KILY BALLEGI BIEGISTIBIR, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

LES, at Three Dollars per Annum.

LIX.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1848.

H REGISTER.

EIGH, N. C. y, August 19, 1848.

USSION AT MILTON.

tion to the graphic account in this m the "Danville (Va.) Register." of ussion, in which our talented fellow-W. Miller, Esq. bore a conspicuous omiums bestowed upon him in that though they be, we know are nd our Locofoco friends, before the er are upon us, when his battle-axe Il thick and heavy upon their diswill have cause to cry out-" Hold

ERNATORIAL VOTE.

ink it necessary to re-publish to-day, e Governor's vote in the State. We received the vote of Cherokee Counwhich gave Mr. Manly 582 and Mr. M.'s majority there being 365. the total Whig majority to upwards aving Currituck to hear from, which reduce it to something less than a shall re-publish our Table, in a coren all the official returns have been Office of the Secretary of State: ate upon showing Mr. Manly's may 1000 votes.

REPARE FOR NOVEMBER.

ntest ended, we shall now have more e to the Presidential campaign and t involves. The result of the late sufficiently decided for present, es, should teach our Whig friends efficient organization, and that argubut a feeble weapon in conflict with t. A few words in season then may is fast approaching when the People

lled upon to exercise the most sacred h the Constitution of the country em-a trust, the importance of which ciate, but those who regard the conmust result from an injudicious sehich none are worthy to exercise, but willing to yield every private feeling at consideration of the public good. the important enquiry which is preramination, is founded on the claims administration, to a continuance in f recurrence to the history of our past three years, must satisfy any reflecting mind, of the imperious nests for a change, not only in the Adat in the policy of our Government of the War-making power, and the claration of War, usurpations which, ald destroy the conservative characonal Legislature, and render it a mere gistering the edicts of the Executive ation of a National debt, and a corm in the bestowment of Office-all rm even a moiety of the evils of the ation of the past three years. It dethen to teach the individual, who in the misconceived patriotism of the red to make this glaring inroad upon on of our Fathers, that even in the y real, we will not yield that proud otism, and that lively sense of the Nawhich has already raised us to the highg the Nations of the earth.

voice has long since selected the man er hopes and feelings should unhesitaa man who reverences the Constituprosed to all Executive usurpations, es the veto, except for purposes of good ted, will consider himself the President American people, and as such, carry and faithfully every measure tending to happiness and prosperity of the Union-Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

e upon our Whigs friends, then, the thorough organization and co-operas can only be effected, by pursuing a kind-any other must end in defeat. Work and contend against that corrupas disgraced our Country at home and which now threatens to undermine hs-and above all, let us merge all seclies in the great cause of our Country. correct the monarchical tendencies of nent-and restore it to the Republican earlier Presidents, we must unite, avote ourselves, heart and hand, to the ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Presidency.

ertant bill, furnishing a Territorial govregon, received the signature of the nd the nomination of Gen. Shields as

THE OREGON BILL.

the Territory was immediately sent to and confirmed by that body, before ad-URDAY EVENING POST. er, long and favorably known to the pub-

still more worthy of patronage, being rged. It is an excellent family Newsral in politics and Religion, and of high cter. We cheerfully recommend it to like to please their Home circle, for it d to suit the tastes of all. The terms

\$2 per annum, in advance. we can learn, we do not believe that ne out of five of the North Carolina Volvote for Gen. Taylor .- Standard.

er hadn't talked to any of the returned from this City and County, or he never told that tale. We understand that ineteen, serenteen are for TAYLOR.

THE "STANDARD" AND THE LATE ELECTION.

The Editor of the "Standard" is disposed to rejoice over our recent State election, as though Locofocoism had gained a great victory-and, accordingly, cuts some high, fantastic capers in his last paper. He pounces upon the "Mexican Preamble," the "Re-districting bill," "Equal Suffrage" and "Taylorism," and deals death around most indiscriminately-without the least conscientious scruple, he kills them right out, "for good and all," and winds up with a conger of thanks to Mr. Reid, for his "honors nobly won," &c. Now, we take it, that Mr. Reid, himself, will not consider that he has won any "noble honors." It is true, he has come a little nearer being elected, than any Loco Foco candidate for Governor of North Carolina ever did-but he falls considerably behind the vote of the lamented Hoke, when he was defeated by upwards of 3,000 votes! If Mr. Reid can esteem it an honor, that a large portion of the Whig party thought him so unlikely a candidate, that it was unnecessary for them to attend the Polls and vote against him, in order to defeat him-then indeed he has it. It is a very doubtful compliment, that, and rather an unkind one, to pay to the vanquished champion of the Editor's own party.

