VOL. XLVI.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1845.

# RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, July 15, 1845.

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES.

The Funeral Services in henor of the memory of Gen. Jacason, a Programme of which has been heretofore published in this paper, took place on Saturday last, and were carried through, according to arrangement, with the greatest order and propriety. There was a large number of persons in attendance from the country, and citizens of all parties united in the Procession. Minute Guns were fired, the Bells of the City were tolled, and places of business closed, while the Procession was in motion. The Presbyterian Church, where the Eulogy was delivered, was hung in sables throughout its entire extent, and presented a solemn and mournful appearance. Indeed, the whole Pageant was of a very impasing character.

The Eulogy by Duncan K. Macrae, Esq., it gives us p'ensure to state, was in the best possible taste. We were fully prepared to hear, as we did hear, a chaste and eloquent Oration, delivered with anima tion and spirit, but we were agreeably disappointed to find it so totally divested of party feeling, so perfeetly free from allusions to party topics and political prejudices. It was a most capital Speech, and no Whig, we think, could object to it; while his political friends gave evidence by their rapturous applause, that they were delighted with the effort.

#### RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Road was held in this City on the 9th inst., S. Downey, Esq. of Granville, in the Chair. On examination, it was found that only 1567 Shares of Stock were represented, which, not being a majority of the whose number of Shares, the meeting could not regularly organize.

The following Resolution, however, was offered to

" Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Stockolders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Comany now assembled, that the Resolution adopted by the Stockholders of said Company at their General, Meeting, held on the 15th of March last, directing the President of said Road to employ Counsel to re-sist the foreclosure of the Mortgage, executed by hem to indemnify the State against her liability for the said Company, ought to be rescinded, and that

On this Resolution, the Yeas and Nays were called or. Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messra. Wm. Boylan, John H. Bryan, Jno. S. Enton. Ino. D. Hawkins, Robert Haywood, Alfred Jones, George Little, James Litchford, G. W. Mordecai, T. T. Twitty-13.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messra. W. J. Clark, W. C. Tucker, S. S. Downey, Jas. Nunn,

Raffin Tucker and William Gilliam-6. The meeting then adjourned sine die-

## LOCO FOCO TRICKERY.

It is curious to observe the phases assumed by modern Democracy, in its attempts to delude the people. Whilst it has hardly ventured to affirm any one pro position, but has made its whole creed to consist of opposition to the measures of the Whigs, it has very conveniently dropped even its negative humbugs, one after another, and tolerated, if it has not openly agproved what it had condemned as the grossest political injunity.

At one time, the great leading sin of the Whigs was the linving allowed to the widow of Gen. Hanand all who voted for it, were to be put down as unworthy of political trust. A year or two passes .-Mr. POLK is elected President, and Mr. Bechanan and Mr Walken, both of whom voted for this "Civil Pension. as it was stigmatized, are called to the first and second places in the Cabinet of our Democratic President.

Another enormity, more atrocious still, if Loco Foco Presses and Orators were to be believed-one, indeed, never to be forgiven or forgatten-was the passage of the Bankrupt Law. But Mr. WALKER, who gained as much of the little fame he enjoys by his efforts and vote in favor of that Law, as by any ther measure of his political life; who was unceasng, session after session, in giving his influence and ole in favor of at, is elevated to the second seat in the political Synagogue, where he has particular charge of all the monied contracts of the Govern-

But Democracy is surely opposed to the Tariff -so think the honest, unsuspecting portion of the party in North Carolina. But Mr. Buchanan, now Secretary of State, voted for the present Tariff, and will bristle up with " uncomprontising hostility" upon any proposition to reduce duties on Pennsylvania Iron or Coal. We will say nothing here of the Fresident's KANE Letter. Yet the people are insulted by being told, that the only way to get rid of the oppressive duty (as it is called) on their Plough and Axe Iron, is to elect Members of Congress, to sustain this Democratic Administration. Have faith, though all experience be against it.

D' We are requested to call public attention to the Card in this paper signed M. Russell.

