In the course of his speech Gov. Graham replied to the charges brought against him by Mr Shepard and the Standard, relative to his vote on the election of Governor by the people in 1834. and his purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. He next showed up Mr. Shepard's statesmanship, as developed in his celebrated " Bill for the Relief of the People," and his vote, solitary and alone, to wind up the Banks, in 1842-3. He then spoke at length on the Tariff and Sub-Treasury bills, and more briefly on the Oregon question and the Mexican War. He was repeatedly ap-

look upon Wm. A. Graham with respect and af-

fection, and they are satisfied that he shall re-

main for the Constitutional period in the distin-

gnished station to which his merits alone have

We have so recently published an extended first points (from our correspondent near Snow Hill,) that we do not propose to repeat the facts here. We doubt whether there was an individual present who did not feel not only perfectly satisfied of the Governor's course, but proud of it, and indignant at the idea that any one could expect him to pursue the contemptible policy indicated by Mr. Shepard and his friend the

The Governor's comments on the Relief Bill were a rich treat indeed. And as we believe the Locofoco papers cannot be hired to allude to that subject, we will, without attempting to follow the speech, give the substance of the bill itself, that that those who still think of voting for Mr. Shepard, may see what sort of a monster their man was delivered of, only three and a half years ago, when he was a Senator in the Legislature of N.

Let us premise, that the year 1842 was one of great pecuniary embarrassment. The circulation of our Banks had been forced down (by the influence of bad national legislation, the Sub-Treasury, low Tariff, &c.) to about one-half what it now is. When the Legislature met, almost eveery Locofoco member had some relief scheme to offer. Mr. Shepard presented his on the 12th of Dec. 1842. We have not a copy of the bill and amendment at hand. (we wish the Register would publish them in full,)-but it provided, in substance; that the Governor, Treasurer, and Comptroller, should issue One Million of Dollars upon the faith of the State, in Bills from \$10 to \$100, bearing an interest of 21 per ct. which sum was to be loaned out to individuals at 6 per cent. upon a pledge of Real Estate, or undoubted personal security, to double the amount borrowed, renewable every twelve months upon payment of salaried Commissioners of Loans, to be appointed by the Governor and Council in each County, and the expenses of the scheme to be paid, with the difference between that which the Bills bear, and that which the borrower pays, viz: 31 per according to their Federal population.

The bill was introduced with a great flourish -the author evidently expected that it would immortalize him; but Mr. Edwards of Warren, his political friend and a brother Lawyer, at once declared it to be a violation of the Constitution, receivable in payment of public taxes, Bank div. | without descending to particulars. idende, or any other debt due the State."

The amendment further provided, that every b rrower shall pay up. (in good money of course) 10 per cent. a year of his debt; and the Governor shall immediately institute suit if he fails to so paid, shall be invested in Bank or other stock,

Love, would say,) actually voted for it. The vote was 41 to 5,-the five being Messrs. Cooper, Exum, Shepard, Swinson, and Thomas.

The bill needs no argument to show its utter paid a salary, to lend out these shin plasters to ferent sections of the Union.

the end of the five years \$562 50. It is true the nation has been compelled to adopt. that the State would make \$107 61 out of each borrower by the operation, but who would lose it ! Of course the borrower, who was to be "re-

lieved,"-as he would be with a vengeance ! In the course of the five years, (provided a sufficient number of fools could have been found to borrow the Treasury Notes,) the State would have realized upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount the people would have been " relieved;" and provided further that the borrowers had not sense enough even to run away from such a bad bargain. But then, on the other hand, the State would have to pay its 210 commissioners their salary for five years, and various other charges, which would absorb all the profit, and thus the only persons who would have derived any benefit from James B. Shepard's "bill for the relief of the people," would have been these salaried officers.

