Col. S. H. Wheeler

THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER,
AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Tuesday, June 17, 1845.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

FAYETTEVILLE AGAIN IN RUINS!

On Saturday morning last, the usual quiet of our little community was fearfully disturbed by the intelligence, that our neighboring and enterprizing sister Town, Fayetteville, (which has, heretofore, suffered so sorely from similar calamities,) had been again visited by a Fire most destructive in its character, and disastrous in its consequences. Rumor, with its thousand tongues, which, in nine cases out of ten, greatly exaggerates occurrences of this kind, and magnifies the extent of individual suffering, did not, in this instance, outstrip the boundaries of truth. Indeed, there was no necessity for resorting to fiction, to excite sympathy, or gratify a love of the marvellous—the dismal reality is of itself sufficient!

Both of the Printing Offices having been destroyed, with nearly all their materials, we have received no printed slip with particulars, but a valued friend there (himself a considerable sufferer) who never permits any thing to interfere with his discharge of duty, addressed us a Letter, containing, we imagine, an accurate statement of the extent of the loss—at least, as accurate as could be given in the confusion and distress incident to such a scene. It is as follows:

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 13, 1845. 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

My dear Sir: I have just returned to my house, from the scene of a most awful calamity A fire broke out this morning about half past two o'clock, in a long warehouse, near the heart of our Town, and continued to rage for about three hours, until the most valuable part of the Town was destroyed. The extreme dry weather prevented the stopping of the fire in the neighborhood in which it originated. Every roof was like tinder. The fire commenced about 100 yards North-west of the Town House, and burnt up and down Hay street, from the Town House to the new brick fire-proof Store of John Waddill, Jr., which was occupied by Henry Lilly. That was saved, with all above it. On the opposite or South side of Hay street, every thing is burnt from the Town Hall up to the wooden building above the Lafayette Hotel, which elegant and most valuable establishment is a heap of ruins. From the Town House North, down Green street to Eccles' bridge, all is burnt, except Mrs. Perry's dwelling, as is all, from the Town House South on Gillespie street to the Bank of the State, which is saved. The Town House was saved, and the fire was prevented by great exertion from crossing Green or Gillespie streets. It crossed Franklin Alley, next South of Hay street, and burnt several Warehouses and Stables there. Fortunately, the Hotel Stables were saved, though badly scorched, and thus, a number of other houses were saved, which must have gone if they had. I subjoin a list of sufferers, as well as I can make out:

James Kyle, corner of Market Square, large brick Store, with a heavy stock of goods. Loss said to be $40,000, with insurance of $15,000.

Isaac Dodd, adjoining, on Hay street, a large Stock, and dwelling under same roof. Insurance $3,000—Loss perhaps $4,000 over that.

Mrs. Brown's Confectionary and dwelling. Insured for $1,000—Loss perhaps $1,000 above that.

E. Glover, Watchmaker, lost every thing.

The building occupied by the two last, belonged to J. W. Sanford—not insured.

Thos. J. Johnson's Shoe Shop.

Chas. B. Mallett, stock of Goods. House belonging to Thos. I. Hybart, as did the next, occupied by D. & W. McLaurin. Stock of Goods all lost—partly insured.

Elijah Fuller, Stock of Goods, loss $1,500. House belonging to Curtis & Whitehead's Estate.

Nott & Briggs, Stock of Goods—partly insured. Loss over insurance, about $1,500.

Chas. Lutterloh, Stock of China and Crockery—loss perhaps $500. Four tenements here, belonging to T. J. Curtis and Whitehead's Estate—partially insured.

Robert W. Hardie, Stock of Books, Stationary, and Binder's materials. No insurance—loss about $1,800.

D. A. Ray, Store and Stock of Goods—insured.

Jas. S. Grant, Stock of Goods. The building belonging to Wm. H. Beatty, of Bladen.