But, will the Editor of the "Standard" never learn to deal fairly and candidly with his own friends? With the Table before their eyes, by which his readers can compare the present vote of Reid with that of Hoke in 1844, does he presume so much upon their credulity as to suppose that he can make them believe that the Locofoco vote has gained any upon the Whig vote in North Carolina? Verily, then, must he take them to be "dupes and victims, and they are," if they can be misled by such disingenuousness and false reasoning. According to the Standard's' own showing, in 1844, there were 42,586 Whig votes polled for Governor, being a majority of 3,153 over the Loco Foco vote then polled; now, n 1848, there are only 39,658 Whig votes polled, nearly 3000 less than in 1844, and still the Locofoco candidate falls something like 1000 short of being elected! If such voting shows a Locofoco gain, it is by a rule of Arithmetical progression peculiar to the Editor of the "Standard" alone.

Again: In 1844, the Locofoco vote for Governor was 39,433;-in 1848, only 38,770. Is this an increase in the Locofoco vote? What a bold hand at cyphering our neighbor is. In 1844, when 82,000 votes were polled on both sides, the Whig candidate for Governor was elected by 3000 votes, (we speak in round numbers); in 1848, when 79,000 votes were polled, the Whig candidate is elected by about 1.000. Where, then, is the Whig loss and the Locofoco

But we must make allowances for our neighborhe has been so busy of late, trying to figure Mr. Reid into the Gubernatorial Chair, that his head has become " wool-gathering." But we beg him not to beieve that he will be put to so much trouble about casting up the result in November. The Whigs will then come forth from their mountain fastnesses and shady dells, in such numbers, that the first returns he will receive will cause him to exclaimthe half had not been told us."

"Where now they have whispered, They will whisper no longer; But loud as the thunder. They'll speak sterner and stronger."

Yes, when the period arrives for the masses to go for the "old Thunderer of Buena Vista," they will SPEAK, and that too in tones that the Editor of the Standard" and Loco Focoism in general cannot misunderstand-proclaiming that they love virtue, admire honesty, and will reward patriotism.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The "Standard," in its anxiety to make at least a tie in our next Legislature, disfranchises Mr. Waddell, of Orange, from a seat in the Senate, upon a metamorphoses Mr. Reuben Mast, the Commoner elect from Ashe County, into a friend of the Locofocos, even though he be a Whig, from the fact that Mr. Reid received a majority for Governor in that County, and a Locofoco was elected to the Senate.

"Under these circumstances, if Mr. Mast should be a Whir, we doubt very much whether he will | tion." consider it his duty to go for all the Whig measures and Whig men-in other words, to play the partizan in the House of Commons."

Well, neighbor, according to this reasoning, how ought Mr. Thomas, the Senator from Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, and the Democratic Commoners from Rowan and Buncombe, Messrs. Ellis and Coleman, to act? Mr. Manly received a large majority in the District which the former is elected to represent in the Senate-and in Rowan and Buncombe Districts, Whig Senators are elected, and large majorities given to Mr. Manly. We call the attention of Messrs. Thomas, Ellis and Coleman to the remarks of the "Standard," and hope they will bear them in mind, and not be found "going for all the" Locofoco "measures and" Locofoco "men-in other words, playing the partizan" either in the Senate or "in the House of Commons."

Both Houses of Congress adjourned sme die on Monday last.

