth. If Mr. Leak has said, men of *talents*, he would have better expressed it, we think. Our Governors have unquestionably been men of vastly higher intellectual endowments since the system was adopted, than before. They have been men of whom the State, or any State, might well be proud. MOREHEAD and GRAHAM! During what previous eight years of the history of our State were two such men found in the Executive Chair? And they will have a fit successor in the person of CHARLES MANLY for the next four years. None of these can be charged with aristocracy, unless it be the aristocracy of intellect and integrity.—They are all the architects of their own fame, and fortune.

As to the expense of a canvass, that is nothing in comparison with the expense of being Governor. In this part of the State, the Whigs (and we presume their opponents likewise,) do not allow the canvass to cost their candidate any thing. They feel that it is asking quite enough of him to give up his time, and spend his means, in being Governor, upon an inadequate salary; (for no one will pretend that $2000 a year will support the family of any gentleman living as the Governor of the State should live in Raleigh.) It is the office, and not the canvass, which makes heavy drafts upon the time and means of the candidate, and in this view of it we think that Mr. Leak has much less reason to complain of canvassing than Mr Manly. As the candidate who would be certain to be defeated, he would lose but little; whilst Mr Manly will not only lose a trifle in canvassing, but lose much more by filling the office.

We think, therefore, that there is no force in either branch of this objection to canvassing. For in our opinion "the circle from which the choice of candidates might be made," *ought to be restricted* to men of talents, and the *law* has restricted it, in effect, to men of some wealth, inasmuch as no others can afford to fill the office at the salary paid.

Mr. Leak says that the practice is not called for to enlighten the public mind upon questions of National or State policy. Our opinion is directly the reverse of this. A speech from a candidate may not be necessary to enlighten Mr. Leak and gentlemen who, like him, have both the means and the taste to inform themselves thoroughly on questions of public policy. But the great mass of the people have not the means, and many not the taste; and thousands hear a candidate's speech who never read a newspaper or have any other reliable means of information on the subjects discussed.

We also entirely dissent from the allegation of Mr. Leak, that it leads to excesses injurious to the morals of the people. We have seen something of the system, and we never saw a candidate do or say any thing having that tendency. Sure we are, that in Mr. Leak's brief canvass, *he* did not promote any such excesses. The argument, if good at all, is good against all public meetings of the people, and especially against the County Canvass of County Candidates, which Mr. Leak does not object to at all. These last are, indeed, frequently exciting, and abounding with excesses, injurious to the morals of the people; and unfortunately they seldom have the redeeming quality of usefulness in enlightening the public mind. When the candidates for Governor begin to *treat*, and deliver *such* speeches as the county candidates generally make, then we will go with Mr. Leak for the total abolition of the practice. But it will be better to begin with that part of the system which is useless and injurious.

Mr. Leak has, we think, mistaken the cause of what he calls "the shameful excesses of the hard-cider campaign." The immense mass meetings of the people in 1840 were caused by the corruptions of the government, which had got to an unendurable pass, and determined honest men to put them down.

There are manifest advantages in a Gubernatorial canvass, which Mr. Leak has entirely overlooked. It is right that the people should know those whom they entrust with the management of their affairs, and this can only happen from a canvass. It is right that the Governor should know the people, as far as possible, over whom he is to preside, their condition, interests, wants, feelings. And these he can only learn by visiting them.—And finally, a State feeling, an attachment of the centre to the extremities, and of the extremities to the centre, is produced in both the Governor and the governed by the acquaintance.

SYMPATHY MEETINGS.—A great meeting was held in New York on the subject of the French Revolution. A meeting of gentlemen connected with the Press was held in Washington. A meeting in New Orleans. All were enthusiastic in their congratulations.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The Union affected to be dreadfully shocked lately at Mr. Root's Wilmot Proviso speech in the House. Mr. Root is an Ohio Whig. But within a day or two two Locofocos have taken quite as strong ground in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, viz: Mr. Lahm of Ohio and Mr. Smart of Maine. The Union has nothing to say against their speeches. They are Locofocos.