E. J. Hale, Bookstore and Printing Office. Loss about $7,000—with insurance of $4,250.

S. W. Tillinghast, Auction Store, Stock of Goods—fully insured. Building belonging to the heirs of Thomas Fuller, partially insured.

Drs. Cameron & Mallett, Drug Store.

Clark and McCollum, Tailor's Shop.

On the opposite side of Hay street, John Waddill's Store, Goods mostly saved—fully insured. Building belonging to Estate of W. Whitehead.

Lafayette Hotel, cost about $20,000. Insured for $7,000. Owned chiefly by T. J. Curtis.

John D. Starr's brick Store, with a large Stock of Goods—mostly insured. Loss, above insurance, 2 or 3,000 dollars.

E. J. Lilly's do. do. Fully insured.

John McArn's Estate. Brick stores, fronting upwards of 100 feet, with large Stock of Goods, Stables, Warehouses, &c. Loss about $25,000, with insurance of $15,000.

Estate of Jas. Hooper, 4 brick tenements; occupied by A. W. Steel, who is probably fully insured, having saved a large amount.

W. Frior, Confectionaries and Groceries. Loss, above insurance, 6 or 700 dollars.

Wm. McGary. Loss small.

P. Montague. Loss perhaps $1,000 above insurance.

Mr. Beasley, Store, &c.—loss $2,000.

Thos. W. Blake—Goods fully insured.

Thos. C. Blake, saved most of his Goods; Storehouse burnt—no insurance.

John C. Thompson, Hat and Shoe Store—loss perhaps $500.

John C. Latta. Loss, $600 to $800.

John D. Williams, Dry Goods. Insurance will nearly cover loss.

Six or eight Store and Shop buildings belonging to Jos. Airy, occupied by Jas. Dodd, J. Jessup, Angus McKenzie, —— Andrews, Nathan Sikes, Mitchell & Phillips, and Livingston and Brothers. Not much loss of Goods—buildings worth perhaps $5,000. No insurance.

On Green street, Wm. Marsh, Stock of Goods—Loss probably over $1,000. No insurance.

Harvey Leete, large Stock of Goods Insured for $3,500. Loss perhaps $1,500 over that.

Owen Houston—loss about $500.

John Brown, Goods. This large brick building, Leete & Brown's Stores,) belonging to Estate of John Kelly. Insured.

Wm. McL. McKay, Stock of Goods, Candles, &c. Loss probably $1,500.

G. & H. McMillan, Stock of Dry Goods in brick building belonging to John Huske. Their loss is probably $5,000 above insurance of $2,000.

John Huske & Son's large Stock of Goods and Brick Store.

S. J. Hinsdale, Drug Store. Loss $2,000—insured for $800; in brick building belonging to Hugh Campbell.

A brick building, belonging to Alex. Johnson, and occupied by W. H. Bayne as a Dwelling, and the Carolinian Office.

Drs. R. & B. W. Robinson's Drug Store. Loss about $3000—insured for $1500.

Miss Bingham's Dwelling. Partially insured.

Many Warehouses, Stables, &c., &c.

There is great reason to fear, that the Ware House *was set on fire.*

No life lost, or material injury done to any one.

140 Bales of Cotton belonging to J. W. Powell, of Robeson—insured for $3000. There are 53 front Tenements burnt, besides large and valuable Ware Houses and out-buildings. The loss, as near as I can ascertain, is from $300,000 to $350,000, of which $125,000 to $150,000 are insured in various Offices. The Georgia Insurance and Trust Company are in for the largest amount—say about $35,000; the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company next, about $30,000; the Williamsburg $8,000; the Contributionship, the London, the Merchants' Baltimore and others, in smaller sums.