BT JOHN RASPOLER, CLAY, (says the N. Y. Gazette,) has been selected by Mr. McLane as his Secretary of Legation. Mr. Clay has the advantage of experience, fisving already fitled the post of Secretary under Mesus. Dallas and Buebanan in Russia. and Muhlenburg and Jennifer in Austria.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE. Mr. Geo. W. Frederick died at Greensborogett. Alabames, on the 9th ult, from the effects of a make hite received sixteen hours previous. He was in the water, fishing, when he was bitten. The snake was

Messrs. Dossin, Fisher and Biggs, Loco Foco Candidates for Congress, have, with more boldness ciples and Acts of the Revolution in America," the than prudence, declared themselves favorable to Mr. following interesting relic of Olden Time: VAN Bungn's believe and exploded scheme for regulating the financial concerns of the Government, The corporation of Harvard Coilege in Cambridge, known as the Seb Treasury! in New England, to all faithful in Christ, to whom

The chief feature of this scheme, as originally proposed it will be recollected, was the collection of the Revenue in hard money only. If again re- edge, wisdom and virtue, who have highly merited of vived, the object will still be the same, viz : to the republic of letters, should be rewarded with the make this a hard money Government, and to place it as fur as possible, above the influence of the States and the people. And to carry out this end, the Administration would scoff at the reserved rights of the States, and institute a ceaseless warfare against their and military, in the first place being elected by the Institutions. It has almost become a hubit already, suffrages of the Virginians one of their delegates, ex-to speak of the General Government as a sovereign-ented turnself with fidelity and singular wisdom in the ty of itself, passessing a controlling and arbitrary authority over the States. It seems to be forgotten entirely, that it is but a general and restricted Corporation, established to "secure a more perfect us friots, without hest ation, left all the pleasures of his ion" among the several States, and to act as the delightful seat in Virginia, and the affairs of his own Representative of the whole. This Sub Treasury scheme proposes, at a single blow, to reverse the liver Congress and the Executive. It would make the imited Government at Washington, a mighty concentration of power; it would send pampered officeholders into the States, to scoff at their Banking Institutions, and to drain them of their com-

But here at home-in North Carolina, particularly-is the effect of this Sub-Treasury scheme upon our Banks to be deprecated. From the period of their creation, the Banks of North Carolina have been identified with the liberal and beneficent instiutions of the State. A large portion of their Capstal Stock is owned by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, set apart for the purpose of establishing Common Schools, to carry the blessings of Education, with a liberal and generous hand, to the door of every citizen. How have those, entrusted with the management of our Banks, discharged the trusts confided to them? Who will he Stockholders present by George W. Monnecat, dare to utter a complaint against their fidelity and zeal for the interests of the State? The amount which they annually pay the State in the shape of Dividends, to say nothing of their reserved profits, is enormous, and though repeatedly made public, is not even yet sufficiently known. Our Banks are, in short, primary and efficient adjuncts in developing and sustaining the prosperity of our people.-And will our citizens suffer themselves to be made active instruments in destroying those Institutionsfor just as surely as the Sub Treasury ever goes into operation, they will go down, down!

Freemen of North Carolina to Recollect that in opposing this refarious scheme, you are fighting against encroachments by the General Government upon the legislative powers of your State-you are James D. Newsom, Wm. Peck, - Sanders and defeating a cabel, that would prostrate our State sovereignty at the footstool of Federal power, and mestic institutions. But setting all this aside, we with the match, and all eyes were turned to the challenge any body to show that this thrice-defeated project will answer the purposes of the Government in its management of the Revenue. Under such a system, the public money must always be unsafe; and every day's experience shows is that t is more secure in the vaults of well-regulated Banks, than it possibly can be in the pockets of Sub Treasurers. But it is uscless to urge arguments. A sufficient objection to it, with all reasounble men, is that its establishment is proposed by a party, whose whole course justifies us in asserting, that all their financial schemes are but mercenary efforts to obtain political power. Let it come from what source it might, such a scheme should be distrusted. Coming from the supporters of those in power, every Patriot should lend inmaid in defeat-

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

The Whigs have just held a most enthusiastic Convention, and nominated Gov. CRAWFORD for re-election to the Executive Chair. That gallant old soldier, Gen. CLINCH, was President of the Convention.

## PECULATION IN TENNESSEE.

The "Nashville Banner" charges Col. MILLER FRANCIS, the late Treasurer of Tennessee, with embezzling more than \$7,000 of the funds belonging to that State, and also charges the Comptroller, Dasfer. GRAHAM, with the knowledge of the fact, and with not reporting it to the Legislature, as it was his duty to do. Names, dates, and full particulars are given, and the whole affair looks ug'y enough.