There is no excuse that Mr. Shepard did this hastily and abandoned it on reflection. No. He had months to digest his plan, and devoted four opponents band themselves together under days to perfect it after Mr. Edwards pointed out all issues, they have gathered their main strength ther the ridicule of his opponents nor the advice issue. Such arts as these will never be wanting of his friends could induce him to abandon it, or enable him to see its absurdity. He has never yet, so far as we have heard, been able to see aught but beauty in the proportion of his deformed bantling.

And this is the candidate, (grown no wiser, and certainly no more modest, in the three years which have since elapsed,) who is presented to the Democracy for the highest office in their gift -billetted upon them by the Editor of the Standard (himself the creature of his creature;) for though it is said that a Captain's company some where in Wake county did nominate Mr. Shepard, it is also well understood that the whole thing was managed by the candidate and his Editor.

But the train of thought which the Governor's remarks on this point led us into, have taken up too much space. We wish we had room to notice the other subjects on which he spoke, especially the Tariff and the Sub-Treasury, on both of which he was very able. He showed by reference to documents and dates, that the revenue was always most abundant and the country ring the existence of a Protective Tariff, and that | ballot box. under the low Tariff of 1840-41, the revenue sunk to 13 millions a year, and that very public distress arose which Mr. Shepard was so intent upon "relieving." He showed clearly that the bring about a hard money currency, which would as inevitably reduce the wages of labor and the Democracy? value of its products, depress public and private enterprize, and keep down the poor but honest man, who, under a credit system, has always a fair chance to compete with the rich and raise

follows, showing that it is not here alone that Gov. Graham is to be supported by his political

"CHATHAM COUNTY, May 28, 1846. "It is no go with us Democrats this year for Governor-Mr. Holden's man, Shepard, don't take with Democrats in this section. Our present worthy incumbent, WM. A. GRAHAM, will get more Democratic votes in my neighborhood than Shepard. No doubt you'll give us a genteel beating. Though a Democrat I say Hurrah for Graham !"

We call the attention of our readers, to a communication from Mr. Moore, addressed to the County of Halifax, in which he declines being a Candidate to represent them in the House of Coinmons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. However much his friends may regret this step on his part, his reason must be satisfactory to fax for several years in the General Assembly, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a man of fine intellect and sound judgment. As a debater he was without an equal in the Legislature. In his course he was always actuated by a highly patriotic feel ing, and a holy zeal to promote the happiness of his fellow citizens and the prosperity of the State. No man will be more missed in our Legislative Halls-and his place cannot be supplied.

Roanoke Republican. TO THE WHIGS OF HALIFAX COUNTY When you nominated me as a Candidate for the interest and one fifth of the principal; three | a seat in the ensuing legislature, it was not foreseen that there would be any insurmountable obstacle in the way of my serving you, and I, accordingly, accepted your flattering call. It is now, however, made certain that my presence in another State, during almost the entire months cent. The Bills to be receivable in payment of of December and January next, will be indis-Public Taxes and Bank Dividends, and the pensable; and the same sense of duty which amount to be divided among the several Counties has hitherto prompted me to obey, when I could, the call of the public, now determines me, as I may not be able to discharge the duties of legislation, to announce the fact and withdraw from

In taking this step I have been painfully affected by the conflicting emotions produced by a which prohibits the issuing of bills of credit by desire to comply with the generous invitation of the State. To obviate this fatal objection, Mr. a constituency, among whom I was born, and Shepard, after four days deliberation, on the 16th, who have confidingly given me their support, and introduced his amendment, which provided that an imperious duty to myself, which cannot be the Treasury Notes so issued, and bearing 25 per omitted nor discharged by an agent. The prompticent. interest, " shall not be circulated as money, tude with which I have heretofore responded to that no person shall be compelled to receive them | public requirements of my services, I hope, is an in payment of any debts; that they shall not be ample guaranty of the sufficiency of my excuse,