In great haste,
Your's truly.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that the most business part of the Town is destroyed; and that though, in some instances, the loss falls upon individuals well able to bear it, and in others, is covered by insurance, yet in many cases, the sufferers have been stripped of their *all*, and present strong claims to the substantial sympathy of this community, which has so much to be grateful for in its own exemption from similar desolation. We were pleased to hear the Rev. Dr MASON, Rector of Christ Church, in this City, allude in his Sermon on Sunday morning last, so feelingly and eloquently to the affliction which has befallen our neighbor, and so justly to the duty of extending relief in proportion to our ability. Fayetteville has ever stepped forth promptly to succor others in like distress, and particularly has she done so, when Raleigh was the sufferer, and we trust, now, there will be a spontaneous movement on the part of our citizens, to aid her in the hour of her need. An appeal of this nature, we are aware, could not be made at a worse time, but we must act on the principle of Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, who, while lying wounded on the field of battle, resigned a cup of cold water in favor of a common soldier, in reference to whom he generously exclaimed—"This man's necessities are greater than mine."

☞ We had Green Corn, and from our own Garden too, a few days since.

GOOD NEWS.

ALEXANDER B. MCMILLAN, Esq. of Ashe, has accepted the nomination for Congress, in the Caswell District. Look out in August for "a *Reid* shaken by the wind."

FLORIDA ELECTION.

Contrary to our first information, the Loco Focos have succeeded in the State election of Florida, the first held there since its admission into the Union.—WILLIAM D. MOSELY has a majority for Governor of eight hundred or a thousand votes, and the Locofoco majority in the Legislature will be large. This secures two U. S. Senators of like politics.

☞ Senator MCDUFFIE, of South Carolina, is still labering under the paralytic attack with which he was seized some weeks since, but he has slightly improved. It is thought he will, in any event, resign his seat before the next session, and that Mr. CALHOUN will return to the Senate.

☞ While our Government is very properly mounting its guns on the various Forts that guard our Atlantic coast, and putting the country in a state of defence, let British and Americans all remember the beautiful lines of LONGFELLOW:

Were half the power, that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth, bestow'd on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of Arsenals or Forts.

☞ The Legislature of New York has ordered a new Census of that State to be taken, in consequence of the alleged defectiveness of that taken under the authority of United States in 1840. The takers are directed, in addition to stating the age, sex, color, &c. of the inhabitants, to enumerate the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, as well those made in families as those fabricated in factories—the number of acres of land in cultivation, and the products in quantity and kind—how many neat cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, &c.—the number of deaf and dumb, lunatics and idiots, their ages and sex, and whether supported by the public or by their relatives—the number of children attending schools and colleges—number of schools, academies and other seminaries of learning, including the cost of buildings, &c.—number of places of public worship, and the cost thereof, and the real estate and improvements belonging thereto, particularizing the denomination to which each belongs—number of hotels, stores, trades and professions, and the salaries or compensation of clergymen and lawyers—with a variety of other useful information.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The New Orleans Republican states that its private letters from Mexico, received by the last arrivals, regarded it as almost certain that Mexico will declare war against the United States.

The doubts gather upon the annexation project. It is now said that if Texas accept of independence, as proffered by Mexico, England will assume ten millions of the debt of Mexico, and will discharge all the debt of Texas, "which is computed at eight millions."

The last "Washington Union" is filled with hopes and fears on the subject—in which, however, its hopes preponderate. Every thing has interest or suspicion about it. The departure of General Houston from Texas "at the very moment when its destiny is to be decided"—the arrival of Gen Lamar, in Texas—the coquetry of President Jones with the English Commissioners—and the suspicions which are gathering around the Texan President, to the eye of the Union, "tend to invest the drama with the most thrilling interest."

The Union also directs attention to the circumstance, that the proclamation of President Jones calling the Convention of the fourth of July, exhibits a "double aspect."

He calls the Convention "for the purpose of considering the *proposition for annexation* of Texas to the United States, and *any other proposition which may be made concerning the nationality of the republic.*"

AGRICULTURE.