From the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, August 14. A DUEL IN PROSPECT-MESSES. BUTLER AND BENron .- Mr. Butler challenged Mr. Benton to-day to mortal combat, on account of harsh language used by the latter to him in the course of debate in the Senate on Sunday morning. Colonel Benton accepted the challenge, and the time was fixed for the deadly encounter, when the police got wind of the matter, and both parties were arrested and bound over to keep the peace. Mutual friends are endeavoring to settle the difficulty.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Springfield. August 12. Seammon, the Whig candidate in the Fourth Congressional District, has 50 majority over his opponent, Mr. Wentworth, the present Democratic representative in Congress. The result for Congress, as far as heard from, appears to be as follows:-Col. Baker, Whig, no change; Harris, Democrat, over Lincoln, Whig, a gain; Scammon, Whig, over Wentworth, Dem., gain.

GEN. CASS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Our opposition to the elevation of Cen. Cass to the Presidency of the United States srises from the fact that we believe him unworthy to be placed at the head of this great Republic. We shall not follow the example set us by our opponents, and call him a "duelist," "gambler," or "drunkard"-but that he is most unworthy of the confidence of the American people for any responsible office, we most conscientiously believe. Lewis Cassisan insincere man-in other words, a heartless and hypocritical man, and has been so all his life. His course in relation to the Wilmot Proviso, changing from one side to the opposite, simply because he thought-it his personal advantage to do so, illustrates his whole ca reer. His office seeking propensities and his avarice are the predominant traits of his character-and these have appeared on all occasions.

He abused the federalists, though himself originully one of the black cockade order. He and his friends seem disposed to get votes from temperance men because, according to his saying, he has not tasted a drop of spirits in his life time-but he conceals the fact that he manufactured thousands of barrels of whiskey, and sold it at an enormous profit, in violation of law!

When Gen. Hull was on trial for cowardice, for his surrender of Detroit, and gave as one apology for his course, the fact that he was short of provisions, Cass testified that he was not short, but had an abundance; yet letters are in existence written by Cass, just previous to that surrender, in which he declared that the army was short, and must have provisions immediately or perish! His opposite testimony is only accounted for upon the ground that it was natural for him to desert the unfortunate, as he has since done his friend Louis Phillippe.

Again, when Cass wanted to be Secretary of War, under J. Q. Adams, he wrote in the North American Review a strong article denouncing the remov. al of the Cherokee Indians, as cruel and dishonora-The article was approved at the North, and Mr. Adams was urged to call the author into the ordered by the Governor; or he may take his seat, office, but he knew the man too well and refused .-When Jackson was President, Cass made a dive for the same office of Secretary of war, and wrote another article for the same North American Review, tak- by a clear majority of ten or fifteen; but be the result | throughout the City, and its last note is heard in the ing exactly the opposite ground of his former article and advocating the removal of the Indians as just was immediately made Secretary of War! Next, Jackson sent him as Minister to France, where he made himself conspicuous as a fawner about the French court, and flatterer of the King, but when that unfortunate monarch was a fugitive in distress. Cass was one of the first in the United States Senate to denounce him.

When Cass came home, he had his eye on the Presidency, but did not know exactly to what party he belonged. The Boston Post, now one of his advocates, and the leading locofoco press in New England, denounced him as anything but a republican. His course on the Oregon question, is well remembered; and his pledge to sustain the Wilmot Proviso, and his opposite course on that subject, for the purpose of securing southern votes, are also fresh in the minds of all. If such a man is worthy of the confidence and support of the people, then we do not know the meaning of the word. The term unworthy, is too mild to apply to such a heartless and unprin-

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.

It will be remembered, that this political missionary, who came to this City last winter, to " enlighten the ignorant and benighted people of North Carolina," has just returned to his seat in Congress from a two months trip in the Southern States. Whilst out in Louisiana, Alabama, &c., he took the liberty of lecturing the people of the South about Slavery, mere statement that a mistake had been made; and | declaring that he "would vote for no man who is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso," that Slavery is a question "exclusively of State regulation," and "that the control of the subject belongs entirely with the State or Territory which is called on to determine upon what system or basis its institutions and society shall be organized," and that "the General Government cannot touch the subject without a flagrant usurpa-