SENATORS FROM 788 STATE of FLORIDA. DAVID LEYS and J. D. WESTCOTT (Dem.) were on the let instant elected by the Legislature of the State of Florida to be Senators of the United States from

We are sorry to see this announcement, for we had reason to expect from previous notices, that WALKER A MERBON, Esq. a distinguished son of the Old North State, but for many years resident in Florida, would have been the colleague of Mr. Levy.

IF We learn that the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, have appointed Jossa M. Parron, Esq., Professor of Law in that institution, in the place of Professor Henry St. George Tucker, resigned-and Professor Daw, late of William and Mary College, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres, in the place of Professor Geo. Tuck-

INDIANA.

The election in Indiana takes place in August.-The rival candidates for Congress throughout the State are as follows :

Whigs. District. G. P. R. Wilson, Roger Martin, Jos. C. Eggleston, Caleb B. Smith, James Po Foley,

William Herrod, Eti P. Farmer,

John W. Davis, E. W. McGaughey, "Joseph A. Wright, Albert L. Holmes, "John Pettit, 3 "Samuel C Sample, C. W. Cathoart, L G. Thompson, \*An \*Andrew Kennedy.

\*Robert D. Owen. Thomas J. Henley, Thomas Smith, M. H. Hull , (Abolition

Wm. W. Wick,

celebrated congress in America, for the defence of liberty, when in the utmost danger of being forever lost, and for the salvation of his country; and then, at the carnest request of that grand council of pa-

INTERESTING REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.,

these presents shall come greeting: Whereas academical degrees were originally insti-

tuted for this purpose, that men, emineut for knowl-

honor of these laurels, there is the greatest propriety

in conferring such honor on that very illustrious gen-

tleman, George Washington, esq. the accompli-hed

We find in a very scarce old Book, " Nates' Prin-

estate, that, through all the fatigues and dangers of camp, without accepting any reward, he might de-New England from the unjust and cruel arms order of affairs; to divest the States of their legiti- of Great Britain, and defend the other colonies; and mate powers, and bind them down to the will of who, by the most signal sindes of Divine Providence on his military operations, drove the fleet and troops of the enemy with diagra eful precipitation from he town of Boston, which for eleven months had been shut, fortified and defended by a garri-on of above 7000 regulars; so that the inhabitants, who suffered a great variety of hard-hips and crackics white un- in 1800, that Mr. Doman's a cws on this quesder the power of their oppressors, now rejoice in thou were directly opposed to Mr. Poix's. Mr. their deliverance; the neighboring towns are also Polk was against terminating the joint occupafreed from the tomults of arms, and our university has the agreeable prospect of being restored to its

> Know ye, therefore, that we, the president and fel-(cademy) have constituted and created the aforesaid gentieman, George Washington, who merits the highthonor, doctor of laws, the law of nature and nations, and the civil law; and have given and granted him at the same time all rights, privileges and honors

to the said degree pertaining.
In testimony whereof, we have affixed the comnon seal of our university to these letters, and subscribed them with our band-writing, this third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven

hundred and seventy-six.
Samuel Langdon, S. T. D. Preses. NATHANIEL APPLETON, S. T. D. JOHANNES WINTHROP, Mat. et. Phi. P. ANDREAS ELLIOTT, S. T. D. (Hol.) L. L. D. SAMUEL COOPER, S. T. D. JOHANS WADSWORTH, Log. et. Eth. Pre.

IF On the 4th July, a fatal explosion of a can non took place at Ithaca, in the State of New York. by which three persons were almost instantly killed. Of this culumity we condense the subjoined account

be fired during the marching of the procession to the place of hearing the oration. Gen. Boyd, an active young officer, was despatched by the Marshal to execute an order to the gonners, and seeing they were about to fire he dismounited, and was standing leaning with his right arm upon his horse. There was some little delay in firing, owing to some difficulty when a tremendous explosion was heard, and the promising officer was launched into eternity in the prime and vigor of manhood, and his body was tretched horribly mangled across the body of his fallen steed, which had been stunned by a fragment of the gun. A piece weighing about thirty pounds struck the General in the left breast and caused instant death. In another direction stood a collection of men, through the midst of whom another fragment sped, charged with death, and selected as its victims two valuable citizens, Professor S. Quimby and John Nix, Esq. Mr. N. was killed almost instantly, being struck in the groin, the piece tearing the parts in that region, and laying his bowels or tirely open. Professor Q. was taken to the house of Mr. Devanport, when he fainted. He expired in great agony about 5 P. M. This sad event has cust a gloom over our village, and the rejoicings of the day were greatly checked by the occurrence of this nexpected catastrophe."