> Allow me, gentlemen, in making this announcement to address a word to you, the dominant party of this County, whose opinions and wishes

have been so often chosen to reflect. Coming into power, as you did, after many pay punctually. That the principal and interest struggles against a civil tyranny and corruption unprecedented to that time, in the history of this "until the fifth year, when, and not before, the Government, you have seen the profligate tennotes hereby ordered to be issued, shall be redeemed." dencies of the opposing party p: ogressing through This most sage scheme was debated at length, a system of proscript.on for opinions' sake-a almost entirely by Mr. Shepard's own political bankruptcy of the National Treasury, -- a bankfriends, by whom it was abused and ridiculed ruptcy of the private fortunes of the people and without mercy. Mr. Shepard manfully defended an extraordinary faithlessness in the fiscal agents it to the last, and when the question was taken, of the Government, engendering in their course, he and four others, (evidently not descendants of a high military spirit and an insatiable appetite King Solomon, as our shrewd old friend Daniel to possess the Continent and spread our dominion by the sword :-tendencies which influence a policy that threatens to provide an excellent currency for those who reap the spoils of office, at the expense of a tolerable one which now exists absurdity. Ridicule is the only weapon than can for the people at large, and keep the great intouch it. A million of dollars of paper was to be terests of industry always in agitation by making issued by the State, with scarcely a dollar of cash shain fires on a tariff, which, in the affectation of in the Treasury to base it on or redeem it with. extreme hatred, is denounced as "black," but 210 persons were to be appointed throughout the | which has never been touched, but as a subject State, each to give bond and security, and to be for speeches to be used as political capital in dif-

the people-no man to get more than \$500-and | Fearing to stand on the issues of 1840, which ample bond and security, or mortgage, to be giv- involved, in the main, the question whether we en by the borrower. The borrower was to pay should abide the policy upon which the Govern-6 per cent, interest, and to receive 21, a clear ment had been conducted by the wise and pure lass of 34 per cent. He was to pay \$100 every men of the Revolution, the Democratic party year, and the interest in good money, until the brought forward the scheme of Texas Annexawhole was paid. In the mean time he was for- tion with which to divert public attention and bidden to pass the State's notes in any way for divide the Whigs, and enlist a portion of them in

with them, nor pay a debt, or taxes. He could they succeeded, and the results have been, nanot even pay his annual instalments to the State | tional ingratitude to the first living statesman of with them. At the end of the five years, there- the Republic, the elevation of an obscure and unfore, he would have pald the state in principal fitted person to the head of affairs, an apprehended and compound interest \$669 11, for the privilege | war with England, whose clouds have not yet of keeping in his pocket during those five years passed away, and a Presidential War with Mexico, \$500 of State Treasury Notes and receiving at which, by a necessity not easily to be avoided,

> The disasters to the currency were predicted by the Whigs in 1832, '33 and '34, and they were denounced as "panic makers;" yet in 1837 and 38, when the deplorable realities came, the Whigs were denounced as the authors! In 1844, the Whigs, with Messrs. Van Buren and Benton, denounced the proposed annexation of Texas, as war with Mexico, or, at least, just cause of war, ately left before the accident. A rush was at met, and show wherein the fallacy of these anand declared that, in all probability, the consummation of the event would produce hostilities .-In 1846 War exists, and the Whigs are de- forgot the other passages of egress. In an innounced as the authors of the war!!

their eyes, all occurring within a few years, the of flame. The newly erected platform, cover-Whigs cannot doubt they have been and are now right. Reason has been their guide, and sad results the proofs of the correctness of their

opinions. We must be made sensible by this time, that the great art of Democratic success is, in the perpetual creation of new issues; and that while its unconstitutional character. And then, nei- from our divisions occasioned by the temporary to those who may be encouraged by their success Hitherto the Whigs of this County have kept themselves awake to such efforts and have nobly and resolutely rebuked, at the ballot box, all atempts to beguile them. And now that a Legislature is to be elected, upon whose party cast will depend the question whether, with from four to eight thousand of Whig majority in the State, our opponents shall possess both Senators, I trust we shall exhibit the ancient gallantry of Hahfax

