

WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Published every Wednesday, by WESTON R. GALE, Editor and Proprietor, at Three Dollars per Annum.

XLIX. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1848. NO. 37.

RALEIGH REGISTER.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Friday, June 10, 1848.



National Whig Convention.

Of that astonishing agent—the Magnet—we are in possession of the leading National Whig Convention which met in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. On Wednesday we received a despatch from our much respected friend, NICHOLAS L. WILLIAMS, Esq., of the 1st District, giving us information of the National Whig Convention which met in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. On Wednesday we received a despatch from our much respected friend, NICHOLAS L. WILLIAMS, Esq., of the 1st District, giving us information of the National Whig Convention which met in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. On Wednesday we received a despatch from our much respected friend, NICHOLAS L. WILLIAMS, Esq., of the 1st District, giving us information of the National Whig Convention which met in Philadelphia on Wednesday last.

ZACHARY TAYLOR!

the Hero of Buena Vista,
RECEIVED THE NOMINATION FOR
PRESIDENCY, on the fourth balloting.
The President chosen yet. We have no more remarks.

FEDERAL COURT.

Adjudged on Wednesday last—
case of imprisonment decided by us, we learn,
by JAMES PARISH, from Caswell, for robbery.
U. S. Mail. He was convicted of the offense
and sentenced to five years imprisonment in
of Wake County.

MILITARY ELECTION.

Advertently omitted to state in our last
number, that W. H. H. TUCKER, of this City, was
previously elected Colonel of the 35th
of North Carolina Militia, Col. JOHN
B. RESIGNED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW.

Received from the Publishers the June
number of this admirable Political and Literary
Review, Edited by the Hon. D. D. BARNARD,
which is the leading article for this number,
"The Administration: its Treatment of
Slavery," which is a most powerful and ably

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION—WILMOT PROVISIONISM, AND THE "STANDARD."

It will be remembered with how much vehemence the Editor of the "Standard" has charged the REGISTER, and the Whig party of North Carolina, with trucking to the Abolitionists, and with being their allies and sympathizers. We have more than once shown the base falseness of so unjustifiable an insinuation. From the language of that paper hitherto, one would have been led to suppose that the Editor would have scorned even sitting in the same Hall, with men who contended for the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. But how stands the case now?—We find the Editor of the "Standard," in Baltimore, a member of the Democratic National Convention, fraternizing with Abolitionists and restrictive Slave Provisors—aye, sitting "check by jowl" with DAVID WILMOT himself, the author of the oft-abused and denounced Wilmot Proviso! Is there any effort made there, to denounce WILMOT and his Proviso? Oh, yes! And did the Editor of the "Standard" and the Delegates from North Carolina join in denouncing it? NO! NO!! NO!!! They voted against the Proposition of a Southern man to denounce it! Are these facts denied? Let us to law and the testimony.

Among the proceedings of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, as given in the "Baltimore Sun" we observe that Mr. FOREMAN, of Georgia, introduced the following Resolution:

"And be it further Resolved, That this Convention repudiate the Wilmot Proviso."

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, (says the report of the "Sun") warned the gentleman against pressing this Resolution.

Mr. FOREMAN at the request of several gentlemen, withdrew his Resolution, disclaiming its object and intention was to have an expression of opinion against the Wilmot Proviso.

Here, then, was a bold dash proposed at Wilmot Provisism, made doubtless in all sincerity and honesty by Mr. FOREMAN, who had perhaps been green enough to be gulled by the organs of his party at the South, that the Northern Democracy was sound on that question. But mark the result, and the ultimate fate of this Resolution—no sooner had it been read, than a Delegate from the Granite Democracy of New Hampshire warned him not to introduce that question—and forthwith a crowd surrounds the Georgia Delegate, (one of whom may have been the Editor of the "Standard," or some other of the North Carolina Delegation) and he is not only forced to withdraw his Resolution! but actually disclaims any desire to have an expression "AGAINST THE PROVISOR!!!"