> Hon. James E. Belser, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Alabama, at the time Mr. Douglas was in the House of Representatives, but low a Taylor Elector, in a recent Speech, proved from the record, that Mr. D., while the Joint Resolutions of Mr. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, in relation to Texas, were on their passage, of his own will, asked of Mr. Brown to accept the following amendment: "And in such States as shall be formed out of said territory North of said Missouri compromise line, slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited;" which was agreed to by Mr. Brown, and sanctioned in the amended form by Congress. And further: that on the 3d day of February, 1845, while a bill "to organize a territorial government in the territory of Oregon" was under discussion, a second attempt was made to incorporate the Wilmot Proviso into the legislation of Congress, without the omission of the dot of an i or the cross of a t; and that this same Mr. Douglass. who has such a horror for "the Wilmot Proviso," or "Congressional interference," either in "States or Territories," sustained by his vote the measure. on a motion to disagree to it made by a Southern member. And that in August 1846, and again in March 1847, Mr. Wilmot tried to have it put into the three million bill. The measure passed the House, and was defeated in the Senate. And just here, it is proper to inquire, why it is that certain gentlemen are found voting for the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill and are against it so far as New-Mexico and California are concerned? The answer is plain. It is, that while in the Territory of Oregon slavery now exists by law, because it was ceded to us by Slaveholding nations, it is necessary to change this state of things by legislation on the part of Congress; but that as New-Mexico and California are cessions from a non-slaveholding government, the same end will be obtained, as they suppose, by other means, such as "the hostility of the cy "

people to the institution," the "laws of nature," and ! the law of Mexico now prohibiting slavery," without like legislation.

What has the "Standard" to say to this? Will it still insist that Mr. DougLas is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso?

The Officers and Soldiers of the late Mexican War, are most respectfully invited to partake of Barbacue, to be given by the citizens of Raleigh, to-day (Saturday.)

If agreeable to the Officers and Soldiers, it is requested that they turn out in full uniform.

THE ROUGH AND READY CLUB Of this City, held a large and spirited meeting in the Court House on Thursday evening last, where considerable enthusiasm and animation prevailed .-Stirring Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Boykin Reyan, Battle, Iredell, Lumaden, and Miller, which we have only space and time now to remark, that they exhibited the right sort of spirit and prefigured for the future meetings of the Club, interest and entertainment for all who may attend them. The Club adjourned, to meet again at the Court House, on Monday night next.

THF ORANGE SENATOR.

The "Hillsboro' Recorder" furnishes the following information in relation to the discrepancy said to be made in the returns for Senator from Orange An error is said to have occurred in the returns from the election precinct at John R. Holt's, which, if corrected, would give to Capt. Berry a majority of the votes, and consequently elect him. It is stated that the poll books record fifty-seven names voting in the Senate at that precinct; that the votes when he counted and marked in tallies gave to Mr. Waddell 43 and to Capt. Berry 14 votes; but the certificate, signed by the inspectors, gives Mr. Waddell 48 and Capt. Berry 14, an error of five too the waters, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey many for Mr. Waddell. If this is so, no person has City lie extending; and in the distance you see the authority to correct it; for the sheriff, in making Narrows, through which as through a telescope, out his return, cannot look behind the certificates of your eyes strain at the blue Ocean, that foams far the inspectors. One of two courses only is open. - away beyond until it embraces the horizon. It has Mr. Waddell may resign, and let a new election be which will open a way for an examination of the legality of all votes given in. When the spurious votes are set aside, we think it will appear, if we have | Trinity begins-at first slow and solemn, but gradbeen rightly informed, that Mr. Waddell is elected

What course Mr. Waddell will pursue we cannot say. He was absent at Granville court when and right! This had the desired effect, and Cass the error, (if there is any,) was discovered, and did not return until Sunday morning, and early on Monday he left again for Chatham. When he has leisure to examine into it, no doubt he will do what | perhaps at that very moment, the same sound, as if

as it may, let justice be done.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

This vessel brings several days later news from Europe, the only exciting portion being from Ireland. The intelligence from that portion of Great Britain is anticipation, not of insurrection, now, but of the complete success of the government in suppressing it. If the statements which she brings are correct, there is very litte doubt that the revolutionary movements of the Irish leaders and the people, have been overwhelmed by the effective machinery of the government. Gag law, martial law, suspension of habeas corpus, military, constabulary, and all the means and appliances of the most odious despotism that ever cursed the earth, have been concentrated upon the true-hearted men of unhappy Ireland, and it is not at all impossible that England will again glut her vengeance and imbrue her hands in blood. We almost dread the next intelligence from Ireland, so distinctly does it appear from the present | religious notions, who seem to regard all liberal exinformation, that the late act of the government has precipitated the necessity of resistance before the preparations were complete.