GROWTH OF COTTON IN N. CAROLINA Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for Oct. 1844, had he following statement, which is remarkable for that usually correct periodical:

" As relates to the relative diminution in the quan tity of cotton produced in one section as it increase State of North Carolina, during the last ten years. there was no increase of the slave population, and the preduction of cotton fell from 72,000 to 24,000

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier correct the error us follows:

"Your correspondent J. N. C. is probably mistake in supposing that the crop of cotton in North Carolina has declined from 72,000 to 24,000 bales. Se large a portion of the crop of that State is sent to the markets of South Carolina and Virginia for sales. that but a small proportion of it is exported from her own ports, and as it is shipped from those ports chief ly to New York, no correct statement is probably ob ained. The principal cause, however, of the appa rent diminution of late years is, that some twenty mills are in operation in the State of North Carol na, which consume probably from 15 to 20,000 bales and these do not appear even in the nanual statement of the crop and consumption of the United States."

We yet continue to hear from all quarters, of dry weather, and short crops. In a very few. reighborhoods in this district the seasons have been moderately good; but in otherwithere has been scarrely rain enough to ran in the furrows since March; and, generally, it has been very dry. We have also had very hot weather, but a few mornings ago the thermometer came down to about 65, and fire was quite confortable.

Pendleton Messenger, 4th inst.

DRY WEATHER, CROPS, &c .- We have had no rain for weeks! Vegetation is withered-dried, liferally dried like hay Corn on a great many plantations looks as if it had been over-run by fire-some of it dry to the tassel, and that which is not dry, tasselled when not more than three or four feet high and not a shoot on one stalk in a hundred. Such prospects are painful to look upon. We saw the past week a field of and sections. Some settlements are making good of the farmers: Under this system, what in ght corn, have had pleuly of rain, while in sight they just North Carolina do I. Instead of squabbling for 2 months.

Narion (Ala.) Review, 3d inst.

over a pintul contingent debt of a few hundred that the thousand dellars (pituis) indeed when we regard gard!"

are of witnessing the first meeting between the opposing candidates for Congress in this District, and the first display of their relative intellectual ment had not been generally seen out of town. quite a respectable number of people were assembled. The discussion, conststing of two speeches by each of the candidates, the whole occupying about three and a half hours, was con-nucted in a spirit of parient landness and respect, not only for the technigs of each other, but of each other's friends, and it was listened to in a general of the confederated colonies in America; like spirit, leaving nothing of bitterness behind it, whose knowledge and patriotic ardour are manifest. Mr. Dobhin delivered a much less objectionable. offered some comments a few weeks ago; but it really appears to us that there could scarcely be a difference of opinion as to the fact, that Mr. Hanglion's speeches were much more able, his mon sense, than those of his opponent.

gon, Distribution, and the Tariff. He was devidedly in tover of settling the Oregon question by nego attent to preference to a tertamation of the chat occupation and taking possession of the territory by the U. States, which he felt assured tion, and even doubted whether it was desirable to have Oregon at all! He was equally in favor of the D stribution a-

mong the States of the Proceeds of the Public lows of Harvard College, in Cambridge, (with the Consent of the honored and reverend overseers of our ence to the deeds of cossion of the land to the General Government by the several Status; and the advantages of which he depicted in strong olors. He showed that Gen Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, and many other leaders of the Democracy, had advocated Distribution. That the same party in this State had united with the Whigs in repeatedly sanctioning Distribution, especcally in twice accepting the Land Money so istributed, first in 1836, when all agreed to receive the fourteen hundred thousand dollars then distributed to this State, and afterwards in 1842, when even the Terrapin Legislature resolved to receive the small sum, (the petful sum as the party organs called (t.) of \$22,000 distributed under the law of the Wing Congress of 1841. He argued, with conclusive force, that if a distribution law were both unconstitutional and unwise, as the Democrats assert, it was wrong, and grossly inconsistent, in them, to sanction it by receiv ing the money distributed under it. He showed "About Ellacticek this marning, the cannon was drawn to the brow of the hill east of the village, to be fired during the marching of the processing of the blessmes of Policettes. too, that nearly the whole of this large fund had of every child in the State. He showed, that if there had been any error committed in the ap propriation of any part of this tund, it lay at the door, not of the Whigs, but of their opponents. who had a majority in the Legislature of 1836, the U.S. Senate;) - a majority led on by the Hon. Wm. II Haywood, who devised the plan of appropriation, which was besides sanctioned by M. Hoke and many others of the party.