Now what will the Slaveholders of North Carolina say to this—the Editor of the "Standard," and the other Delegates from the honest old North State, not only truckle to the Abolitionists and Wilmot Provisors, but absolutely declare that they don't want to have an expression of the Democratic National Convention AGAINST THE WILMOT PROVISOR!! Facts are stubborn things, and we charge that the representatives of North Carolina, in that Convention, have made themselves the subservient and servile instruments of virtually acknowledging the correctness of the odious Wilmot, anti-slavery Proviso! If such was not the case, why did not some of them, (the Editor of the "Standard," for instance) rise in his place and insist that the South did desire an expression AGAINST this odious and abominable measure? The people had a right to expect such a course from him, after his repeated declarations that the whole Democratic party, North and South, were opposed to it.

But let us see what sort of a Resolution they did adopt, upon this subject. Here it is:

"7. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic Institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; and that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

This Resolution is one of the old Baltimore schedule, adopted by the Loco Foco Convention in 1844; and its insufficiency to meet the issues that have been raised by the Wilmot Proviso, which has been produced and agitated since the Convention of 1844, is clearly expressed by Mr. YANCKEY, of Alabama, in his speech in the late Convention, which we publish in this paper. It is rightly urged that the Resolution does not even deny the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, but only declares that Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States. The right of the Federal Government to exclude slavery from the Territories, is not questioned; neither is that of the People of the Territories themselves. In order that the present issue might be met, Mr. YANCKEY introduced the following:

"Resolved, That the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this confederation, be it in the State or in the Territories, by any other than the parties interested therein, is the true republican doctrine recognized by this body."

Well, gentle reader, citizen slave holder of North Carolina, how think you the Delegates from your State voted on this Southern Resolution? Why, they joined in with the Abolitionists and Wilmot Provisors, and voted NAY!! Yes, voted against declaring that the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this confederation, be it in the States or in the Territories, than by any other than the parties interested in them, is the true republican doctrine recognized by this body!!! Why, did the Editor of the "Standard" and the other Delegates vote against the "sound and wholesome" doctrine contained in this Resolution? The "Richmond Enquirer," in a labored article to endeavor to extricate the Southern Democracy from the Abolition dilemma in which they have become involved, says:—"Judge Strange, a former distinguished member of the Senate of the United States, in announcing the vote of North Carolina, said 'he was instructed by

the North Carolina delegation to say that they believe the Resolutions of the Committee cover the entire ground of non-interference with the rights of slaveholders on the part of Congress, either in the State or Territories, and that, therefore, they vote eleven nays."

But will they dare say that the doctrine contained in Mr. YANCKEY'S Resolution, is not the Southern doctrine? Indeed, the "Standard" says: "If Mr. YANCKEY'S Resolution means any thing at all, it advances the same doctrine of 'non-interference' on the part of Congress, and contends for the right of the people of the Territories to have slavery or not, just as they may deem it expedient or proper to decide. Then, why did they vote against it? The rights of the South are in a summary and intricate situation just now, to justify a reiteration of our rights; and they cannot be too assiduously guarded against the intrigues of the enemies of our institutions at the North. The 'Standard' then, does not deny the soundness of the principles contained in the Resolution against which he voted! nor can it show, by any process of reasoning true to the South, how it was impolitic to have passed that Resolution. The truth is, the Southern portion of the Confederacy were brow-beat, and threatened and 'warned' in relation to this question till they were afraid to say their souls were their own—they were afraid to act like freemen jealous of their rights, for fear the Northern Abolition wing of the party would be down upon them, and threaten dissolution and annihilation to the party! The rejection of Mr. YANCKEY'S amendment by the vote of 36 to 216, is undeniable evidence that, notwithstanding all the assurances of the 'Standard,' and the Southern Democratic press, the party is afraid to declare against the Wilmot Proviso, much more to place itself upon the Alabama and Virginia platform.

We charge, then, the Editor of the "Standard" and his confederates in the Loco Foco Baltimore Convention, with bartering away the true interests of the South, to secure votes for an Abolition, Wilmot Proviso candidate, and of having repudiated all their former protestations against these crusaders upon our sacred and cherished institutions! We make these charges gravely, and have sustained them by their acts and doings in their own Convention; and we defy them to gainsay or controvert them, so far as their published proceedings will show!!

LEWIS CASS A FEDERALIST.
The last "Standard" contains the following remarks:

"The Register of May 31st denounces General Cass as 'a notorious old black cockade Federalist,' and charges that he is a Wilmot Provisist. Will that paper be pleased to prove what it says about black cockade Federalism? It says, 'it is a well-known and easy established fact'—and if so, why does not that paper show the fact?"