It appears to us that the Farmers of North Carolina pay less attention to the interests of Agriculture, than perhaps any other State in the Union. In the Northern States, and in many of the Southern and Western States, Agricultural Fairs and Conventions are held, and Cattle and Stock Exhibitions made, well calculated to excite to laudable emulation in the production of the finest specimens of vegetation, and in the raising and improvement of Stock. In the former of these Associations, by an interchange of experience, much valuable information is derived, and the science of Farming is considered and discussed in a philosophical and scientific manner. The experience of other States and Countries are examined and compared, as to how they will suit our climate and soil—of the various kinds of Manure—when and how applied—tests are made of the availability of such and such improvements being made among ourselves, and thus, much important and essential information is received. The Cattle Shows are highly interesting as well as profitable, and are well calculated to stir up the Planter who has never paid any attention to the improvement of his Stock, while they serve to stimulate those who *have*, to redouble their diligence in this commendable enterprise. To this end, premiums are offered for the greatest number of bushels of Corn, pounds of Cotton, Tobacco, &c. and the superiority of their kind, raised per acre; and for the finest specimens of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

It has been well ascertained, that the Western part of North Carolina is better calculated for the raising of Sheep, than perhaps almost any other part of the Union; and it is the opinion of those who ought to know, that the introduction of the Angola and Merino breed of Sheep, to graze among the rich pastures of our Mountains, if once tried, would prove so valuable an investment, that in a short time we should have thousands introduced into the fertile valleys of that region, and an abundance of their soft and snowy wool, at all times accessible for domestic Manufacturing purposes, which system we hope soon to see extensively and successfully adopted in this State.

The importance of the improvement of the stock of that noble and valuable animal, the Horse, is a matter so apparent to every Farmer, that it would be a perfectly superfluous task to speak of its advantages. Yet in these Clubs or Agricultural Associations, much might be done in making improvements on the construction of Farm wagons and carts, and the arrangement of harness, so as to procure the easiest and most convenient draught. In Europe, great attention is paid to these questions of Agricultural economy; and great assistance is rendered to the Horse, by the inventions made, while he is able to haul a much larger draught, and with less difficulty.

Our stock of Hogs absolutely *need* improvement; not that they are inferior to those of our neighbors, for North Carolina can boast of raising, here and there, some of the finest and largest in the Union; but, generally speaking, they are of diminutive size. And when we take into consideration the ease and facility with which the Berkshire and other celerated breed could be introduced, it is a matter of surprise that it has not been generally done.

The utility of a fine stock of Cattle, whether for Milch Cows or for Beef, has been very successfully tested by our enterprising Countyman, SETH JONES, Esq. It is really charming, to visit his beautiful "Pomona," and see his fine, large Bullocks and Heifers, and drink of the superabundance of delicious rich milk, which he receives from his splendid Cows. We wish that a more general improvement of this kind would be made.

Among the valuable considerations which might be taken up, is the importance of procuring seed of different kind, which have proved more prolific and of a better character than those in general use. For instance—we noticed the other day the sale of a lot of Cotton at $23, it being from the seed of a peculiar kind, (we forget the name) purchased of a gentleman in South Carolina. Is not this worthy the attention of the Farmer, who now; for the common sort, can hardly get $5 per hundred? We have seen too, that Mr. YANCEY, of Granville county, only a few weeks ago, received as high as $35 per hundred for some of his Tobacco. Whether this high price was obtained on account of the superiority of its kind, or the peculiar manner of its culture, curing, &c., we are not advised; but it is certainly a consideration worthy the attention and investigation of the scientific Farmer.

Improvements in the implements of husbandry might be agitated and completed, which, with less force, might be made competent to perform double duty, and in half the time. It is said, for example, that the improvements recently made in the Hoe, are so great, that the labor of one man is equal to that of four with that of the old-fashioned kind; and the new horse-rake is said to be in its way five times as efficient as the labor of a single man.