The Editor of the Pittsburg Gazette gives a detailed account of an attempt of Napoleon Bonaparte to come to the United States after the battle of Waterloo. A bargain was made with Capt. Brewster of Preston, Con., and Napoleon was to have come on board his ship at midnight; but just at that hour the Captain received notice of Napoleon's change of mind, and determination to surrender himself to England.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 3d, a message was received from the President, enclosing a despatch from Mr. Rush, our Minister to France, officially announcing the change of government there. The President expresses his full and unqualified approbation of Mr. Rush's immediate recognition of the new government. He says,—

"The world has seldom witnessed a more interesting or sublime spectacle than the peaceful rising of the French people, resolved to secure for themselves enlarged liberty, and to assert in the majesty of their strength the great truth that in this enlightened age man is capable of governing himself.

"The policy of the United States has ever been that of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, leaving to each to establish the form of government of its own choice. While this wise policy will be maintained towards France, now suddenly transformed from a monarchy into a republic, all our sympathies are naturally enlisted on the side of a great people, who, imitating our example, have resolved to be free. That such sympathy should exist on the part of the people of the United States with the friends of free government in every part of the world, and especially in France, is not remarkable. We can never forget that France was an early friend in our eventful revolution, and generously aided us in shaking off a foreign yoke and becoming a free and independent people.

"We have enjoyed the blessings of our system of well-regulated self-government for near three-fourths of a century, and can properly appreciate its value. Our ardent and sincere congratulations are extended to the patriotic people of France, upon their noble and thus far successful efforts to found for their future government liberal institutions similar to our own.

"It is not doubted that, under the benign influence of free institutions, the enlightened statesmen of republican France will find it to be for her interest and paramount glory to cultivate with the United States the most liberal principles of international intercourse and commercial reciprocity, whereby the prosperity and happiness of both nations will be promoted.

JAMES K. POLK."

The message was referred to the Foreign Committee.

A long debate occurred on a motion by Mr. Allen to take up his resolutions of sympathy with the French Republic. The motion was rejected, 22 to 21.

An executive session was held.

On Tuesday, resolutions of respect for Mr. Black, deceased, were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, the funeral of Mr. Black engaged both Houses.

On Thursday, Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution congratulating the French people upon the establishment of a Republic in France.

Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolution he had previously offered on the same subject.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Foote and Allen took part.

While Mr. A. was speaking, a man sprang across the Reporter's Gallery to the platform sustaining the eagle over the Vice President's chair.

He then exclaimed, "I deny the right of that man (pointing to Mr. A.) to speak for Ohio!"

The scene of confusion that here ensued, may be imagined, but it cannot be described by telegraph. Mr. A. looked as if he thought there was to be an *emeute*, which would prove as fatal to his Senatorship, as the one in Paris did to the King of the French.

But the proceedings and speech of the member in the gallery was suddenly cut short, by the interposition of the proper officers, and the ejectment of the intruder from the Senate chamber.

Mr. Allen's resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Hale offered an amendment.

Mr. Mangum moved the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations as a substitute for those of Messrs. Allen and Hale.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Allen, Niles, Dickinson, Hale, Hannegan, Downes, Dayton, Johnston of Georgia, Baldwin, Foote, Phelps and Underwood.

Mr. Hale's amendment to the resolution, in the following words: "And manifesting the sincerity of their purpose by the immediate emancipation of all slaves in their colonies,"—was rejected—yeas 1, nays 28.

After further debate, Mr. Allen's resolutions were put to the vote, and passed the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Monday, the whole session was devoted to debate on resolutions relative to the French Revolution, and an amendment moved by Mr. Ashmun of Mass. and Mr. Schenk of Ohio, approving of the emancipation of slaves in the French colonies.

On Tuesday, the death of Mr. Black was announced, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Henley replied to the speech of Mr. Clingman on the Scott and Trist correspondence.