> This is the first popular election for the County occurring since the defeat of Henry Clay, a name we would now delight to honor more than any other name amongst the millions of our countrymen, and may I not hope that there is yet burning in the bosom of every Whig a proper spirit of indignation against those divisions and their authors, by which, and by whom he was defeated; proper spirit of resentment against that party which did not hesitate to secure its victory by the most luathsome slanders on his name and motives, and by inviting to its aid the bullyism of the

Time was when we rallied around the motto The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," and a national victory was the fruit of the exertion. Is there now less need for reverence bring about a hard money currency, which would another courted by an Oregon mania of ultra

Those who selfishly and coldly lend themselves as mere instruments to divide your ranks, by calculating on the operation of private friendship, do but insult that feeling, and seek to ruin your himself to the same level - Fayetteville Observer. | cause and the cause of your country through the goodness of your heart.

One word to the Whigs who, with myself preletter on business from a gentleman of Chat- dicted the Mexican war. Whatever may have ham County, (well known in this place as a lea- | been its source, however unjust may have been ding and consistent Democrat) which closes as the aggressive character of our occupation of posts in the midst of a Mexican population of thirty thousand souls, who never joined in the Revolution of Texas-amongst whom the Mexican authority was never questioned or disturbed a single day from 1836 to 1846, and amongst whom the ballot box was never opened to ascertain their voice in respect to annexation: However unjust, under such circumstances, may have been the orders of the President to carry the sword amongst these people--yet we should now remember that by the authority and fiat of the Nation War exists. That our Country, through its organized tribunals, has determined our position and announced a state of hostilities, and we must no longer withhold either our hand or our purse. Such obedience is due to the voice of the nation, speaking through its constitutional organs; and it is sound Whig doctrine to inculcate it. Millions it may, and in all likelihood, will cost. I fear not for the success of our arms, but the results to our civil instituthem. He has represented the County of Hali. | tions fill my soul with awful apprehensions. But we are embarked on a common bottom and must trust to the pilot of the crew : and if he go wrong, still we must sail together; perchance, we may be heard while yet the vessel is sound and our voice save all from the wreck." Very truly,

Your ob't serv't. B. F. MOORE.

[James D. Perkins, Esq. has been nominated in Mr. Moone's place, and accepted the call. So, that old Halifax, as in Revolutionary days, will be found true to the Country.]-- EDIT. REG.

CLAY VERSUS POLK.

In April, 1844, Mr. Clay wrote, at Raleigh, a etter on Texas Annexation, then one of the leading topics of discussion, from which the following is an extract:

" If the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. Annexation and war with Mexico are identical. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas .-* * * I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as

the wisest and truest policy of this country. In another part of the same letter Mr. Clay said that the consequences would be to involve us, " certainly in war with Mexico-and probably with other foreign powers."

This shows that Mr. Clay was a statesman of mind sufficiently expansive to take in the future consequences of present acts. His wisdom is now manifest. How is it with Mr. Polk? In his Message at

the opening of the present session of Congress, in the midst of a deal of glorification at the annexation of Texas, Mr. Polk said. "This accession to our territory has been a

bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has no part in the victory." This shows that Mr. Polk has not the wisdom

to perceive those things which are on the very eve of coming to pass. Perhaps the people may find out in time, that

We think that we were as much abused by the Locofoco Editors for predicting war with Mexico as the result of annexation, as we have been for any other matter in which we are right from entering, which is the cause of acidity; or

us all sorts of hard names - Fayetteville Observer. "Why have you volunteered?" said rather a care-worn looking newly enrolled volunteer, yesterday, to a fine looking country soldier.