The sources of hope are, that the press which is allowed to speak, and therefore speaks only with a most approved voice, has over-rated the efficiency of the government, and under-rated that of the people for special effect-that there have been active proceedings in progress amongst the people, and an organization of which we are uninformed—that-there are many thousands prepared and armed for resistance. There is also ground of hope in the fact, that the government feels the necessity of putting out all its available strength-all the strength it can dare to spare from England.

Numerous assertions are made, that the revolutionists intend to slaughter all the troops—but this is, of course, a fiction designed to induce the troops to slaughter as many of the people as they can; to revel in blood by way of avenging the imaginary design against themselves. Verily, a day of retribution waits upon that same, heartless government of

The information from other parts of Europe is of general character, presenting occasional features

Paris is tranquil, and resuming its wonted aspect. The British market experienced the effect of the proceedings in Ireland, but apparently, not to a very sensible degree.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

stands at the head of American Magazines. In every number is published a colored fashion plate, and gives sixty pages of reading matter, and sometimes more. There is not another Magazine published that does this. Sometimes the plates are coloredand again they are not-some months sixty pages, and others forty-eight. The number of pages in each number is sixty-in one year, seven hundred and twenty-equal to nine ordinary-sized Novels. In it are published the writings of the best male and female writers-including a novel by Miss Leslie-and artiales on Health, and the Treasury, by Mrs. Hale. The above items, if published separately, would cost the purchaser twenty dollars. Besides all this, the subscriber will receive for the same three dollars. "The Lady's Dollar Newspaper," a Paper of ordinary size, published at \$1 per year, making three publications in one month. Published by L. A. Godey, 113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

A QUESTION.-That sterling old Democratic friend of Gen. Jackson, and popular writer. Jack Downing, puts the following question.

"The Democratic party haint seen a well day since Taylor first begun his Pally Alto battles; and now we are all shiverin as bad as if we had the fever and agay. I dont know, after all, but this annexin' Mexico will turn out to be an unlucky blow to the party; for what will it profit the Democratic party if they gain the whole world and loose the PresidenEDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORE, August 7, 1849. TRINITY CHURCH.

This truly splendid Edifice, the largest Church perhaps in the United States; has been but recently completed. It is situated on Broadway, immediately facing Wall Street. To those unacquainted like myself, with the nice distinctions between the various orders of architecture, it is impossible to define of what cast it is. The harmonious adaptation of its parts to each other, and the perfect symmetry of the whole, bespeak the Corinthian-while its angular projections and rugged aspect, indicate the old Gothic. I suppose that it may be regarded as a composite of the two. But grand as is the exterior, you must enter before you can be fully impressed. with the awe-inspiring majesty of the structure.-The long row of pews, eloquent in their very vacancy, the antique pillars and high-embowered roof, the solemn silence that reigns through aisle, and arch, and corridor—all speak a language more forcible than any pageantry of words. The storied windows, richly dight,

Cast a dim, religious light," diffusing a sacred sombreness on objects around, but

an illumination over the feelings and the heart.

The spire towers above the City, as if it spurned the contact of grovelling things below. It is nearly 300 feet in height, and you ascend within 40 feet of its apex, by means of 308 steps. On, onround, round-wearily, wearily-you progress in its ascent, until at length, you attain the balcony on its outside, and a sublime prospect breaks upon the vision. Sublime is the word, because the prospect combines all the elements of sublimity, as laid down by those who have examined philosophically into the matter. The simplest form of external grandeur. appears in the boundless prospects presented to us by nature. Amplitude or greatness of extent and vastness of height, are likewise necessary to produce the emotion. The mighty Gotham, with its glittering spires, and massive domes, is spread out at your feet-a map of busy life; a forest of shipping, with pennants streaming from every mast-head, and flags of every clime gaily floating on the breeze, rises been said by those, who have beheld both, that the vista down New York Bay is not even surpassed by that down the bay of Naples. It is Sunday morning. The splendid chime of