Mr. Stephens replied to Mr. Henley, and Mr. Turner followed on the other side

Mr. Manly, the Whig Candidate for Governor, in fulfillment of the wishes and invitations of his friends, will be happy to meet his fellow-citizens, at the times and places mentioned in the following list of appointments:

At Halifax,	on	Monday, April	24th,
Windsor,	"	Wednesday, "	26th,
Jackson,	"	Friday, "	28th,
Murfreesboro'		Saturday, "	29th,
Gatesville,	"	Monday, May	1st,
Edenton,	"	Wednesday, "	3rd,
Plymouth,	"	Thursday, "	4th,
Swan Quarter,		Saturday, "	6th,
Washington,	"	Monday, "	8th,
Newbern,	"	Wednesday, "	10th,
Beaufort,	"	Friday, "	12th,
Kinston,	"	Monday, "	15th,
Waynesboro'	"	Tuesday, "	16th.

We are informed that Mr. Manly made a most effective Speech, to his fellow citizens of Johnston County, last week; but we have not been furnished with any of the particulars of the Address.

Raleigh Register.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—We understand that a new Steamboat, the Gov. Graham, belonging to Messrs. Dibble, of Newbern, arrived here on Sunday evening from Wilmington. This makes the seventh Steamboat on our river.

In the French Colonies (Isle of Bourbon, Guadaloupe, and Martinique,) the White population in 1834 was 82,546, Slaves 219,917.

North Carolina Volunteers.—We learn from a gentleman of this City, who has received a Letter from an Officer in the North Carolina Regiment, in Mexico, that at the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Buena Vista, a large party of the Virginia Volunteers, who had become intoxicated, attempted to break through the guard of our Regiment; whereupon, a regular set to ensued; 50 Virginians were taken prisoners, and several were wounded.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Execution of Nash.—We understand that Thomas Nash, who had been convicted of murdering a female in this County some two or three years ago, paid the penalty denounced by the law against his awful crime, on Friday last. He was hung at Troy, in Montgomery county, whither he had removed his cause for trial. The rope by which he was first suspended broke and he fell to the ground. He requested the handkerchief to be removed from his eyes; which was done, and he sat up and conversed with the bystanders until another rope was procured, and he was then hung. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard."—*N. C. Argus.*

Clerk and Master of Richmond.—At Richmond Court of Equity, week before last, the office of Clerk and Master, which had been rendered vacant by the resignation of John W. Cameron, Editor of this paper, was conferred by his Honor, Judge Bailey, upon George Badger Wetmore, Esq.—*N. C. Argus.*

NEW YORK, April 3, 1848.

The public bequests by Mr. Astor's will are neither large nor numerous. But one, in fact, is of any importance—of $400.000 for establishing a library in this city free for general use. There is a bequest of $50,000 to the poor of Waldorf, Mr. Astor's native place in Germany, to establish a charity institution for the sick or disabled. The other bequests, most of which were paid in his lifetime, are to the German Society $20,000; Institution for the Blind $5 000; Half Orphan Asylum $5,000; Lying-in Asylum $2,000. The personal estate of Mr. Astor is valued at between seven and eight millions, and his real estate at as much more—making the whole amount less than was supposed; but still enough, in all conscience.

It is probable that Gen. Worth is to be pitted against Gen. Taylor.

Cor. Phil. Ledger.

Then he is to be pitied, sure enough.

Prentice.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, Mr. JAMES M. WILLIAMS to Miss MARGARET M., daughter of Mr. John D. Starr, all of this place.

Also, on the 4th inst., by Rev. John J. Brantly, Mr. JOHN V. JONES, to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of Mr F. D. Breece.

In Richmond County, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Henry Crowson, Mr. WILLIAM W. ELLERBEE, to Miss SARAH COVINGTON, daughter of Henry Hampton Covington, Esq.

At Smithville on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Capt. S. L. FREMONT, U. S. Army, to Miss MARY ELIZA LANGDON, daughter of the late Richard Langdon, Esq.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 4th inst., HARRIET ANN, daughter of T. S. and M. F. Lutterloh, aged 2 years and 9 months.