We should delight to hear of the Farmers of North Carolina holding County meetings, for the purpose of facilitating the beautiful science of Agriculture, and appointing delegates to a State Agricultural Convention, to be held at some central point, for the purpose of forming a State Society, and holding regular annual meetings thereafter.—By concert and action, a cheap Farming Journal might be established, and an enlightened and profitable system propagated, which would cause our sons to remain at home, instead of "trying their fortunes" in unknown and less salubrious climes.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received a specimen number of a new Agricultural Journal, proposed to be published in this City by Mr. LEMAY, Editor of the *Star*. It is neatly executed, and offered at the very low price of $1 per year, if paid in advance. We hope that some leading Farmer in *each* County, will take the matter in hand, and send the Editor 50 Subscribers. This is a small number for a County, and yet sufficient to place the work on a permanent basis.

PROSCRIPTION.

It is estimated, that more than One Thousand persons have been removed from Office, since Mr. POLK was inaugurated. And yet this is styled a land of liberty and toleration!

REPORTED FOR THE REGISTER.

We had the good fortune, on last Thursday, to be one of a happy party that paid a visit in the Cars to Wake Forest, to witness the proceedings connected with the Commencement, &c. in the College, having been invited—albeit out of the market now, and wedded to one of the fairest of the earth—to gallant and protect from the rude winds, &c. about half a dozen of the daughters of the City of Oaks, who seated us in the midst of them—delightful situation! to act, we suppose, as a balance-wheel to regulate the evenness of their frolicing merriment. We ran a pretty successful race with a good stiff breeze along our rattling way, until we reached our destination, where a gentleman was in waiting to conduct ourself and precious charge to the hospitable mansion of President WAITE, who received us with his usual cordiality, and sundry hearty shakes of hands from his good lady, who is the very picture of welcome. Both are evidently of the old school—all sincerity. Whilst the ladies took a run up stairs, to arrange their toilette, which suffered a little from the smoke and dust on the road, we stole a march to the Chapel of the College, where the Exercises in Declamation were going forward, and arrived just in time to obtain a place within hearing of a decidedly tasteful Eulogium on the Ancient Classics, by G. W. COLLINS, of Warren, whose delivery was graceful and effective thro'out, and elicited much applause.

MENALCUS LANKFORD, of Franklin, followed on the Study of Law, and gave us some convincing arguments touching the utter folly of those who seek eminence in this profession, without having stored their minds with the due amount of information, &c. He was as successfully succeeded by Y. YATES, of Wake, who acquitted himself with great credit to himself and the Institution.

The North State Band from Raleigh, filled up the intervals between each exercise, by performing some spirited and appropriate airs, which added greatly to the effect of the scene. Music, on all such occasions, ought to be looked on as an indispensable and charming variety—one that gives zest to, and enhances most of the enjoyments of life, whether spiritual or temporal, and never fails to stir up and draw out some of the best feelings in our nature, that might under other circumstances lie dormant.

If the N. S. Band goes on to improve in the same ratio, a twelve-month longer, the friends of melody may be well proud of it, and Chapel Hill will find it imperative on her own taste and judgment, to patronize the sons of Apollo in our own Capital, in preference to sending to Richmond.

After the Declamation was closed, we returned for the Ladies and conducted them to hear the Address of Mr WILEY, of Oxford. The assemblage in the Chapel at this time, was crowded. The bright eyes were as numerous as the stars in the heavens, and no less dazzling: and expectation was busy in conjecturing how the Orator of the Day would acquit himself.

It was very evident, after a few sentences had escaped his lips, that Mr. WILEY was a gentleman of decided talent, abounding in suitable and correct argument, full of powerful invective, which he lavished on all those who deserved it, rich in Poetic figures and possessing an imagination of no common order. We liked his style much, and so did the intelligent audience that listened a full hour to his discourse with marked attention, and gave him a hearty round of applause when he ceased. We deem Mr. WILEY's powers of memory uncommon, the Address having been delivered without the least interruption, from beginning to end, although the time he employed in preparing himself, must have been short, when we consider that his health is in a very impaired state. His subject was "Ambition for Political distinctions among our educated men, and Selfish Jealousy in our Professional pursuits, the causes of much of the unhappiness of society," &c. &c.