ually increasing and swelling, until its echo spreads remote wards several minutes after the chime has ceased. It almost seems as if the giant Metropolis were holding its very breath to catch every note-so distinct and sonorous are the peals. How thrilling is this Sabbath melody! How "many a tale its music tells"! The thought comes over you, that struck by the hand of a holy sympathy, is summoning half the Universe to worship. In its reverberations are concentrated the orisons of a hemisphere. You are carried along by the resistless throng, that pours down Broadway and enter the Church. The coup dail is grand. The pews are crowded with people, promiscuous in appearance, but apparently pervaded by a common pulse of feeling. The view combines a striking union of the chastened and the gorgeous-of soberness and pomp. The deep tones of the organ fill the house, and the very base trembles beneath its heavy, continued sound. The imposing and impressive services of the Church over, and you leave with that organ's tones still ringing in your ear. You hear it, if the portals of sensibility are not closed, long after you have departed from the consecrated precincts. There is in souls a congeniality with sounds—there is a transporting pa-

thos in sacred music. The above may convey, perhaps, some very feeble idea of Trinity Church as a piece of architecture, but no language can pourtray the impressions or thoughts created or elicited by its contemplation .-En passant, there are some cynics (I know of no better word to indicate my meaning) steeped in pseudopenditure in the construction of fine houses of worship, as a sacred mockery. The soul is the true sanctuary, and built upon the foundation of a solid faith, rises far above any Temple erected by mortal hands. Those who condemn such offerings to the Maker, will generally be found to be as contracted in their notions of liberality, as they are narrow iu their ideas of true piety. Looking at things worldly and things sacred through the same clouded medium, every lavish oblation of money, at whatever shrine, accords equally ill with their utilitarian code

FROM THE OLD DOMINION. Waynesborough, Augusta County, Va., Mar. 19, 1847. Dr. Fowle: During the past year, my daughter was sick with a fever about two or three months; this left her in a low and feeble state, she then was attacked with a most violent and severe cough, raised daily large quantities of very bad corrupted matter, accompanied with considerable blood. She was afflicted with great pain in the side and breast-this continued for several months, until she was reduced almost to a skeleton. During this time she was under the care of good and skilful physicians, who did their best, but did not remove the symptoms which appeared to be futal Consumption, and which threatened every day to carry her off. At last, a friend who had been afflicted with a very bad cough for several years, told me he was effectually cured with Dr. Wistar's Bulsam of Wild Cherry, and recommended my daughter to try it. She did so, and when she had taken a single bottle, she began to improve. I then told her physician that my daughter was using Wistar's Bulsum. He replied very well, I think it a good preparation-keep on, it will not hurt her -she continued to use it until she was restored to good health. I believe it saved my daughter's life, and do not hesitate to recommend others who are afflicted as my daughter was, to try it. RICHARD TERREL

N. B. Let those who have any doubts about the merits of this popular medicine, go to their own neighbors for proof of its efficacy.
None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the

For sale in Raleigh, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO., and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

a card. E. & F. JAMES & CO. CENTRAL DRY GOODS ROOMS,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA. OULD most respectfully inform their nume-rous friends, customers, and the public gen-

rally, that they have already commenced receiving a part of their supply of Fall and Winter Dry Goods. By the 1st of September their stock will be complete.

The acting partner is now buying Goods in the Northern Markets almost exclusively for money For cash, and to punctual customers, they will of fer great inducements on their usual liberal terms.

E. & F J & Co.

August 15th 1848.

Opposite the Southern Rail Road Depot, Patersbuirs, Virsimian of this well-known Establishment, has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has again assumed its management, in connection with MR. WILLIAM HAWTHORN of this town. He promises to use the very best exertions to make his one of the most agreeable and desirable Hotels u the country. He and his partner are determined. by the closest attention to their business, and the most unremitting efforts to accommodate, in every particular, all who visit their House, to merit the patronage of the public.

Jarratt's Hotel

Their table shall be supplied with the best fare which this and other markets will afford. Their stables, which are large and commodious, with the best provender, and they shall always endeavor to keep attentive and obliging servants and the best Ostlers. While Mr. Jarfatt takes this occasion to return his sincere thanks to his old customers for their generous

patrouage, he also takes the opportunity to solicit a renewal of their kindness, with the assurance that his own personal services shall always be at their com-

Petersburg, August 15th, 1843. 66 3m-\$12

Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HE next Fall and Winter Course of Lectures commences in this Institution on the first Monday in November, and continues four months, which is immediately after succeeded by the Spring and Summer Session, which also continues four months. A gratuitous preliminary course commences on the first Monday in October, and continues one month.