These statements effectually controverted Mr Dobbin's complaints, in his speech last month, of the waste of the Distribution money, and he concontently did not venture again to ask as he dal then, what had become of the money, and what man had a dollar of it in his pocket ! even assert the unconstitutionality of distribution, out confined binuself to an argument against it expediency, which he attempted to maintain on the ground that the Tariff would have to be increased if the Land Fund were withdrawn, and that it would beget a habit of dependence on the General Government. In reply to this, Mr. Haughton was truly eloquent and powerful-The General Government was the creature of he States and the number - at least such was the theory of the Constitution,-and it was a strange dea that the creator was to fall into a liabit dependence on the creature; -and especially ecause the creature returned to the creator tha which of right belonged to the latter. He denied that there was any favor bestowed. The lands were granted to pay off the Revolutionary dest, nd after that was done they were to revert to the States." The debt had been pand, and the S States, as any other Trustee, was bound to return the surplus property to the grantors. They had no more right to withhold it thin an individual Trustee had a right to withhold, and to aproptiate to his own use, the remains of a Fund ealized under a common Deed of Trust, after he payment of the debt for which the property was conveyed. These were home truths, and Mr. Dobbin did not attempt to controvert them.

There was another strong point of a rew in which

Mr. Haughton placed this subject of D stribution. o connection with the Tariff. Mr Dobbin had xpressed great anxiety to have a permanent, set led Pariff system-an object which Mr. Hough-on had equally at heart. But how, he asked could the Tariff system be settled, if the land money be retained! It was known that the procoods of the lands had one year reached the coornous sum of 24 millions of dollars, and then a gate it had fallen to less than two mittions. Now suppose Mr. Doubbin were in Congress, and 25 millions the sum necessary to raise for the support of the government! What som would be faise by the Tariff and what by lands ! He may perhaps calculate that the lands would produce en millions, and forthwith he would lay a Tariff to raise the remaining fifteen millions. But that Tariff has scarcely gone into operation before the land sales fall off to two millions a year. How is he to supply this deficiency ! Why of course by raising the Pariff. And then perhaps the next year the land brings in 24 millions, and forthwith he would proceed to patch up the Tariff again so as to make it vield only a million. All this temporary legislation, affecting runnously all the great interests of the country, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, would be obvieted by returning the land money to its rightful ownners, and depending upon the Tariff to supply the corn on Capt. E F King's plantation in Bibbs of means for the support of the government. This nearly 100 acres, which fooks now as if it would indeed give up a settled Tariff system would indeed give us a settled Tariff system not make 100 bushels. It has not had rain And it would do more than hat; it would furnish enough on it to wet the ground since the lat of to the State the means safetr own means to sol We are gratified however, to know that paying off those debte, emissing their shidren, the drought is partial. It is confined to spore and opening roads from their taxon to the docts

On Thursday last, our citizens had the pleaser of witnessing the first meeting between the other States would have their millions and tens of millions of debt to pay, she might at once strike

strength. Though the meeting was not antici- out upon the broad road of enterprize and improvpated, and the notice of Mr Haugh on's appoint, ment. Walant a dollar of additional tax on her catizens, she anglit place the blessings of Education within the reach of all, open thousand new avenues to prosperity and wealth, and render N Carolina great enough and good enough, and prosperous chough, for her own native sons to dwell And all these advantages we reject, all these glorious prospects we overlook, at the all-pothonor, and hapaness, and intellectual light; be, cause some fittle glory of their procurement wil attach to the great name of HERRY CLAY! A las! Alas! that party feeling should thus over On the subject of the Tariff, Mr. 15 showed

the gross duplicity of Polk's letter to Kime, and the assertions of his being a better Tariffman han Mr. Clay, which produced han his election He showed the divisions of the party on that subeet, and their retusal to repeal or moday the First when they had the power in the House. He drew from Mr. Dobbin the acknowledgment that he is in favor of incidental protection, and howed how utterly such protection is repudiated by the South Carolina School. The Mackleadurg Jeffersonian says there is no such thing as incidental protection | He showed that the almossion of the right to protect mententally was a giving up of the entire principle, and it then be. one a were matter of usumon and expediency, as to how fir protection might be carried. He extracted from Mr. Dobbin a specification of a few articles in the Tariff of 1842, the duty on which Mr. D. complained of as oppressively high, and which, if e ected, he would endeavor to have reduced, and he showed that Polk had in every ustance voted for higher or as high duties in the Tariff bill of 1832

But there was no end to the labyrinth of inoneistericies in which he revolved the arguneat of Mr. Doldin. We have no room thriller a show them up.

