



"Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, / Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, April 21, 1846.

GOV. GRAHAM'S APPOINTMENTS.

Governor GRAHAM will address his Fellow Citizens at the places and times following, to wit:

- At Windsor, Bertie, Saturday, April 25th.
Jackson, Northampton, Monday, April 27th.
Winton, Hertford, Wednesday, April 29th.
Gateville, Thursday, April 30th.
Hertford, Perquimans, Friday, May 1st.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, Saturday, May 2d.
Currituck C. H. Monday, May 4th.
Old Trap, Camden, Tuesday, May 5th.
Edenton, Thursday, May 7th.
Plymouth, Friday, May 8th.
Washington, Saturday, May 9th.
Greenville, Pitt County, Monday, May 11th.
Snow Hill, Greene County, Tuesday, May 12th.
Newbern, Thursday, May 14th.
Beaufort, Saturday, May 16th.

THE OREGON NOTICE PASSED.

It will be seen that the Senate has at last recorded its vote on the Oregon Question, in favor of authorizing the President, at his discretion, to give the notice required by the Treaty of 1827, to the British Government, for the abrogation of the joint occupancy. The Resolution as passed, was offered by Senator JOHNSON, of Maryland, but is the identical Preamble and Resolution of Mr. CRITTENDEN, minus the proviso. The Resolution now goes back to the House, those passed by that body having been entirely thrown out.

The final vote was very strong—40 to 14. If we add to the 40, and take from the 14, the three gentlemen who are opposed to the notice in any form, the result would appear to be, that, out of 54 Senators present, 43 intimated distinctly their opinion, that the Oregon dispute ought to be compromised.

The vote will be hailed all over the Union, as highly auspicious to the preservation of the peace of the country.

MR. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.

In this celebrated speech, although he very ingeniously labors to prove an impossibility—to wit, that Mr. Polk has been consistent on the Oregon question—there is still much that is wise, patriotic, and noble—very much that does honor to the heart and the head of the talented Senator.

We are glad to see him state as one reason why he cannot be expected to contend for the 54 40 limit, that he represents, in part, a Whig State—a State, which is her last general vote, gave Mr. CLAY a majority. This is the true doctrine. When the cool judgment of the State is well ascertained, the Senator could not do otherwise than respect it. We cannot doubt, that the action of the Senator will be equally patriotic, when he records his vote on the Sub Treasury scheme, which has so often been condemned by his native State. His vote on the Tariff, also, we cannot doubt, will be governed by the same high and patriotic consideration.

A HAPPY MAN.

Much has been written, and said, and sung, about happiness. Some have supposed it not of easy attainment, but the slow reward of a long life of virtue.—One Poet has rashly said—"Virtue alone is happiness below." These searchers after "the greatest good," have been, for ages, groping in the dark—have bewildered themselves, and left millions of miserable wretches to live on without pleasure, and die without hope. The last "Standard" has it all in a nut-shell—in a paragraph, that ought to be entitled "Happiness made easy." The woe-begone wretch has only "to take by the hand," as the "Standard" did last week, "that unflinching Republican, Col. John H. Wheeler, who was on his way from Washington City to his residence in Catawba," and the great work is accomplished. After the announcement of this operation, so very delightful in its process, so beneficent in its effects, was made in the "Standard," there was an unusual excitement in the City of Oaks, and a most eager anxiety to seize the happyfying hand of the Colonel. But he had gone, and the victims of dolor were left to their wallings. A pilgrimage to Beatrice's Ford, "to shake that hand," is all that is left them now; and to some of the "poorer classes," "hoc labor, hic opus est," as was once said by this smiling "Captain of the Catawba." Oh! why, was not the advent of "this honest and faithful son of North Carolina" announced to the public in time?—How many happy faces, wreathed in smiles, would have met us during the week, on which cars has been ploughing his furrows for years? But we have one consolation, however; he will distribute his blessings elsewhere, and many a forlorn wretch by the wayside, will have his pathway lighted up as the mighty Theatrical worthy so graciously extend to him his miraculous hand, and bid him—be happy.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.

The City of New Orleans elected its corporation officers on the 6th inst. The Whig spirit appears to have been about, and, as usual, when untrammelled by a third party, won the victory. A. D. Grovesman, Whig, was elected Mayor by 260 majority, over A. J. Guerot, Locofoco.

ORGANIZATION—CONCERT—ACTION.