FACULTY. Tickets. B. L. Hill, M. D. Anatomy and operative Sur-**8**10 00 E. Jones, M. D. Materia Medica,

Therapentics and Botany. . H. Oliver, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy 10 00 W. Beach, M. D. Surgery and Clinical Medi-

A. H. Baldridge, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. R. Buchanan, M. D. Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence

T. V. Morrow, M. D. Pathology, Theory and practice of Medicine. 10 00 Matricutation Ticket, \$3. Use of Library, \$2.—

Graduation Fee, \$10. Demonstrators Ticket, \$5optional. One hundred dollars paid on or before the first Monday in November next, will be received as payment in full for the entire tuition of one student -the Matriculation, Library, and Demonstrators Fees excepted. The course of instruction embraces a full and the-

rough presentation of the various departments of medical science taught in the leading colleges of America, together with much additional matter, not imparted in any other institution, viz: recent and important discoveries in physiology, bearing upon diagnosis and practice; a more thorough and practical system of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; and a reformed system of practice, based upon extensive experience and scientific research, which enables the practitioner better to preserve the vital energies-to discard the use of mercurial medicines, and general depletion, and to treat with success many medical and surgical cases, that baffle the usual resources of medicine. Six or seven lectures and examinations will be given daily Candidates for graduation, in addition to the preliminary time of study, must have attended two regular collegiate courses of medical lectures, (the last of which must be in this Institute.)

or one course after four years' practice. The Institute, was chartered in 1845. The classes in attendance upon the lectures have numbered as follows 1845-6, 81 ; 1846-7, 127, 1847-48, 220,--It is expected that in two three years its classes will be among the largest in the United States The cellegiate edifice (corner of Court and Plum streets) will be enlarged in 1849, sufficient for the reception of 900 or 1000 pupils.

Letters upon business or soliciting information, must be addressed to the undersigned, post paid. Notes of solvent Banks, of the States in which the students reside, will be received in the payment of fees .-Board may be obtained in the city at from \$2 to \$3 per week. T. V. MORROW, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Cincinnati, August 12, 1848.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, VALUABLE FARM, with a comfortable res-

A idence and every requisite out building, including a large Ice House filled with loe-situated near Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C. It will be shown by J. W. Patton, Esq., of Asheville, and terms made known by addressing WILLIAM PATTON, Charleston, S. C.

MISS BREMER'S NEW WORK. ROTHERS and Sisters. A Tale of Domestic Life, by Frederika Bremer. Price 25 cents-This day received by H. D. TURNER.

52 3m

\$25 Reward

July, 1848.

ANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 24th day of June last, a negro man named BILL, very dark complexion, and stout built, between thirty and forty years old. The said negro was born and raised in Sampson County, and since has been living in Lenoit County, the property of John Ingram. I purchased him at said Ingram's sale, and he has been in my possession in Green County for the last five or six years. The above reward will be given to any person,

who will deliver the said negro to the subscriber, or confine him in juil so that I get him signin. JAMES B. PRIDGIN. Snow Hill, August 10. 64 6w

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848: Petition for Partition of Land.

Thomas J. Garner, et. als: Richard H. Garner, et. als:

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John Ferguson and wife Mary, Lockhart Ferguson and wife Cherry, Elias King, the Heirs of John Garner, dec'd., and Williamson Glover reside beyond the limits of this State : It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held at the Court House, in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to plead. answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be

Witness, John B. Odom, Clerk of our said Court, at Jackson, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1848, and in the 72nd year of American Independence.

JNO. B. ODOM; C. C. C. Pr. Adv. 35 621.

A NEW VOLUME OF BARNES NOTES. OTES on the New Testament, vol. 10, containing the Epistles of James, Peter, John and Jude, by Rev. Albert Banes, M. A. Just published and for sale at Turner's . N. C. BOOKSTORE

Ruleigh, August 16, 1843.