If our usually good memory has not deceived us very much, we think the peroration quoted below is pretty correct, at least in substance, if not literally. The advice is good, and of very general application. We hope the entire Address will, ere long, be put in pamphlet form, so that all those who were not present, may be benefitted by the perusal and study of so chaste and learned a production.

"When you come to quit these shades for the scenes of active life, your language to each other should be that of Abram to Lot: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, for we be brethren."—You are indeed brethren: We are all brethren, the children of a common Parent: the heirs of a common destiny, made by an All-Wise Providence dependent on the sympathies and affections of each other for the only substantial pleasures this earth affords. We are all in the pursuit of happiness, and

"If happiness have not a seat,
"And centre in the breast,
"We may be rich, or wise, or great,
"But never can be blest."

Subjugate, then, at once, those passions whose evil effects I have endeavored to pourtray. Cultivate and keep alive those chastened affections that are now the sun of your existence; for youth, manhood and age are equally blessed in their prosperity, and cursed in their decay. Never let the lust of gain or power become a ruling passion: Never lose a friend by your own neglect or selfishness, and never let a mistaken estimate of your interests, smother the calls of nature, or the kindly impulses of the heart. So living and assiduously following some honorable calling, that will amuse, enrich and elevate you at the expense of no other member of the community, your hearts will retain to a green old age, the freshness and elasticity of youth. Your consciences will never be startled by the ghost of past misdeeds, and your memories, unclouded by the ingratitude of friends or the injustice of the world, will reflect in their clear streams, the pleasant memories of unbroken friendships, and unflagging affection, with all their attendant joys and sweets, through every changing scene of life."

We now escorted the Ladies, with the assistance of a few handsome gallants, back to the President's house, and thence betook ourself to Prof. OWEN's, where, after considerable delay, that was aggravated by a vulgar but pressing propensity to eat, which we could not by any force of logic humbug ourself out of, we at length dropped into a chair, before a table that was loaded down with all that the epicure could delight in, and surrounded by 40 more, who eat as if they expected to die the next day. So much for physical and intellectual exercise, and open, free air, in Wake Forest.

In the evening, when Sol had nearly gone out of sight, the Ladies from our Town, stole secretly into the green woods, and having made themselves garlands of *Oak leaves*, which they wove most tastefully, prepared to attend a Party and Supper, which came off in good style in spacious rooms in the upper region of the College, whither flocked, as numerous as the leaves of the trees, and as young and fresh as the virgin roses in early Spring, the fair ones of the Forest, in their gayest attire and holiday smiles, to promenade up and down the long and brilliantly lighted corridors—chat over in sweet *tete a tete*, the incidents of the day with their attendant beaux, enjoying the music of the North State Band, and thanking their stars that, notwithstanding the *heavy weight* of debt that hung over the College, they were as light and airy as the bird on the wing, and perfectly unconcerned whether Commencement came five times or once a year, provided a like flow of soul and happiness was theirs on all such occasions.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. GALES: On hearing Mr. DOBBIN's Speech in the Court House, last Friday, I was fully impressed with the necessity of calling into the field some Whig, to offset the insinuating manner, and the unfair statements of the Democratic nominee. That, under the Tariff of '42, the manufactures were enabled to realize 25 or 30 per cent., is so unfair and untrue a statement, that it ought to be met and rebutted. All of his Speech was unequally as unfair. His labored effort (although disclaimed) to excite prejudice against England, was both improper and unbecoming. But I shall not now analyze his Speech. My object is to request you, through your valuable columns, to call upon the District to bring out a man to canvass it. We have a number of suitable men, and I am fully impressed, that unless we bring out opposition, our party will be materially injured. Any body will do, better than nobody; and it is of the utmost importance, to have some one in the field. Unless we act, and that promptly, the prospects of our party and the cause of our country and human liberty must suffer.