Mr. Dobbin, in reply to a question by Mr. laughton, avowed humself in lavor of the Sub-Treasury, in preference to a U.S. Book or State Banks; and Mr. II, in reply, said he was in fafor of a Bank in preference to the Sab-Treasury. This Sub-Treasury, which even the Locofocos repudiated time after time from 1-37 to 1-40, when it was finally forced down their throats, appears at last to be getting into favor with he leaders. We see that besides Mr. Dobbin, Charles Pisher and Asy B ggs have come out in over of it in their Districts. We shall see whether the people, who discarded the whole system along with Van Baren in 1840, will now e persuaded to adopt it, and thus again call into day the heels of the Sale Treasurers.

Panesteellle Observer.

From the N. O. lice, 2d mg.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER. Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as the into the river, and blowing into the air the hoders and every thing above them, and killing and wonging between thirty and forty of the presengers and crew. Immediately after the explosion, the boat sunk to her guards at the how, and over the floor of the ladies' cabin at the etern.

At the moment of the explosion, Captain Turpin had just given the word to gosahead, and was walking aft on the hurricane deck to see that her stera was clear, when after one or two revolutions of the wheels he was thinken about 10 feet in the air, and fell on the deck about the sums distance alt, escanner with a shight bruse of the log. The prior at the wheel, Mr. Octandor, was blown, it is stated, over 100 feet in the air, and fell upon the deck of the Steamer Yazon City, lying amagende, at the Levee, dielocating me of his hip ponts.

The number of persons standing on the boiler deck, is variously estimated at from 10 to 15, a. mong whom were neveral cabin passengers-they were all blown to the height of 150 or 200 feet in the air, some with their hinds rent asunder. and all of them falling into the river, without exhibiting any signs of life, and sinking to the botten instantly. The clerk and bir keeper were in their rooms, who were blown overboard-the bodies have not yet been discovered. The number of deck passengers and of the crew kall ed, wounded and innestig, is, as near as we can ascertain, between 35 and 30. The acene presenied on the lower deck was of the most heartrending description. In one place laid a body with a head severed from it; another with both of the legs torn off above the knees; some with frightful wounds and easter upon their heads and limbs-others without scarcely a particle of skin upon their bodies from the effects of the steam and scalding water.

Fine Proof Houses .- We have pleasure in stating, that the Commissioners of this town, up. on the most careful examination and with the test legal advice, have been entirely satisfied of her own power to forbid the erection of any but fire grouf buildings within the bugut district, and have accordingly passed an Ordinance to that effect, imposing severe penalties on its violation. This step so accords with public sentiment, and is so essential to the future advancement and safety of the town, that we hope it will not only be submitted to, but warmly supported by all who have the permanent prosperity of the town at

Fagetteville Observer.

THE PROSERTITIVE PRINCIPLES CONTINUE -The letters and newspapers from Washington come freighted with the names of worthy men proscribed from the public service. In this carrying out the promises of the loangural! In that speech, it was said that the President " should not be unmaniful that our felloth citizens who have differed with him (the President) in opinion, ARE EN. TITLED TO THE FREE EXERCISE OF THEIR OFINIONS AND JUDGMENTS, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and reTO A YOUNG MARRIED LADY IN AF-FLICTION;

By MRs. L. H. SIGOURNEY. Then sorrowest, fair one! Is it so,
When love's fresh wreaths are round thee? Thou serrowes: ; yes, the shafts of woe, From earth's dark cloud have found thee

Thy sire : a cold, unwakening sleep On his last couch was sleeping; White o'er hon bent an aged form, The mother's vigil keeping.

Lo S. S. Wheele

Not long her cherished son to mourn. Even then the angel ponon Was spread, to bear her to that shore, Where pain bath no dominion.

Is on the death-scroll written-A cherub brother sinks in dust, Sweet blussom! early smitten.

And thou of darling friends bereft --Three orphan tears are shedding; Where green Virginia's flor d shades, Neath sunry sties are spreading.