At the residence of Dr. Miller, in South Carolina, on the 17th ult., Mr. ELLIS WATKINS, aged about 22 years, after an illness of 8 days. He formerly lived in Union county, N. C., and had lately removed to South Carolina. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.—*Com.*

In Sampson county, on the 31st ult., WM. O. McARTHUR, aged about 40 years, a native of Cumberland county. Also, at his residence in Sampson county, on the 11th ultimo, KILLBEE FAISON, Esq. in the 46th year of his age.

In Robeson county, on the 25th February, Mr. KINNETH McKINON, in the 88th year of his age. In the death of this venerable man the county has lost one of its most industrious, peaceable and orderly citizens, and society one of its firmest pillars. The deceased emigrated to this country from Scotland when but a youth, in troublous times, and was consequently deprived of the advantages of any literary training; but schooled in those principles of honesty and integrity, during the period that tried men's souls, he was enabled to rear a large and respectable family of children and dependants, alike honorable to them and himself. Having aided in erecting the Church at St. Paul's, he became attached to it at an early period, and continued through a long life to adorn his profession. Seldom even in his old age was his seat unoccupied in the house of God; but the silvery locks that encircled his brow, and his devout and dignified demeanor in the house of worship, gave premonition that his seat below would soon be exchanged for one more exalted above. Free from ostentation, pride and extravagance, added to those virtues that adorn the citizen, neighbor and friend, he has left in his example a legacy that may well sustain his family and relatives, that they sorrow not as those who have no hope. In the disposition of his earthly substance, which was earned by hard and honest labor, he left $1000 invested in Cape Fear Bank Stock, the interest of which is to aid in the support of the ministrations of the Gospel among his relatives, friends and neighbors at St. Paul's, to the latest posterity. His sickness was but of short duration. He retained the use of his speech and the exercise of all his mental faculties to his last breath. His end was peace, and he was gathered to his grave in a good old age, like as a shock of corn is gathered in its season. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: they cease from their labors, and their works do follow them.—*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 1—Steamer Rowan, with boat Ben Berry in tow, with goods for R W Goldston, J P Covington, J & F Garnet, Murchison, Reid & Co, H & E J Lilly, Cook & Taylor, J & T Waddill, J Huske & Son, R A King, R Gray, J M Mullunix, J M Lindsey, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, S T Hawley & Son, McRorie & Bailey, J R & J Sloan, G A Mebane, G W Johnson, E A Vogler, Rankin & McLean, M M Transam, A Hunt, B Coffin, Island Ford Manf Co, N Kendall, Bonner & Crist, Lee & Hoover, Lee & Walker, Douthit, Bethel & Co, Johnson & Smith, B G Worth, Eli Penry, J Worth, Worth & Stanly, J A Worth, Worth & Sanders, Coffin & Worth, E B Clarke, G T Worth, G & H McMillan, D Clewell, M Brown & Son, J McIver, Scott & McAdoo, Elliott & Co, J & R Lindsay, J Reich, T C Harris, J D Williams, S Boon, F D Breece, J H & J Martine, Mallett & Huske, E W Willkings, E Turlington, H L Myrover & Co, T J Johnson & Co, B Rose & Son.

April 4—Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for F Friese, J & T Waddill, J D Williams, H L Myrover & Co, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, C T Haigh & Son, W Winslow, J W Thomas, Barnhardt & Hix, Hix & Earnhardt, Scott & McAdoo, McRorie & Bailey, J R & J Sloan, Worth & Sanders, B Coffin.

April 5.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for J M Beasly, W Prior, E W Wilkings, of this place; and for J & W Murphy, Jenkins & Roberts, Murphy & McCubbins, Jones, Watson & Co, Shelly & Fields, J T Chambers, T Caldwell & Son, D Beard, Mickle & Co, A C Blum, A T Zevly, W R Holt, L Dellar, E & W Smith, J Smith, Copper & Gowan, E Belo, L C Hains, J Toomer, Hauser & Wilson, Lehman & Bunting, of the interior.