FHOG.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, by the Rev. Mr. Drane, Mr. Carlton J. Campbell, to Miss Christian E. Gibbs.

Near Fayetteville, Mr. John D. Callais, to Miss Sarah Mitchell.

In Robeson county, Mr. James Mercer, to Miss Kitsey Regan.

Died

At Memphis, Tenn, on Tuesday, the 27th of May, SERPEE BECKWITH, son of Dr. S. M. and Sarah C. Wheaton, in the 17th year of his age. At the interesting age, when the charms of life were just opening to his view, he was called from the brilliant scenes presented to his imagination, to that spirit land, a summons to which, notwithstanding the blest assurances which we have of its being a better, happier state, makes the stoutest heart quail with terror. The only child of his Parents, he was the anchor to which were attached their hopes of happiness in days to come. His death has brought the *night of woe* to their hearts. God grant them a gleam of sunshine to cheer their future.

Endeared by a thousand traits of kindness and amiability to companions of his own age, promising to his more mature friends a career far above mediocrity, they cannot but feel a more than ordinary grief at his untimely death. But while the tear of regret freely flows, it is a high and holy source of consolation, that he died in the glorious assurance that a brighter world was opening to him: that his Redeemer's arms were extended to receive his spirit.

To his afflicted Parents I would say, mourn not for the lost, but let the reflection of his peaceful death be to you the star of consolation, to which you may look through life, and which shall guide you to a happy re union.

RALEIGH CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

Classical Department,
J. M. LOVEJOY.
Mathematical and Military Department.
W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session, on the first of July.

It is the design of the Preceptors, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session, $15 00
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Languages, per Session, $20 00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution, or for any other purpose.

By an Act of the last Legislature, the necessary arms and equipments will be furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department will be required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform

Raleigh, June 13, 1845. 48

LOUISBURG ACADEMIES.

THE Fall Session of these Institutions, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. RAY will commence on the 23d of June. Parents and Guardians are reminded of the importance of a regular attendance at School from the *first* to the *last* day of the Session.

June 11 1845. 48-1wp

☞ Standard once, and charge this Office.

Caldwell Institute.

THE next Session of the Caldwell Institute under the care of the Presbytery of Orange, will commence on Wednesday the 9th of July, in the town of Hillsboro', (to which place it has been removed) and will close on Friday the 28th of November next.

The Faculty of the School consists of Rev. Alexander Wilson, D D President and Prof of the Greek Language and Literature; Ralph H. Graves, A. M. Prof of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and John A Bingham, Prof. of Latin Language and Literature.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

DRURY LACY,
JOHN W. NORWOOD, } Committee.
N. H. HARDING, D. D

June 12, 1845. 48-4w

Attention! Wake Cavalry!

PARADE on the 4th of July next, at the Capitol Square, at 10 o'clock, in Summer Uniform, with 13 Rounds of Cartridges. Notice is given to those indebted for fines or contributions, that if the same be not paid on or before the 4th day of July, the claims will be handed to an Officer for collection.

By order of the Captain,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, 1st Serg't.

June 17. 48

OXFORD ACADEMY.

Female Department.

THE Second Session of this Institution, under the superintendance of the Subscriber, will commence on the 1st day of July, 1845, and close on the last day of November following.

Terms per Session of 5 months:

Board, including every accommodation, $45 00
Tuition in English Branches, 15 00
" French $5 extra; Music, 20 00
" Reading, Writing, &c. 10 00

SAM'L L. VENABLE, Principal.

June 13, 1845. 48—1t

☞ REFERENCES:—R. H. Gilliam, Esq. Oxford, N. C.; Sam'l L. Graham, D D. Union Seminary, Va.; Wm. Maxwell, LL. D., Richmond, Va.

The Undersigned, Examining Committee of the Oxford Academy, were constant in their attendance on the Examination which took place the 11th and 12th instant, in the Female Department of the Institution under the care of Mr. SAMUEL L. VENABLE.