While we behold with amusement, the discord and quarrellings of the Loco Focos, in their strife for a Gubernatorial Candidate, we should not lose sight of the necessity of our union, and perfect, systematic organization, to ensure success. The Whigs should stand aloof from this family squabble, not caring which, or whether both, ensure to themselves the glory of being the "great immoderate," in August next. But we should exert ourselves to secure a most thorough triumph for our glorious Candidate, and the imperishable Whig cause. Nor let us sink into apathy, and view with listless indifference, the workings and manoeuvring of our opponents, regardless of our own safety. However much they may be divided among themselves at this particular juncture, yet they are united on one thing, and that is, the prostration and total discomfiture of the Whig party, and the final overthrow of our cherished measures and principles, by which we have stood under so many discouraging circumstances. They are as dear to us ever, and as indispensable to the happiness and well-being of our beloved country. Let no man then, stand aloof from exerting his whole influence in behalf of our gallant GRAHAM, and in doing all he can, to effect a uniform, persevering, and efficient organization of the Whig party throughout the State. Remember, that by union, the most humble individual, by adding to the weight of the whole, has his value and his use; out of it, the greatest talents are wholly unserviceable to the public. Hence it offers the following truths in reference to Organization, which may be well for those to reflect upon, who either object, or are indifferent to the means of organization, of making their own principles operative among the masses of men:

"While men are linked together, they easily and speedily communicate the alarm of any evil design. They are enabled to fathom it with common counsel, and oppose it with united strength. Whereas, when they lie dispersed, without concert, order, or discipline, communication is uncertain, counsel difficult, and resistance impracticable. When men are not acquainted with each other's talents, not all practised in their mutual habits and disposition in joint efforts in business, no personal confidence, no friendship, no common interests, subsisting among them, it is evidently impossible that they can act a public part with uniformity, perseverance, or efficiency. No man who is not inflamed by vain glory into enthusiasm, can flatter himself, that his single, unsupported, desultory, unsystematic endeavors, are of use to do that the subtle designs and united efforts of ambitious citizens. When had men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

THE RIVAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. LEAK addresses a Letter to Mr. SHEPARD, thro' the "North Carolinian" of the 18th inst. of which the following is the cream:

"I propose that our relative claims be submitted to the Democratic State Central Committee," as appointed by the President of the late Convention, with the understanding that they meet in person in the City of Raleigh, at their earliest possible convenience—that they shall take the whole subject matter before them, with full power to settle this vexed question; that when they have so settled, they shall announce that fact, through the columns of the "Standard," pledging myself to abide their decision."

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Return of Mr. Slidell, the American Minister.

We take the following from the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 8th instant:

Hon. JOHN S. SLIDELL, United States Minister to Mexico, arrived in this City, last evening, having at length finally retired from Mexico. He sailed from Vera Cruz in the U. S. Steamship Mississippi, on the 28th ult. and arrived on Monday at the Balize, whence he came to the City in the Steamship Alabama, from Galveston. He is accompanied by Wm. S. PARROT, Esq. Secretary of Legation. We learn that Mr. SLIDELL, was finally refused by the Mexican Government to be received as Minister Plenipotentiary, or in any capacity other than as a Commissioner for the arrangement alone of questions growing out of the annexation of Texas. The relations and controversies between the two Governments, are, however, too complicated to allow of the discussion of them piecemeal, even if our Government were disposed to submit to the disrespect implied in the proposition of Mexico, or to continue the existing state of quasi-war.—Mr. SLIDELL, therefore, on being refused recognition in the capacity in which he had been sent by the Government, would not treat of any other terms of admission, broke up the legation, and has returned home. The American fleet still lay at Sacrificos, and the American army is well planted in command of Matamoros.

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTION.

The annual election for Mayor and Common Council-men of New York, took place on Tuesday last, and resulted, as was foreseen from the divisions of their opponents, in the triumphs of the Locofocos. The vote for Mayor stands as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Mickle (Loco) 22,245; Taylor (Whig) 15,161; Cozzens (Native) 8,295; Smith (Nat. Reformer) 630.

In the Common Council there will be 30 Locos, 4 Whigs, 2 Natives.

BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn, Stryker, the Whig candidate for Mayor, is elected by a majority of more than 1200 over Talmadge, (Loco.) The Whigs have also a majority in the Council.

CONNECTICUT.

The Whigs have elected 29 and the Locos 14 members of the Legislature in Connecticut on the second trial. It is believed the Locos will have a small majority on joint ballot.

ALBANY ELECTION.

The Whigs have succeeded in electing Mr. Parmelee their candidate for Mayor, by a majority of between 3 and 400 over John K. Paige, (Loco.)