April 7.—Steamer W B Meares, with goods for J W Thomas, R & L Russel, Wyatt & Nance, E Beckerdite, Steed, Kearn & Co, B Craven, H E Roundsaville, G M Barnhardt, Barnhardt & Hix, Hix & Earnhardt, R Gray, J M Mullunix, J P Covington, H Hix, J & F Ganett, W J McConnell, Tyson & Person, Lee & Hoover, J C & J Cowles, R. W Goldston, B Rose & Son, T Siddall, Barnhardt, Morney & Co, J & R Gilmer, W S Gilmer, R Foster, R A King, B G Worth, Worth & Sanders, E A Volger, J R & J Sloan, J Worth, J Kyle, Lee & Walker, N Kendall, W G Matthews, McNair & McLaurin, W McIntyre, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Utley, H L Myrover & Co, D Freeman & Son, Blount's Creek Co, J W Baker, Jas Dodd, Island Ford Co, R E Blair, J C Thompson, Bowman & Donnell, J McIver, A Hewitt, G A Mebane, Rankin & McLean, J B Troy, W Weatherby, Mendenhall & Cader, Newland & Farlow, R Gray, N Linebach, G & H McMillan, J Bryant.

April 7—Steamer Rowan, with goods for W G Matthews, McNair & McLaurin, W McIntyre, Tyson & Person, Barnhardt & Hix, J P Covington, Cane Creek Manf Co, H L Myrover & Co, J Utley, Lee & Hoover, Mallett & Huske, Mrs Walton, Hix & Earnhardt, R A King, R Gray, W J McConnell, Scott & McAdoo, Elliott & Co, L McKellar, J & R Gilmer, W S Gilmer, Bonner & Crist, G & H McMillan, J Brown, E Penry, J H Thompson, Rankin & McLean, J R & J Sloan, A D Toomer, R A Stuart, E Belo, Dean & Caldwell, J Haralson, B G Worth, D Shaw, F Friese, C W Andrews, T J Johnson & Co.

April 8—Steamer Evergreen with Boat Nelson in tow, with goods for P Taylor, E Glover, Mrs S J Hart, A Johnson & Co, W McIntyre, Geo W McDonald, Miss Frances Mitchell, M N Leary, Lieut. C P Kingsbury, J H & J Martine, Hon J C Dobbin, T J Johnson & Co, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, R W King, H Erambert, Freidenburg & Brother, Cook & Taylor, H Branson, Hall & Hall, and J W Cressman, of this place; and for Jones, Watson & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, Shelly & Field, F E Potts, T Caldwell & Son, Lehmand Butner, D Freeman & Son, Murphy & McCubbins, J Hiatt, J & W Murphy, D L Swain, J & R Lindsay, E & W Smith, E Belo, L Welsby, A H Whitfield, Boger & Maxwell, A S Webb & Co, C B Wheeler, A C Blum, Hawser & Wilson, H H Belew, Finley & Gordon, and Long, Webb & Co, of the interior.

April 9.—Cape Fear Steam Boat Co's Steamer, Gov. Graham, with Passengers, and Goods for G W Brown, S McNeely, Blackwood & Reaves, T Melvin, and T Smith.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 30—Schrs Nicanor from Boston, Jerolemen from New York, Aurora from Fall River, Mass. 31—Brigs Enoch Pratt from Fall River, Mass., Leo from Boston; Schr Col McRae from Charleston. April 1—Schrs Thomas B. Smith from New York, Eveline from New Orleans. 2—Brig Niger from Boston; Schrs G W Davis from New York, John Bertunon from Philadelphia, Henry Delany from do. 3—Schrs Carolina from Baltimore, Charles Mills from New York, Francis Helen from do, Ira Bliss from do. 5—Barque William from New York, Brig Corel from Savannah. 6—Schr. Ontario fm Jeremie, St. Domingo.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 11.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7½ a 8½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 7	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	52 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¼ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Shertings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—No change in produce. Cotton dull.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Business dull. Bacon quiet at 7½ to 8. Corn firm at 57 to 65. Fayetteville Flour scarce at 6 50 to 7. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber dull at 8 to 8 50, 5 50 to 6 00, and 5 to 5 50. Timber slow of sale at 4 00 to 7 50. Turpentine scarce at 2 15 to 2 25 for Soft and 1 15 to 1 20 for Hard. Spirits 29. Tar 1 35. Whiskey 26.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4½ to 7¼ principally 6¾ to 7. No change in other articles.