"Why, I volunteered because I have no wife, and go in for war," was the unequivocal reply; "and now, why have you volunteered?" he ad-

man-for he was little-with a significant sigh, "I have volunteered because I have a wife, and I any purpose. He could not buy a barrel of flour the march of progressive Democracy. In this go in for peace."-New Orleans Delta,

Burning of the Theatre Royal-Immense destruction of Life-Fifty Bodies recovered from the

[From the Quebec Mercury of June 13th.] It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already chastened City. Last night at 11 o'clock, gatory, shall be again fated to defeat in the fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, Lewis street, formerly the Riding School.

At the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his

chemical diorama, (from the information we have been able to glean,) a camphine lamp was overset from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames. The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortun- to paying these ancient claims have been so often once made for the staircase leading from the Box- swers consists. es by those who, in the moment of excitement, credibly short space of time, the whole of the in-With the history of these great events before | terior of the building was enveloped in one sheet ing the Pit and communicating at each end with the Stage and Boxes favored the progress of the flames. The staircase communicated with the Boxes. It had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it : one foot was interposed between the hapless crowd and eternity, and on that space, we, with five or six others stood the fierce flames around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate us. As far back as we could see, there was a sea of heads and of writhing bodies and outstretched arms. Noise there was none; and though but few means of escape was presented to the doomed, yet at the extreme end faces could be seen calm and resigned, of persons who as the funeral pall of smoke gradually enshrouded them, appeared to drop into eternal sleep.

By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire wordly wealth for his rescue.

The agonizing expression of the faces before us can never be effaced from our memory. The flames at the time were above and around us, but human aid was of no avail. In five minutes from the time of which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previously been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of

Up to this hour, forty-six bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Most of them have been recognised. A greater loss of life than in the two dreadful conflagrations of last summer. most prosperous in all its industrial pursuits, du- Empire Club, and the foul frauds of a Plaquemine | Sad wailing pervades the City. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape do not betoken a sudden be-

> Fathers, sisters, and children of both sexes, ndulge in the deepest lamentations over the calamity, which has failen upon many of those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

> > THE WAR.

A letter from Major General Taylor to Governor Johnson, written at Matamoras on the 27th ultimo, is published in the New Orleans papers. He says that "until more fully instructed as to ment, he cannot speak with any certainty of the justice, unattended as that act may be with presamount of force may be required." He says that " if the Government is contented with a simple occupation of the Rio Grande," his present force is quite sufficient "If, on the other hand," he continues, "an invasion is contemplated, an additional force will be required, consisting, in part at least, of mounted troops. I have just learned that war has been formally declared by the United States against Mexico, and take for granted that Congress will at once adopt suitable measures for raising an additional military force. In this view of the case, I would respectfully recommend that no more volunteers be dispatched at present from Louisiana."

General TAYLOR concludes as follows: "In case I shall require an additional force of his description, which cannot be the case until proper depots of supplies and means of transportation are provided, I will not hesitate to make a call, feeling assured that it will be as promptly answered as before. In the mean time the organizations which have been already made will prove useful as the basis of future regiments or corps, should they be wanted."

WAR MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Pursuant to a public call, a meeting was held n the Town Hall on Wednesday evening last reference to Mexican affairs. Dr. Wilson B. Hodges presided. The Hall was crowded "ramjam full." Messrs. Geo. Houston, Juo. S. Hawks, claims, our Government strenuously urged the and Edward Stanly, addressed the meeting in noble and natriotic strains. A list of volunteers was opened and was headed by the President of the meeting, Dr. Hodges. Several others volunteered, and we understand that Col. H. J. B. Clark is engaged in filling up the list. It is hoped that the sons of the "Old North" will not be backward in responding to this call on their duty and patriotism .- Old North State.