THE CLAY FESTIVAL.

The Birth-day of HENRY CLAY was celebrated on Monday last, in a most enthusiastic manner, by about 500 "unchanged and unchangeable friends," at Niblo's Saloon, New York. The company, which was mainly composed of the true, staunch, hard-working Whigs of the City, sat down at 7 o'clock to a plain but abundant supper, which was soon despatched. After the cloth was removed, letters were read from several Senators in Congress, and others, regretting their inability, on account of pressing public duties, to attend that meeting. They all spoke in the most eloquent terms of the character and public services of the great Statesman, in whose honor this festival was given.

Among the Volunteer sentiments offered on the occasion, we observe the following:

By Robert C. Wetmore.—Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina—An inflexible Statesman; the eloquent and fearless champion of the Whig party of the South. The country claims him among her brightest jewels.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Editor: I see that the Loco Focos have nominated their Candidates for the next Legislature. I think it time for the Whigs to put their ball in motion, as every Whig will admit, that this is the year that we should use every honorable exertion to crown the Whig party with that success, on which we believe depends the prosperity of our National independence. I therefore would suggest, that we hold a meeting some day during May Court, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to represent the Whig party in Wake County. I would recommend to the consideration of every Whig, our esteemed fellow-citizens, Gen. Robert W. Haywood, Col. John H. Manly, and Jacob Mordecai, Esq. as Candidates for the House of Commons. A WHIG.

FOR THE REGISTER.

BOOK OF CHRONICLES OF WAKE COUNTY.

- 1. But each warrior fought as it pleased him best, in his own way, and with his own peculiar weapons.
2. Now, Walter was a notable weaver, and did also cunningly spin.
3. And the weapons he wore, were a weaver's beam, and a spindle two cubits long.
4. And he cried out—Take heed, ye rebellious men—the Philistines be upon ye—for I am an host.
5. And he rushed upon the Ass and Andrew, with his weaver's beam, and he smote them sore.
6. But they cared not, for they had been used to be buffeted and beaten from their youth up.
7. Now, Andrew was well skilled in herbs, and did well physic the people.
8. So he armed himself with a bundle of hyssop, and as Walter, the valiant, rushed upon him with his mouth open, the cunning Andrew thrust hyssop therein, wherewith to purge him.
9. But Walter waxed more valiant, and said I will neither be purged off, nor Polked off; nor choked off. I will be the great Shepherd.
10. So he rushed upon the Ass in a great rage.
11. Now the Ass was well skilled in the use of the hoof. And she said, though I know not physic nor song, yet to meddle with Asses, is not wise.
12. And she let fly her heels against Walter, in great wrath. And she grievously bruised him, so that he groaned bitterly.
13. And she brayed over Walter, and said—So fare it with all who essay to fight Asses.
14. Still the valiant man fought manfully, and kept his face to his foe.
15. And he bruised the head of the Ass with his weaver's beam. He bruised also the head of Andrew, but they regarded it not, and laughed him to scorn.
16. And as the battle waxed hotter, between Walter and Andrew and the Ass, James, the Shepherd, arose in their midst and lifted up the voice of song.
17. Now, know ye, that James, while yet but a youth, a mere stripling, as it were, was strong in the law, and rejoiced in thirty-six cases.
18. He was also a chief composer of Psalms, and wrote a book of Canticles—even the Canticles of Blanner.
19. And as he rose in the midst of the men of war, Walter, the valiant, did furiously rush at him, and strove to pierce him with his spindle, under the fifth rib.
20. But the voice of song charmed and subdued the spirit of Walter, the valiant, and he could not strike the sweet Psalmist, for the raging devil within him was tamed, even as was the evil spirit of Saul by the harp of David.
21. Now James had foreseen how he would charm the heart of Walter, by the words of song.
22. And he had drawn from the armory of the Law, a cunningly devised Writ, de homine replegiando, which, being interpreted, means—a Writ to harness a strong man.
23. And when he had well charmed Walter with music, he threw the net of the law over the head of Walter, and safely had him in his toils.
24. And Walter sank to the ground. And cried—Lo! I am weak as the mother that bore me! Heavy on hath truly breathed upon James, the Poet Shepherd. Truly, is he great in song.
25. Now, the song that he sang, was one of the songs of Blanner.
26. And Walter, the valiant, sobbed aloud, for his heart had melted within him.
27. And he bewailed himself in this wise: Where-with can a strong man struggle against the combined action of Physic, and Asses' hoofs, and writs of Replevin and Song? Walter, the valiant, cannot abide it. Lo! I am in thy power, do with me as thou wilt.
28. And James said unto Walter, wilt thou forthwith flee to the mountains of Gilgal, nor tarry on the plains, if I will deliver thee?
29. And Walter said, I will flee even to Gilgal, mine home, and there will I tend the spindles, and thou may'st tend the sheep.
30. So he was delivered, and Walter, the valiant, turned his back upon the sea coast, and journeyed towards his home, by the way of the great River Cape Fear.
31. And when Andrew and James and the Ass had sang a song of triumph together, they entered into the house of the Philistines.