Well, neighbor, that is not hard to do. We believe, however, the "Standard" knows the fact we are about to give, as well as any body else, but for fear some others may not, we give our authority for what we stated about Gen. Cass' black cockade Federalism. In "Niles' Register," of September 13th, 1834, vol. 47, page 18, is the following paragraph:

"The fact is, that while his father, Major Cass, superintended the Recruiting Service in Delaware, in 1799-1800, for what the Democrats styled the Provisional Army, he, the present Gen. Cass, was the Preceptor of a Grammar School in Wilmington, (Delaware) and always appeared with a BLACK COCKADE in his hat!!"

Can the "Standard" disprove this "easily established fact"? But not only was Gen. CASS an old Federalist, but the "Philadelphia News" brings in to notice the significant fact, that every prominent candidate before the late Baltimore Convention was a Federalist. It says:

JAMES BUCHANAN.—This gentleman, as is very well known, once declared that if he thought he had a drop of Democratic blood, in his veins he would open his veins and let it out. On the 4th day of July, 1815, he made, upon Mr. Madison and the war, the bitterest attack ever directed against that illustrious Statesman, by the tongue of malice and hatred. He denounced him as the tool of Bonaparte, the 'degenerate successor of Washington, the man who had hurried us without cause into war, and precipitately extricated us from it, at the expense of our National honor.' He abused the whole Republican party, and their measures, but was particularly severe on the war. He was a Missouri Restrictionist, and gave into all the heresies so deprecated by politicians of the Southern School. He received 55 votes in the Baltimore Convention.

LEVI WOODRUFF.—He denounced the late war as 'unwise and unpatriotic.' He always associated politically with Federalists of the Black Cockade stamp; and though (we believe) not a member of the Hartford Convention himself, he approved of all its proceedings. He received 53 votes.

From the above, it will be seen, that there are surprising points of resemblance between the old Federalists and the modern Democrats. Gen. CASS was a '98 man, it is true; exactly such an one as JOHN ADAMS was.

MR. POLK.

During the fourth day's sitting of the Loco Foco Convention, Dr. RAMSAY, a Delegate from Tennessee, presented a letter from Mr. POLK, requesting him to inform the Convention that he did not desire a re-nomination. This letter was received with loud applause! We suppose the party felt delighted to get rid of Mr. POLK. This supposition was strengthened by what occurred when the letter was presented, which is thus reported:—

Mr. RAMSAY of Tennessee said—I have a letter from President Polk.

A Voice—What business has President Polk to do with this Convention? (Hisses and confusion.) A Voice—I object, sir.

The Chair—Who objects? What State is that? A Voice—No matter about the State—I object for myself. (Applause.)

At a special election, held for the purpose on the 22d and 23d ult., H. H. THOMPSON was chosen a Representative in Congress from the first Congressional District in South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the Hon. Mr. BLACK.

STEAMER BURNT—FORTY LIVES LOST.

The "Pittsburg Gazette" learns that the Steamer Clarksville was burnt, near Ozark's Island, on the 27th ultimo; and that the Captain and crew, eight or ten in number, and thirty deck passengers, were lost. The cabin passengers were all saved, with great difficulty.

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

The "Standard" invites the attention of the Raleigh Register, and others who have been endeavoring to produce the impression that Col. BENTON would not support Gen. CASS, to a "significant" article from the "Washington Union," from which it appears that a procession waited upon Senators DIX and BENTON, who addressed the crowd in a handsome and satisfactory manner. The official proceedings of this "Mass Meeting," as it is termed by the "Union" and "Standard," say that "Col. BENTON made a few remarks in regard to the nominations of the Convention, and judged the vote of Missouri in their support."

Now, it is a pity the Editors of the "Standard" and "Union" did not furnish their readers with a copy of this "handsome" and "satisfactory" address of Col. BENTON. It is so short, that no excuse for "want of room" can be given for this delinquency; and the "pledge of Missouri" for Mr. CASS, is so emphatic and hearty, that their Democratic readers would have been electrified with its perusal. For their edification, and "all whom it may concern," we here insert Col. B.'s speech, with an explanation of how it came to be made, taken from the "Alexandria Gazette":—

"Senator Benton was not anxious to come down. He looked out of the window and thanked his friends for the honor conferred by the call. But the venerable editor of the Union, with a lantern in his hand, and gay and blithe as a lark, called out, 'come down Senator, and let us hear how Missouri is going.' 'Ah,' said the Senator, 'is that you, father Ritchie; you remind me of Diogenes with his lantern in his hand, looking about the streets of Syracuse, for an honest man. Missouri is right—will be right—has always been right. Good night, gentlemen.'"