At a meeting of the Managers of the "American Bible Society," held in New York on Thursday last, the following letter was read by the Corresponding

Boston, April 24th, 1846. Sir-The extraordinary increase of population in he United States has deeply impressed me with the necessity of diffusing throughout our whole Union moral teachings, founded on religious truth. I believe our Holy Bible contains every thing required for the moral government of man-and that every family in this great country should possess a copy of this invaluable book. I am sensible of having too long delayed becoming a member of the American Bible Society-which I deem among all our voluntary associations the most prominent and best. I will herefore thank you to draw on me for the sum of six hundred dollars, at sight, for the purpose of constituting my three sons life directors as well as myself. The names I give you below. Please send the usual certificates, and oblige, dear Sir, your faithful and obedient servant, ABBOTT LAWRENCE. To Joseph Hyde, Esq., General Agent of the American Bible Society, New York.

BUTTER .- We have heard great complaints from dairy women about their milk getting sour during a thunder storm, although perfectly sweet a short time previous. The following plans will prevent this in a great degree. All the pans containing the milk ought to be placed upon non conductors of electricity; such as blocks of baked wood, pieces of glass, or wood that has been well they have committed a great mistake in the elec- painted and varnished. These are articles most easily provided. Beeswax, feathers, and woollen cloth are also non conductors, but inconvenient to be used. All these articles will insulate the pans and prevent the electric fluid and they wrong. They laughed at us and called is in fact the principle of acidity itself. N. Y. Tribune.

A SECOND DANIEL!

CHARLES J. INCERSOLL was Chairman of the Committee that reported the Joint Resolution for the annexation of Texas; and during a Speech made by him on that subject, he said :

" The stupendous deserts between the Nueces and the Bravo rivers, are the natural boundaries between the Anglo-Saxon and the Mauritanian races. There "Ah!" said the care-worn countenanced little ends the Valley of the West. There Mexico begins. While peace is cherished, that boundary will be sacred. Not till the spirit of conquest rages will the people on either side molest or mix with each

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS PRIOR TO 1900. The bill for adjusting the class of claims just indicated, having again passed through the Senate, as it has twice previously, it is sincerely to be hoped that if a measure so righteous, so obli-House of Representatives, its enemies will not "say ditto to Mr. Burke," but that they will find some means to batter down the seemingly impregnable arguments of Senator Clayton and others in favor of the measure; that they will examine the answers by which the old objections

We would rejoice if the measure sanctioned by the Senate were disposed of on any terms .whether propitiously or otherwise-so that the few surviving original claimants, their widows and their children, might no longer be subjected to the minful alternatives of hope and despair.

That our government, by the treaty made with France in 1801, bartered away those claims of injured merchants, is undeniable; for the treaty expressly declares that the United States abandons the very claims in question, in consequence of her being released by France from the onerous stipulations of the treaty of 1778. If our interests, our children's, and our neigh-

bors', were materially benefitted by the discharge of our country from the perilous engagements which we formed with France, in the darkest days of our Revolutionary struggle, why should A, B and C, whose claims were employed in order to procure that discharge, be subjected to the whole burthen? To tell them that their claims are stale, and in the hands of speculators, is to say, we will not pay you, because we have not paid you. "Your claims are now old, and the poverty of some of your fellow sufferers has compelled them to sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage. They should have locked up their musty documents and starved."

If the claimants in question had paid money in order to free themselves from the treaty stipulation of 1778,-by which we were bound to aid France in maintaining the integrity of her American possessions, -their right to indemnity would hardly be questioned. But did they not pay money's worth?

If a foreign nation repudiates her obligations, it is a cause for declaring war. What but a refusal to pay just claims is the head and front of the offence of Mexico? Shall we perpetrate towards our own citizens,-wrongs like those for which we threaten to deluge the fair plains of Mexico with blood ! For one, we believe the American people should willingly mete out to their own brethren the same measure which they exact from foreigners. It is a chimerical hope, that, amidst the din of arms, and of the debates to which they give occasion, our House of Rep- | ren County, and in a neighborhood unsurpassed for resentatives may find time to do an act of simple good Society. tige and glare ? Again and again have the merits of the French claims been probed to the bottom, and while, during the last twenty years, sixteen different Congressional committees have reported in their favor, not a single adverse report has been made in relation to them. Can the House, then, like its predecessors, decently shrink from coming to a vote on a question like this?