HILLSBOROUGH, APRIL 16.

No New Case of Small Pox.—We are gratified in being able to state that no new case of Small Pox has occurred since our last. The danger apprehended in the outset was, that some of the family of Mr. Turner, or others visiting there, might have received the infection before the disease was suspected to be the small pox; for after the discovery the utmost precaution was taken to prevent its spread; but as more than two weeks have elapsed since its first appearance, and as the experience of physicians has ascertained that the disease usually develops itself within eleven or twelve days from the exposure, and particularly as all the members of the family and the citizens of the place have been vaccinated, we think we can safely pronounce that all danger is at an end. Young Mr. Turner is rapidly recovering, and it is hoped will soon be restored to health. What great reason have we, as a community, to bless that Providence which has so protected us from the "pestilence that walketh in darkness." May we continue his watchful care over us; for "except the Lord keep the City, the watchman waketh but in vain."—Recorder.

P. S. Since the arrival of the Hillsboro Recorder, authentic information has been received in this City, that three new cases have broken out in that place, all occurring in the same family with the first one.

"POINT-NO-POINT."—The following is Queen Elizabeth's brief speech, to a Committee appointed by Parliament to inquire into her designs as to a contemplated alliance between her and some European Prince. It embraces what the law would call "the exclusion."

"Were I to tell you that I do not mean to marry, I might say less than I intend; and were I to tell you that I do mean to marry, I might say more than it is proper for you to know—therefore I give you an answer answerless."

CONGRESS.

SENATE—TUESDAY, April 14, 1846.

The House bill making appropriation for pensions, was reported back without amendment, as were also several other bills.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions.

Mr. Westcott having the floor, spoke at some length in favor of the notice, and of our title to the whole of the territory up to 54 40.

After a few explanatory remarks from Mr. McDuffie, the remainder of the day was devoted to Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Smithsonian Bequest bill being the special order for to-day, on motion of Mr. Owen, it was postponed till Tuesday, the 21st inst.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a resolution was adopted, which provides that all debate in committee of the whole on the bill for the protection of American settlers in Oregon, shall cease at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the above bill.

Mr. Farran made a strong speech in favor of our claim to 54 40. He was for passing the notice forthwith. The present crisis demanded prompt and decisive action. If we were true to ourselves, he believed that Great Britain rather than go to war with us would consent to settle upon 54 40.

Mr. Tibbatts followed also in favor of 54 40. The debate was then continued by Messrs. Cobb, Holmes and others, until the rising of the Committee.

Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes—the "Tariff bill."

Mr. Stewart moved the rejection of the bill.—After considerable tumult the motion was rejected by a great majority. The bill was then read twice and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McKay gave notice that he will move to fix a day on which the bill shall be made the special order.

After the reception of various other reports, the House adjourned.

SENATE—WEDNESDAY, April 15th, 1846.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the special order, viz: the Oregon resolutions.

The Chair announced the Senator from Texas as having the floor. The name of Texas sounded rather strangely.

Mr. Houston then rose and gave his views.—After some introductory remarks, he went in fully for giving the notice. He thought nothing was to be gained by delay. He did not believe the notice was calculated to produce war. But whether war was to be the consequence or not, was not the question. The only question was, does the honor of our country demand the giving of the notice? He then went into a history of the whole matter, and showed that from England we could hope for nothing, unless we should present a bold front and show her that we were resolved to maintain our rights. It was idle to trust to negotiation any longer. He then defended the President, and said Mr. Polk was bound to pursue the course he has done. Situated as he was, there was no other course which he could honorably have pursued. The President was bound to bring the matter before Congress, and to claim the whole of the territory. If he had taken ground in his message for 49, instead of 54 40, there could be but little doubt that the same gentlemen who are now denouncing him for claiming the whole, would have then denounced him for claiming less than the whole.

Mr. Crittenden will close the debate to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went once more into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill to protect American settlers in Oregon until the termination of the joint occupancy of the same.