They observed in the progress of the Examination, and with no little pleasure, that the system of instruction pursued by Mr. VENABLE was designed, and calculated, to render his Pupils familiar with the *principles* of the studies in which they were engaged, and of this, not only the mode of Examination, which was of the most rigid and searching character, but also the proficiency, universally manifested by the Pupils in the various branches of Science, comprehending the highest usually taught in the first Female Seminaries in the country, afforded the most convincing proof. The Undersigned have no hesitation in saying, that the Examination was, in every respect, one of the most gratifying and satisfactory they have ever witnessed; and that it fully sustained the high reputation which Mr. VENABLE has heretofore enjoyed as an able and successful Instructor.—His calm, patient, and easy address in the School-room—his gentlemanly deportment and benevolence of disposition—united with a complete mastery of the different subjects which he professes to teach—pre-eminently qualify him in our opinion, for the responsible duties of his station.

The performances of the Young Ladies in the Department of Music, under the management of Mr. DELUNE, are no less entitled to our unqualified approbation. Here, too, we were gratified to perceive, that the same system had been proceeded upon, of *teaching principles*. No encouragement is given to the very common practice of learning "by ear;" on the contrary it is strictly prohibited. Music has been learned by the Pupils as a *science*, and is taught as such. And the good effects of the system, as well as the patient perseverance of the Teacher, were strikingly evinced by the progress of his Pupils, some of whom exhibited an uncommon degree of skill and proficiency. Mr. DELUNE sustains the highest reputation not only as a thoroughly qualified and accomplished Teacher, but also, as a most brilliant performer.

The Town of Oxford, situated in the healthiest region of the State, is proverbial for the morality, refinement and intelligence of its citizens. There are extensive accommodations for the reception of Pupils in the family of the Principal. Mr. VENABLE, where they are under the care and supervision of his amiable and accomplished lady; or if it should be preferred Board can be readily obtained in a number of the most respectable families of the town.

The Undersigned gladly avail themselves of the present occasion to recommend the Institution to the patronage of Parents and Guardians; and they confidently believe, that it possesses advantages, and offers inducements, fully equal, if not superior, to those of any similar institution in the country.

JNO. C. TAYLOR,
J. HILLIARD,
JNO. R HERNDON,
R. KINGSBURY.

INFORMATION
To Travellers going North.

Comparison of Expense to Travellers going North by the Great Mail Route, and the James River and Chesapeake Bay Line.

BY THE BAY LINE.

From Gaston to Baltimore $9 00
Breakfast in Baltimore 50
Fare by the morning line to Philadel'a. 3 00
Dinner on the Road 50
Whole expense $13 00

BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE.

From Gaston to Baltimore, by the R. R. and Steam Boat to Washington, and thence by the Stage line to Baltimore $8 50, or by Rail Road line throughout two dollars and fifty cents more. Making $11 00
From Baltimore to Philadelphia by the evening line, 2 00
Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia, 1 00
Whole expense $14 00

It will thus appear that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is *but one dollar more* to Philadelphia, and the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this route *one business day earlier* than by the River and Bay route, resting on the way and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay line, but its liability to *accidents, storms, sea-sickness and other discomforts.*

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Super't R. & P. R. R.

June 14, 1845 48 2m

Sheriff's Sale.

AGREEABLY to an Order of Henderson County Court, at its last Term, I shall proceed to sell before the Court House door in Hendersonville, on the 4th Monday of June next, the following Tract of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy a double Tax for 1843, together with costs of advertising, viz:

The interest of DAVID MEHRS' Heirs in 656 Acres, lying on both sides of Mills' River, in said County, occupied by Philip Brittain, and adjoining Joseph King and others—valued at $5,965—Tax thereon amounting to $43 67½.

R THOMAS, former Sheriff.

May 12, Pr. Adv $2 50 38