We leave it to every one, then, if it is not shadowed forth as clear as mud, that the "Standard" is correct in its prediction that Col. BENTON will give his cordial support to CASS and BUTLER. Our neighbor, if he can take courage from this speech, is, indeed, "thankful for small favors."

P. S. Since the above was in type, we observe that Mr. RITCHIE denies that Col. BENTON compared him to "Diogenes in the streets of Syracuse"—he says: "We disclaim the lantern, and the Colonel made no such classical allusion at all." A number of letter-writers, however, "talk mightily the same way," of the account quoted above; and it is to be regretted, (says the "Richmond Times"), that the lantern is disclaimed, and that "the Colonel" made no classical allusion at all. The concurrent accounts, in different letters, present a strange example of fallacious circumstantial evidence; and, in truth, the story is too good, not to be true.

WHEAT CROP.

In many of the Counties in this State, the Wheat Crop is highly promising; from recent appearances the yield being estimated as far beyond the average.

Col. WILLIAM W. SEATON, one of the Editors of the "National Intelligencer," was, on Monday last, elected Mayor of the City of Washington, by the following vote: Seaton (W.) 1,628; Force (W.) 424; and Boyle (Dem.) 813.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. SCOTT returned to Frederick yesterday, to attend the Court of Inquiry, which resumed its session there yesterday. As Peace has been concluded, we presume the trial will be abandoned in a few days, as Gen. PILLLOW will cease to be an Officer of the Army, immediately on the official promulgation of the fact, that the war is ended.

MICHIGAN.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Express, writing from Michigan, says:

"You may rely upon it, that in no State in the Union is Gen. Cass less popular than in his own, and in no State less adulated than in that in which he has lived for thirty years, and amassed a princely fortune without illustrating his life by a single act of manumission or generous public spirit. With either General Taylor or Scott in the field against him, Michigan may be set down as a Whig State."

GEN. BUTLER.—Perhaps one motive for Gen. Scott's recall and attempted disgrace by the Administration may be read in the nomination of Gen. Butler for Vice President. The party desired that its candidate should have some military glory, as the most available capital in these warlike times. So, as Gen. Butler was not "General enough" for the purpose, he is forthwith to be advanced, and the most speedy mode of accomplishing this object is to degrade Scott, and put up Butler, as the General-in-chief of the army in Mexico. But it will be no teacher in the new General's cap. The people are too generous to approve of a distinction purchased at such a price—the degradation of one of the greatest Generals of the age, whose services have conferred imperishable glory on the country.

DISGUSTING SCENE.—After the nomination of Gen. Cass, the States which had voted against him were called on to give in their adhesion, and, after a verbal speech, Mr. Griffin or McGinnis of Kentucky said:—

"The power of Henry Clay is broken. I wish that God may eternally damn me if his power is not broken up. (Roars of laughter, hisses, cheers & order.) Henry Clay has been the idol of the widge; they have followed him blindly; but they are getting their sight. Once there was a law passed which a man denounced as abominable, and said that all voting for it ought to be hung. A friend said, 'Henry Clay voted for it.' 'Did he?' said the other. 'Yes, he did.' 'Then I'll be damned to hell if it ain't right, for Henry Clay has more sense than all other men put together.' (Lugher.)"

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This body adjourned on Saturday last, after a laborious session, of fifteen days. During the session, the case of the Rev. Dr. Skinner was settled, after a most patient investigation. The decision of the Presbytery of Lexington, which had suspended him from the ministry was reversed, and he was restored to his full ministerial functions. The marriage question, whether a man may marry the wife's sister, came up and elicited some interesting debate. The assembly left the rule as it was and confirmed a decision of the Synod of North Carolina, which had sanctioned the suspension of a man who had so married.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on June 2, Jefferson Davis, by permission, announced that he had received from Gen. Twigg, an American flag, the first raised upon the palace at the capitol of Mexico, which he presented to the Senate. The flag was triumphantly borne through all the battles to the capitol, and has sundry bullet holes through it.