What would have been the position of our Government towards the claimants in question, provided the former had received from France five millions of dollars as an indemnity? The Government would have been justly execrated, had it not promptly distributed the amount so received. But by means of these claims in question, the Government purchased for the people advantages too great to be measured by money-an exemption from the necessity of being linked in with France during mad and bloody wars. In order to be absolved from this ruinous stipulation, our Ministers were at one time instructed to propose paying to France, during wars, an annual subsidy of \$200,000.

The benefits which these claims were instrumental in procuring, were once deemed incalculably great. How have they become less so?-When France was the party bound to pay the force of our obligation. How is the obligation weakened, by being devolved upon a Government !- N. Y. Express.

Cedar Grove Academy. THE next Session of this School will commence on the 10th day of July, and will continue five

For Greek, Latin, Algebra, and Geometry, per session. English Studies. Board can be had in good families, convenient to the Academy, at from \$5,50 to \$6 per month.

Orange County, June 6.

S. W. HUGHES.

48-w3t

To Travellers going North. Pravellers going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditions and certain route to be by the Rail Road and Steambout Line, constituting the Great Mail Route via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Wash-

ington City. Passengers by this Line, reach Baltimore totea. the day after leaving Raleigh; Philadelphia, in the course of the night; and New York, the next day, by 12 M .- thus being in Philadelphia by this Route, (the Great Mail Route,) some hours before Passengers by the James River and Bay Boats reach Baltimore, and in New York, within three hours after Passengers by this last line have left Baltimore for Philadelphia, and without any of the uncertainties of a line necessarily exposed to still greater delays from accidents, storms. Fare by this Line, from Weldon and Gaston to Bal-

timore, \$9 50 only. Office of the R & P'g R R Co. > May 8, 1846.

Fresh Arrivals OF FRUITS AND CONFECTIONARIES.

UST received-Raisins, whole, half and quarter boxes ; Figs, Prunes, Dates, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Tamarinds. A large lot of Stuart's Steam refined Candy, of all kinds, such as Lemon, Peppermint, Cream, Hoarhound, Pound Boxes assorted Sugar Plumbs, Cornucopias, Sugar Almonds, Burnt Almonds, Large Sugar Plums, Small Sugar Plums, Cinamon Candy, Rose Lumps, Acidulated Lemon Drops, Mint Drops, Peppermint Lozenges,

Sasafras Losenges, White Rock Candy, Red Rock,

Almond Candy, Mint Drops on paper, French Jujube

Paste. Mottos with Vines, Lobster Candy, and

many other kinds.

Almonds, Pecan. Palm, English Walnuts, Filberts. Dried Beef and Beef Tongues. Crackers, Lemon, Butter, Soda, and Water. Crushed, Loaf and Powdered Sugars, best

ICE CREAM constantly on hand, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Also CAKES of all kinds. JOHN R. WHITAKER.

North Carolina LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY ACADEMY

Arms and Equipments furnished by REFERENCE-Any Gentleman in Raleigh. Next Session of this Classical, English and Mathematical School, opens on the 1st of July,

with advantages unsurpassed in any Preparatory School in the South Classics, English, etc. R. GRAY. Mathematics, Tacties, etc. O. A. BUCK I. I. SOLOMONS: TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Classical Department, (Collegiate course, in-cloding full English Studies, with Mathematics,) &c. English do. (Elementary & higher branches) 15 00 Military do. (Infantry practice) no charge. Instrumental Music (25 Lessons) Vocal do. no charge, Fencing per course Surveying and Civil Engineering, no charge.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the advance. classes in any College in the United States The course of Education is thorough, practical and well calculated to qualify youth for the various duties of life, whether occupying public or private, Civil or Military stations.

Topographical Drawing, no charge.