Cotton at Augusta 4½ to 6¼. At Macon 5 to 5¾. At Columbia 4¼ to 6 06.

At New York, Cotton is perhaps a little firmer. Uplands 5¾ to 7½. Flour 6 18 to 6 68. Corn 53 to 54. Turpentine 2 37 to 2 50. Spirits 36 to 36½.

At Charleston, Cotton has rallied about ⅛ to ¼. Sales at 5¼ to 7, large sales.

Total receipts of cotton 1,780,543 bales, against 1,502,737 last year.

St. Mary's School, RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Thirteenth Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 7th June, and continue till the 10th November. The following Term will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April 18th, 1849.

Terms—payable in advance.

For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, $100 per Term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instrument, $40. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In Winter, the dress is of merino or other suitable material, of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of Pupils should be marked with the owner's name in full.

For more minute particulars see Circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.

April 3, 1848. 10-8w

EDGEWORTH Female Seminary, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Rev. Prof. G. MORGAN, Principal.
Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

THE year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May—an unbroken term of ten months. The several Departments which form a comprehensive and ornamental education, as Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Latin, and English Languages, and Literature, Mathematics, and the Experimental Sciences, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its literature, are conducted by professional teachers of much experience. Edgeworth is organized on a well defined plan to impart to a moderate number the highest order of education, and at an expense far less than in institutions of like grade in the large cities. The greatest parental care and oversight, exemption from improper associations, good society, a well arranged course of study, valuable libraries and apparatus, approved methods of instruction, religious culture, love of study, great improvement, and whatever qualifies a lady to perform, with dignity and wisdom, the station which Providence assigns her, are secured to Edgeworth pupils to an extent seldom attained in the most favored institutions.

The expenses for each of the five months are, board, &c. and instruction in all studies not extra, $75; Music on Piano or Guitar, $20; Oil Painting, $20; either of the Ancient or Modern Languages, $10; Drawing and Painting, $10. Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bills settled on the first of January and May.

Pupils should enter at the opening of the year, when the classes are formed. They can enter at any time, but not to be withdrawn before the close in May, when they are examined on the studies of the year, advanced to higher grades and the Senior class, having completed the course, receive Diplomas as a permanent memorial of a finished education.

Pupils who are allowed insufficient time to graduate, are permitted to join the classes for which they may be qualified, and all receive the full benefit of their former studies. Parents and Guardians are expected to write for more particular information, especially for the course of studies when preparations can be made at home.

March 18. 10

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, Wilmington, April 4, 1848.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank, will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, the 1st day of May, proximo.

10 3w] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

Miss Mitchell

HAS received the latest French Patterns of the Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in superior style and finish. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and every endeavor made to please her customers.

April 11, 1848. 10-tf

Daguerreotype Portraits.

S. BROADBENT purposes remaining in Fayetteville a few days, and will be happy to wait upon such as wish to see specimens, or have their likenesses taken by the Daguerreotype process. Portraits taken equally well in cloudy or even in stormy weather. Rooms in the New Hotel. April 8.—10-tf

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. His stay in town will be limited.

ALEX'R DRUMMOND.

Fayetteville, April 3. 9

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 97tY

Postscript.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Political Quiet in France—Suspension of Cash Payments by the Bank of France—Revolution in Austria—Flight of Prince Metternich—Riot in Vienna—Disturbances in Prussia—Excitement in Ireland.

The Steamer Washington brings English papers to the 21st ult.

Every thing is perfectly tranquil in France. The new government has been recognized by Spain, Sardinia, the Hanseatic Towns, Baden, Hesse Cassel. The National Guard has been increased from 56,751 men to 190,299. This is considered ominous of evil.