After some unimportant business, the bill organizing a territorial government in Oregon was taken up.

The question pending being upon striking out a section touching the question of slavery. The regulations of the territory now in force, oppose slavery, and this bill (the 12th section) retains that feature, leaving it a matter for the legislative action of the territorial government, when organized under this bill.

It was debated by Mr. Turney, Mr. Rusk, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Badger, who contended that Congress has the power to regulate the matter so far as this territory is concerned, as it was about to establish a government—the ordinances at present existing there being mere matters of suzerainty. He considered the provisions harmless.

Mr. Houston offered an amendment to the 12th section, as proposed to be stricken out, continuing in force the ordinances now existing in Oregon and laws of Iowa, so far as they do not impair the rights of any citizens of the U. States, and the Constitution, Adopted.

The question upon striking out the section (as amended), then recurred.

After further debate, Messrs. Calhoun, Houston, Butler, Harnage, and B.rien, participating, the bill was laid aside and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Edwards, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill, to prohibit the importation of deleterious drugs and articles mentioned medicines.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole and took up the private calendar. The committee was found to be without a quorum, and at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on June 3, the consideration of the Oregon Territorial Bill was resumed, the question being on the motion of Mr. Burrier to strike out the twelfth section of the bill.

The bill was thoroughly discussed, when its further consideration was postponed to Monday next, and a substitute offered by Mr. Badger for Mr. Foot's amendment, viz: "But shall not be subject to the conditions contained in the article of compact of the ordinance of 1787"—was ordered to be printed.

On motion, it was resolved, that when the Senate adjourned on Monday, it adjourn to the following Thursday.

The House of Representatives, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Naval Annual Appropriation Bill. A debate ensued, in which the presidential question, the subject of slavery in new territory, the Mexican war and almost every other topic but the provisions of the bill under consideration, were discussed.

In the Senate on June 5, very little business was done in the Senate.

The bill to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy was passed.

In the House of Representatives, very little business was done.

It was agreed that when the House adjourned to-morrow, it should be until Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill, and Mr. Kaufman made a speech in defence of the war. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in Session on June 6, having adjourned over to Thursday.

There was a slim attendance of the members of the House, and nothing of importance was transacted.

The House adjourned over to Friday next.

From the London Times.

As a general rule, we have a profound contempt for patent medicines and infallible nostrums; but Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha is working such well-authenticated cures in Asthma, Consumption, &c. all around us, that we hail it as a most important discovery, and recommend it to the notice of those whom it may concern. Many of our medical friends have tried experiments with it, which have been astonishingly successful.

For further particulars of the efficiency of the above medicine see advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

Did
In Warren County, on the 3d inst. of Consumption, Mrs. Priscilla W., wife of Robert Kansom, and daughter of the late Matt. Whitaker, of Halifax County, in the 48th year of her age, in the practice of every virtue, and the exercise of every duty. To a mind of the highest order, she united the noblest qualities of the human heart, and the loveliest habits of a woman's spirit. Her character was the embodiment of virtue, and her life an example of its usefulness. She idolized truth and honor, while she cherished every sentiment of love, and obeyed every impulse of charity. These exalted traits commended the esteem and admiration of all who knew her, and secured the confidence and affection of numerous friends and relatives. She bore her affliction with incredible patience and fortitude—retained her vigorous senses, as long as breath remained, and departed, after expressing her peace on earth, and hope of happiness in Heaven.—Communicated.

CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING.
JUST opened a very large assortment of Coats, Pants and Vests; which will be offered at very extremely low prices. For bargains, call at the Clothing Store of
E. L. HARDING,
June 9, 46 3t

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DIVIDEND of Four and a quarter per cent. for the last six months, on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, and the same will be paid to the stockholders (less the tax of twenty-five cents on each share owned by individuals,) at the Banking House in this City, on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches, fifteen days thereafter.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
June 10, 46 11M

MARY HOWITT'S NEW WORK.
THE PEASANT and his Landlord. 12 mo. paper. Two parts, 25 cents each. This day received at Turner's
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
June 1, 1848. 45

JOE PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,
With neatness and dispatch.