During the Session, Lectures on Popular subjects will be delivered, of which due notice will be given a the Public Prints. Gov. Graham. Dr. Hill,

Rev. A. Smedes, Dr. Baker. W. R Gales, Rev. D. Lacy. Rev. B. T. Blake, E. B. Freeman. Rev. J. J. Finch, Chas. L. Hinton. Hon. G. E. Badger, Thos. J Lemay, Geo. Little, Hon. Jas. Iredell, Hon. R. M. Saunders, W. J. Clarke, Esquires Letter-writing, with English and Latin Composition, will be closely attended to.

A cheap Uniform is adopted-Dress Parade day No deduction made for absence, unless in cases of rotracted sickness.

A few Pupils can be boarded in Mr. Gray's family Raleigh, June 12th.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July. The Trustees take pleasure in amouncing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. Univan H. P Con. PREW, who is a graduate of Randolph Macon Cullege. The subjoined certificate from the Faculty of that Institution, is the best evidence they can offer, of the fitness of Mr Conputw, to fill the responsible

office of Principal of an Academy. Board can be obtained in some of the best families in the neighborhood, for lifteen or twenty boys, at 88 Ridgeway Academy is immediately on the Raleigh

& Gaston Rail Road, in a most healthy part of War-

COPY OF CERTIFICATE FROM THE FAC. ULTY OF R. M. COLLEGE.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, June 11th, 1846. Understanding that Mr. OLIVER H. CORFREW desires to take charge of the Ridgeway Academy, it is with pleasure, and with the utmost confidence we recommend him to the Trustees of that Institution. as in all respects well qualified to discharge the duties of its Principal. Mr. Conputw is an excellent Scholar, and a young man of unusual moral worth, and we would esteem any community fortunate in acquiring the services of Mr. Corprew in the capacity he desires.

L. C. GARLAND D. S. DOGGETT. DAVID DUNCAN, J. W. HARDY,

T. H. ROGERS. June 16.

Caldwell Institute. HE next session of this Institution will com-

mence on Wednesday, the 8th July. The nembers of the Faculty are-Rev. ALEXANDER WILSON, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature. RALPH H. GRAVES, Professor of Muthematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Professor of Latin

anguage and Literature. By order of the Board of Trustees. Hillsborough, N. C., June 2.

Female School, HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

HE next session of MR. & MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies, will commence on Wednesday, the 8th of July. The course of instruction is designed to be thorough and extensive, embracing every thing usually taught in our best female Seminaries. Languages, Arithmetic, and Writing are particularly attended to. The

Latin Language and Vocal Music form part of the course without any additional charge. Board can be had in the family of the Principal, and in other families, at the usual price. For further information, address Mr. & Mrs. Burwell. June 2.

WARREN, NORTH CAROLINA, White Sulphur Springs. HE Proprietor of this establishment respectfully informs the public that his house will be open for the reception of Visitors on the

FIFTEENTH OF JUNE. Having made very extensive improvements and ditions to his buildings, he is prepared to accommodate a much larger company than heretofore, and assures those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage, that no trouble or expense will be spared to make his house at Least equal to any in the State.

The Medicinal properties of the water are admirably adapted to the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and diseases of the Skin : and satisfactory evidence of their virtue may be had in the immediate vicinity of the Spring. Persons travelling on the Ruleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a back ready for their accommodation at Henderson, and at the Warrenton Depot. CHARGES. \$16 00

1 00

20 00

7 50

1 25

12 00

3 50

Families per month, Families per week. Families per day, Single person per month, Single person per week, Single person per day, Children and Servants half price. Horses per month, Horses per week, Horses per day,

Analysis of the Water by PROFESSOR HARDY. One quart (wine measure)

contains sulphuretic by-2 9834 cubic in. drogeu gas Carbonic acid gas 5000 grains Sulph. Magnesia 6 2 Sulph. Lime Oxide of Iron Muriate of Soda 1 00 Carbonate of Lime

WM. D. JONES. 44--W6W May 30.