The financial condition of the country has been dreadful during the past fortnight. The steps taken to levy, immediately, increased taxes to meet the demands of the new government, have been well received; still, great anxiety and dread continues. The condition of the working classes, consequent upon the stagnation of trade, daily becomes much more alarming, and many are of opinion that scenes of violence are at hand.

The number of marines in the English navy is to be increased one-fifth.

Bank of France has suspended specie payments—Government, after the suspension, issued paper as a legal tender.

Queen Victoria has given birth to a princess.

Lord Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is spoken of as the successor of Lord John Russell.

Louis Phillippe has taken up his permanent residence at Claremont, where he receives frequent visits from Messrs. Guizot, Duchatel, & Montebello, the Ex-Ministers.

In the House of Commons, a vote of £1,495,308 for employing a naval force of 43,000 men, was proposed, which was opposed by Mr Cobden, who said if the rich feared invasion let them pay for it, and the best preventive against it was an increase in the comforts of the poor. The vote was carried finally, after some debate.

IRELAND.—A great monster demonstration was to be held on March 20th, in favor of the French revolution, and a revolution was expected to take place in Dublin then. The government was making vast military preparations for fear of an outbreak.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has consented to the liberation of the press, and the establishment of a National Guard. The new minister in place of Metternich will be Count Kolourst.

A conflict on the 13th between the people, led by the students and citizens, and the military has compelled Prince Metternich to fly. There has been blood shed on both sides, but the number of killed and wounded is not stated. The Director of Police, M. Seldnizky, has been expelled. The house of Prince Metternich was sacked by the mob, and the Grand Dukes have withdrawn into private life.

In Berlin as well as in Vienna, there have occurred disturbances of the public peace that threaten to take a very alarming turn. A collision had taken place between the troops and the people, in which 10 were killed and 100 wounded. Order was restored.

At Magdeburg also a fight had taken place, in which many were severely wounded.

An insurrection at Copenhagen was reported, but not believed.

England was quiet.

A revolution had broken out in Wurtemburg.

Cotton is cheaper in Liverpool, by ⅛d in some cases.—Uplands quoted at 4 to 4½d.

SPRING, 1848.

Rich Dress Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from New York, a few DRESS GOODS, NEW STYLES and of the latest importations, viz: Plaid Silk Tissue, plaid Granadines, Waterloo plaid and plain Bareges, half mourning and mourning do.; printed Lawns, &c. very fine and handsome. Also a few embroidered Evening Dresses, mode colored purse Silk, infants' Waists, fine light Kid Gloves, black watered Silks and Dress Buttons, &c.

Also, now receiving, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Of all descriptions, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; House-keeping and Servants' Goods; together with

Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, (some very fine,) Groceries,

And every article usually called for, which will be sold extremely LOW, as they have all been purchased since the decline in the Northern markets.

These Goods will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce.

W. G. MATTHEWS, No. 13 North side Hay street.

April 10, 1848. 10-3w

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Maricaibo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON, South-west corner Market Square.

April 10, 1848. 10tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
250 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week,).

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

MILLINERY.

Mrs. C. Walton,

MANTUAMAKER AMD MILLINER,

HAS just received SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality; a few fashionable Fancy Straws, for Ladies, and China Pearl for Misses and Children.

All kinds of Straw and Lace Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style. Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, opposite the Methodist E. Church.

April 10 10-5t

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.

Fayetteville, April 11 10-tf

To Turpentine Getters.

L. WOOD'S ROUNDSHAVES, open and round, of superior quality, for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE.

April 11, 1848. 1w

LOST.

THE Subscriber sometime in March last lost a Note of Hand on Alexander Carter, of Elizabethtown, Bladen county, for the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-eight Dollars and Fifty-three Cents, with Thomas McClelland as security. The Note is dated on or about the 4th of August 1847, and due at twelve months after date. There are several credits endorsed thereon, amounting to $115 13¾. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the makers thereof have been notified of its loss, and the payment stopped.

JOSIAH H. BALDWIN.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1848. 10-4w