Ch. fair and sorrowing one, behold A Sarcour's erm around thee; Who will the Bahn of Colead pour When shatts of anguish wound thee

The "suspendent" speech of Mr. J. C. Rived has not yet made its appearance in the Union,and the probability of its being published has decreased. The Washington Journal says, at the laying on the 4th, of the corner stone of the "Jackson Hall," which Messrs. Blair & Rives design to build in Washington, among other things deposited in the corner stone was Mr. J. C. Rives' celebrated Address to the Democratic Association of Washington, containing General Jackson's letter of the Link of April, 1815, to Blair & Rives."-From this Mwould seem, that Mr. Bives, despairing of getting his address published, has buried it. Does the Union intend to let it rest .- Balt. Pat

#### Dicd

In this City, on Eriday morning last, of Inflammation of the Howels, Mrs. FRANCES S. SHEPARD, the vonthful and beloved consort of James B. Sherard, Esq. and daughter of Hon. John R. Donnell, of Newbern. Saved by Faith, in the Redeemer's meits, she is early taken from the troubles of this world. She reimquished the opening scenes of life with calm resignation, and died in joyful expectation of a glo-rious resurrection unto Elerna; life.

In Charlotte, on the 4th ingt., of Erysipelas, Mrs. Harret E. Caldwell, wife of Dr. D. T. Caldwell, and daughter of the Hon. W. Davidson, aged 30 years.—Also, Mr. John R. Holton, late of Pfidadelphia, aged iyears. Mr. Holton was chief coiner of the Brauch Must. Above of Congestive Fever, Mr. J. Logan Mar-tin, uged about 25 years.

## TO MILL OWNERS ESPECIALLY.

In March, 1841, I purchased of G. T. WALTERS, Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as the Guist Mills to grind Corn and Cob, but did not read his letters patent throughout, believing him to be Cincumstit, was leaving the Levee, at the foot of bonest. I have since discovered that he did not ad-Gravior street, but had her boilers bursted, with a lost Mills amounting to the plan specified in his letpart of another putent. I have used all the means on the larboard side, and throwing her channeys subject, and augministed that he has acted improperty in disposing of his patent. I have purchased of Maj Win. F. Collins, of Raleigh, his right to the patent of Mr. E. A. Knowhon, to fix Grist Mills to grind Corn, Cob and Shrock, in the Counties of Cum-herland. Bladen and Robeson, and have compromised with him for the infringement of his right in Chatham and Richmond. I endeavored to open a corres-pondence with said Walters, but he has fulled to anewer my letters. The object of this communication is to put others who have had dealings with him, epod

> FOR the balance of year, my House mad Lot, situated in the Lane, and a buriscot the City. The location is pleasant, and a good Well of Water in the yard. For Terma, apply o my father, who is notherned to Rent.
> WESLEY WHITAKER, Jr.

July 15, 1845. C) Stundard 3 times

CAUTION.

I.I. persons a e hereby forwarned, from unding the or cre long any Body on my account as om determines to pay no debt contracted in my name without a written order from me. This de ermination, I am resolutely resolved to adhere to. WILLIAM A. COKLEY. Wirks County, June 19 1845.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

## IN RICHMOND, VA.

THE Winter Course of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hamden Solney College will anmence in Bichmond, on Monday, the 27th day of October next, and convinue until the bat of Feb. ruary following. The new Gollege and Hospital Editice has been completed, and every arrangement has been made to afford the Student all the advantage which are obtained in any institution in the U. 8. In addition to the usual Lectures, Surgical and Medical Cliniques will be given regularly at the College Hospital, City Almshouse, Penitentiary and Atmory; by which the Student will have the opporturnty of witnessing the diseases incident to the South. and which he will be called upon to treat at the coinmencement of his professional life. The number of major and minor Surgical operations which have been searly performed before the Medical Class, bas already claimed for the College the reputation of a leading a hool for Surgical instruction.

I. W. CHARBERL YNE, M. D., Professor

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D. Professor of Obste rice and Diseases of Women and Children.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M D., Professor of Anatmy and Physiology.

80 CRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of

Chemistry and Pharmacy.
AUG L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery. CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Demonstrator of

The abundance of materials for dissection, and the convenience and comfort of the dissecting room, will enable the student to study thoroughly the Anatomy of the Human Body, and also acquire ikill in the use of Singled instruments. Good found including lights, fuel and servant's

milance, can be procured from \$3 50 to 5 per

Current bank notes of the States in which the Stadents reside will be taken for Tickets.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D. Bean of the Faculty.