Raleigh Classical, Mathematical & Military Academy.
THE next Session of this Institution, will commence on the 5th of July.
June 9, 1848. 46

Caldwell Institute.
THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Friday, the 7th of July. Members of the Faculty as heretofore, viz: REV. ALEXANDER WILSON, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek.
RALPH H. GRAVES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
REV. JOHN A. BINGHAM, A. M., Professor of Latin.
EDWIN A. HEART, English Department.
The next session is the regular period for the commencing of a class in Latin. No student will be allowed to join a class for which he is not fully prepared. Students applying for admission are required to produce satisfactory testimonials of good character, and no one is allowed to remain in connection with the Institute who is known to be disorderly or immoral.
J. W. NORWOOD, Secy.
Hillsborough, June 8, 1848. 46 3c

Attention! Raleigh Militia.
PARADE at the Baptist Grove, on Saturday, June 17th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., armed and equipped for company muster. All persons residing in Nos. 1 and 2, Raleigh District, knowing themselves liable to perform military duty, and are not members of some *Pie or Military Company*, are hereby commanded to attend at said time and place, as this notification will be deemed valid by the law, and they deal with accordingly. By order,
WILL: H. CAMPBELL, O. S.
June 9, 46 2t

A Company Court Martial will be held immediately after parade, where delinquents will be heard.

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBORO, N. C.
THE Fall session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL'S School for young Ladies, will commence on Thursday, the 15th of July. The session will close with an Examination the 1st week in December. The house has been enlarged so as to accommodate an increased number of Pupils, but the number will still be limited, and the school still retain its character as a "Family School," in which the habits and manners of the Pupils, as well as their mental culture, will receive the attention which we pay to our own children.

Sign. ANTONIO DE MARTENO, has charge of the Music, Drawing, Painting, and modern Languages. He has been now for twelve months connected with the School, and in that time has fully proved the economy of his mode of instruction, which is most thorough.

Terms:
Board and Tuition per session, \$67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar, 20 00
Use of Piano for Practice, 5 00
Modern Languages (each), 10 00
Latin, 5 00
As our number of Boarders is limited, those who desire places in our family should make early application. For further information address Rev. Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.
June 7, 1848. 46 w4w

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
Or the Poor Man's Friend.
THIS Book points out in plain language, free from Doctor's terms, the diseases of Men, Women and children, and the latest and most approved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of Families.

It also contains descriptions of the Medicinal Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of Diseases, arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the Practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.—New revised Edition. For sale at Turner's
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
June 10, 1848. 46

ESTRAY NOTICE.
TAKEN up in Caswell County, by Thomas F. Lusk, upon the head waters of Stone Creek, A DARK BAY colored horse, with black legs, mane and tail, with the mane hanging on the left side, with a white spot on her forehead, two white spots on the right side of her back, supposed to be occasioned by the saddle; judged to be fourteen years old this spring, about four feet, ten inches high, valued to thirty dollars.
WILLIAM LEA, Ranger.
Leasburg, June 6, 1848. 46 3tp

Peebles, Scott & White,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
WE would especially call the attention of Country Merchants and retail dealers to our large and commanding Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, embracing all the leading styles. We have connected with our business a large Stock of Carpeting and Rugs. Also India Matting, for floors, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 wide—all of which will be sold at accommodating terms.
PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.
April 14, 30 2m

NOTICE.
To Contractors and Builders.
THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Robeson, will offer to the lowest bidder, on the first day of July next, at Lumberton, a contract for building a large two story brick Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the plan of the new Court House in Harnett County.—Plans and specifications will be exhibited on the day of letting it out, and the contractor will be required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work.
ARCH'D SMITH,
ARCH'D S. McMILLAN,
NEILL REGAN,
THOS. A. NORMENT,
R. E. TROY,
Commissioners.
Lumberton, May 26, 1848. 44-11M

WARRENTON
MALE ACADEMY.
THE EIGHTEENTH TERM will commence on Monday, the 26th of June. Students from a distance are requested to be present at the beginning of the Term. Terms as heretofore.
R. A. EZELL, Principal.
May 16, 46 11M

By the Author of Hector's Catechism, a new and improved Catechism, or Logic. Every copy illustrated with beautiful Engravings. Price 50 cts. Just published and this day received at
TURNER'S
June 5, 45

Dunby and Son, complete, this day received. Price 50 cts.
TURNER'S BOOKSTORE.