Mr. Brown, of Tenn. opposed the bill. One of the many reasons urged against it was that it authorizes immediate jurisdiction over the territory, by an extension of our laws and sovereignty over it, without reference to any compromise which may be hereafter effected.

Mr. Giles made an eloquent speech in favor of the bill if it could be made to conform in all respects to the title. He was in favor of carrying out fully and to the letter, all the recommendations of the President.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Seddon, Gordon and others until the rising of the Committee.

SENATE—THURSDAY April 16, 1846.

As this was the day towards which public expectation has been so long directed, the crowd about the Senate Chamber was unusually large this morning, and a goodly proportion of it was composed of ladies.

After passing over one or two subjects informally, the special order was resumed.

Mr. Crittenden then rose, and made a truly eloquent speech, to which the Senate listened for more than two hours with unabated interest. Mr. C's speech abounded with more than the usual show of that force of logic and power of persuasion, and wit in illustration, which invariably characterizes the Senator from Kentucky.

To give detached portions of his argument would be doing injustice to the whole speech, which ought to be published by every Whig paper, at least, throughout the country.

Mr. Allen rose and said, that he might well desire to answer many things which had been stated on the other side in the course of this long debate, but he would not weary the Senate, nor do injustice to the country by putting any further obstacle in the way of an immediate vote. He then moved to lay on the table the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was agreed to.

Mr. A. next moved to take up the Joint Resolutions of the House, which was done.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., moved to substitute for the House Resolutions, the preamble and resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, leaving out from the latter, the proviso as to the time for giving the notice.

Mr. Allen moved to amend the preamble, by inserting a passage from the President's message, whereas it has become the duty of Congress to protect our citizens in Oregon, &c."

Mr. Calhoun thought that this had no pertinency to the resolution which followed.

Mr. Allen thought it had.

Mr. Pennybacker then rose and inflicted upon weary and unwilling ears—a speech.

After the Virginia Senator sat down, impatient cries of "question," "question," resounded through the Chamber.

The Yeas and Nays were then called upon Mr. Allen's amendment and it was lost, Yeas 22 Noes 32.

Mr. Breese then moved to strike out the words "at his discretion" from the Preamble of the Senator from Kentucky—lost Yeas 22, Noes 32.

The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. Johnson. The result was Yeas 30, Nays 24. So the amendment was agreed to.—It was then reported as from the Committee of the whole, to the Senate.

Mr. Allen then took the floor, and spoke against the preamble to the resolution. In his opinion it was utterly uncalculated. It was an attempt to speak to Great Britain behind the President, around the President, in behalf of this notice; for if the preamble was intended as direc-

tions to the President, it ought to have the Constitutional vote of two thirds of the Senate in their executive character—otherwise it could not be binding upon the President. If the Senate undertook to advise the President, it had a right to do so, but it ought to be done in its executive and not in its legislative character. The Senate by this resolution, hinted to the President what ought to be done, but left the whole responsibility upon him. After the President had referred the Whole matter to Congress, this was ungenerous. It was a proposition which humiliated the Senate in the eyes of the world, because they refused to take the responsibility. Therefore he, if he stood alone, would vote against it.

Such a resolution arrayed one branch of Congress against the other, and both against the President. What will be the nature of the next despatches from the British Minister to England? And what hope would there be now of a favorable settlement of the matter?

Mr. Crittenden replied. He asked "Upon what meat does our Caesar feed," that he should come here and thus lecture the Senate? How could he take upon himself to say that the Senate of the United States had humiliated itself.—The gentleman did not know the Senate, and further he did not know himself, as was evident by his language. In this severe style he replied to the whole of the remarks of Mr. A., styling them as arrogant and supercilious.

Mr. Allen rejoined with considerable spirit, and said he was at a loss to know the reason why whenever he spoke, the Senator invariably jumped up and attacked him with personal abuse.

Mr. Crittenden rejoined with great severity.—He said he had an instinctive aversion to a black-guard, and an instinctive desire always to trample upon and to put down impudence and arrogance.

Mr. Allen explained that his remarks referred to an act of the Senate as a body, and that they had no personal application.

The question was then taken on concurring in the amendment of the Committee of the whole, by which Mr. Johnson's preamble and resolution were substituted for the House resolutions. It was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of yeas 40, nays 14, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashly, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Green, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jernagin, Johnson, Md.; Johnson, La.; Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Rusk, Phelps, Sevier, Speight, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—40.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breeze, Bright, Cass, T. Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hagan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A few indifferent reports from committees were received.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the U. S. over the Oregon territory.

The following gentlemen addressed the Committee, viz: Messrs. J. Ingersoll, Wood, Phelps, Rockwell, S. Jones, and Pollock.

The House was thinly attended, and adjourned at quarter past 3 o'clock.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq., the Editor of the Farmers' Library, has been received with great kindness and distinction in the Southern country. In honoring him, they honor one of the most faithful and efficient advocates of the great interest of Agriculture. A public dinner was given him in New Orleans, at which Wm. Christy presided, assisted by Bailie Peyton. Mr. Skinner made a capital speech, full of good feeling and dashes of wit; and, in conclusion, paid a high compliment to the South, as follows:

"When tourists, full of ignorance or prejudice, scribble about the hot blood and excesses of Southern people, that sometimes break out as the Summer freckle on the face of the most exquisite beauty, they should remember, that the strongest weeds grow but in the richest soil—so with all their institutions and passions—inherited or inherent—the wish of his heart should always be peace and prosperity to the 'Sunny South.'"

From the North State Whig.

DR. SHANKLIN'S APPOINTMENTS. It appears from the subjoined announcement, which we have been requested to publish, that Dr. Shanklin is about to take the field in earnest, as one of the Democratic candidates for Governor. We supposed that the formidable movements of the Raleigh Junta, would be sufficient to afford to meet his Democratic competitor.

It is proper we should state that the reason why we have been requested to publish the Doctor's appointments, is this:—The Standard though professing to be the organ of the Democratic party, refuses to publish the Doctor's circular; and he is unwilling to subject himself and friends to the mortification of a second refusal.

With this explanation, we publish the appointments precisely as we received them, as follows:

Doctor Andrew Shanklin, by the advice of his friends by that political upstart James B. Shepard, (though he is backed by a Junta known as the "Raleigh Clique," who are attempting to force him upon the democracy of the State, whether they want him or not. The Doctor is not to be dictated to by any such cabal. He declared himself a candidate for Governor before any other Democrat and he is resolved not to be driven from his position. He intends to meet his fellow Democrats throughout the state, and to show up the Raleigh Junta and their pet Shepard, in their true colors. For this purpose he will address the Democracy, at the following places at such times during the months of May, June and July, as they shall appoint. And he hereby dares the aforesaid James B. Shepard, or any member of the Raleigh Clique to meet him at any of the following places:

Souh Fork, Ashe county, in May, Bugaboo Creek, Wilkes " " " " Nofchocky, Yancey " " " " Hominy, Buncombe " " " " Fort De France, Caldwell " " " " Big Brown, Stokes " in June, Head of Salt River, Anson " " " " Buffalo Neck, Lincoln " " " " Horse Swamp, Cabarrus " " " " Polecat Ridge, Robeson " in July, Carabroo Creek, Wake " " " " Trarholo, Edg'e'b. " " " " Tcesnoty, do " " " " Sleepy Creek, Wayne " " " "

RAIL ROAD FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.—We are glad to be able to state, that this project, so important to the interests of the travelling public, not less than to those of the country upon the route, is not at all lost sight of, but that it engages the earnest attention of those interested, here and elsewhere. It is believed that by the meeting of the next Legislature, arrangements can be made to connect this enterprise with the purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston Road from the State; and that, at the reduced price which the whole would cost, they can be made exceedingly valuable, and reasonably profitable. We think we may promise that the people in this town and country will do their part in furtherance of the work.—Fayetteville Observer.

BWARE OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—We have frequently of late cautioned our readers against the new and dangerous counterfeit on the Bank of the State of North Carolina. And yet we have heard of six or eight of them being passed off upon merchants in this place within the last week. Four spurious \$10 notes were passed off by one person from Moore county, whose name we withhold, because to one suspect him of criminality. He was doubtless himself imposed on. Another person from the same county passed another, which he was afterwards permitted to redeem; and another still was brought from the same Co. by a merchant, who received it in the hurry of business at an auction sale. These repeated instances, all from one county, would seem to call for an investigation. The spurious bills may, or may not be manufactured in Moore county, or in this State, but it is plain that there is some person in or about Moore county engaged in putting them in circulation. We hope the Bank will take some steps to ferret out the villains, whoever or wherever they may be.—Fayetteville Observer.

I have a regard, said Fitzmaurice, for every man on board that ship, from the Captain, down to the crew—down even to the cook with tattooed arms, sweating among the stove-pans in the galley, who used (with a touching affection) to send us locks of his hair in the soup.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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