WEBLET BALBICH BEGISTER. D NORTH CAROLINA GAZETER

Published every Wednesday, by SEATON GARBS, at Three Dellars per Annum.

XLIX.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1848.

NO. 51.

CH REGISTER. EIGH, N. C.

y, September 16.

ttention is solicited for the Commu-"Randolph," in another column.which it treats, suggests considera-

ant moment to the interests of the its mature deliberation. At another will receive a more lengthy and ful an we have space or leisure to bestow

KIDNAPPING.

med BRYANT SAUNDERS and NEEDof Johnston county, were arrested in dley Depot, on Sunday morning, the in their possession two negro men to when they had no right. It is urse, that they were carrying them hem. It has since been ascertained viduals, aided and abetted by others, d partially executed an extensive plan Several negroes are missing from y, and there is now but little doubt been taken away by this banditti .nt prevails in Waynesboro', and the We trust it will not subside till of this infamous project, are exposed

TENSIVE ROBBERY!

ormed, a few days since, by a Gentleir, that Mr. RICHARD H. BLOUNT of hile on his way to Newbern, during to procure Northern funds, was ase desperadoes, stunned and robbed of at of \$4,800 in actual money. The andrels who perpetrated the crime escaped detection.

ibes one of the robbers to be a tal ely dressed, and very rapid in his enother two were white men-one of Il, fleshy, and having very dark hair pale and quite thin-visaged. Look

NEW EXPERIMENT.

of the Country have now tried, for v. a "Southern man with Northern he has proven himsef to be by an ap-Vilmot proviso)—they have become f the experiment and intend to sublace, after March next, a Southern onal principles. The same resistless sated the Whigs of the Revolution, soms of the People, and they stand battle array, ready and anxious to deous Constitution-

s they've bared to the glorious strife, 'tis recorded on high-the cause that is dearer than life. in its ruins, to die."

MERICAN REVIEW.

eived the September number of this led with solid and instructive articles. mard, leads off in one of his power-The Whigs and their Candidate."d the Review heartily to our Whig

ber number is ornamented with a beauf General Taylor, a faithful likeness

Standard" says that Mr. Kerr, at harged Mr. Cass with being an Abyet he produced no proof." If this coof must have been omitted by Mr. ery body knew the charge to be true. proper, however, he could have pro-" thick as black berries, of the most le character. We have given the evthe "Standard" hypocritically calls ; and we predict that when the vote shall have been taken, in November decide that the " evidence" has been e and satisfactory.

Democratic Ratoon" comes to us unes of a new Editor, Mr. Thomas C sboro'. The name of the paper is to be at of the "North Carolina Democrat." former friend and classmate may meet cess, which a long acquaintance with is in saying he amply merits.

re pained to announce that Harrison , Esq., Senator elect from the District and Robeson Counties, died at his reformer County, on the 8th inst.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

atified to announce the continued imthis gentleman. Dr. P. F. Eve, who ed in, wrote to a friend-

hers is doing as well as could be exthe circumstances—his wounds are s he expects to be moved (to a private anta) to morrow, he wishes me to re-

a has been committed on a charge of an intent to murder," and was admitted sum of ten thousand dollars, which he after left the place.'

ens objects positively to having Judge ted; so says a correspondent of the Sablican. We tender Mr. Stephens the as of all the Whigs in this part of the his prospects of recovery. It was alee pain and confinement to find out how

inderstand that Maj. Gen. John Gray esigned his command of the 4th Divis-

re gratified to be able to announce the Capt. Gatlin, of our State, to a Major-

MESSRS. KERR AND McRAE. In that bombastic and illiberal article in the last Standard," relative to the discussion between these Gentlemen, at Franklinton, on Saturday, the Editor

"But who came off crowned with victory in this mental contest? We have heard no Whig claim the victory for Mr. Kerr; and, so far as our humble opinion is concerned, we have no hesitation in saying, that Duncan K. McRae-well known as he is for his eloquence, his ardor, and his tact and talent in political disputations—never won so brilliant a triumph as he did on this occasion."

We were not present upon the occasion, and consequently, in our last issue, were disposed to accord equally to both Gentlemen the merit of having sustained themselves creditably and satisfactorily; but we have since heard several Whigs claim a most decided." victory" for Mr. KERR. Indeed, many Democrafs who attended the debate have confessed that it was a "drawn battle," and that not a single vote was changed on that day-and when a Locofoco admits so much, the remainder may be legitimately implied. The "Standard" indeed seems to be of the latter opinion, for it says it feels confident that Mr. KERR made no converts, nor does it intimate that Mr. McRae made one. We have heard of no Democrat (but the Editor of the "Standard") claiming any thing like a "victory" for Mr. McRae, while several well-informed Whigs, and competent judges, have declared that they never knew a man to get a more severe drubbing, in a decent way, than that inflicted by John KERR upon DUNCAN K. McRAE, at Franklinton, on Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1848.

THE NEW YORK DISAFFECTION.

A Meeting was held in the City of New York on Thursday of last week, by a number of the friends of Mr. CLAY. The gathering was a large one, and considerable animation of feeling prevailed; and resolutions were adopted in favor of appointing an Electoral ticket for the support of CLAY and FILL. MORE. All the indications involved within this excitement are sufficient to assure us that it is the mischievous offspring of intrigue and faction-which will prove as harmless in its consequences, as it is reprehensible in its emanation. Under whatever guise outwardly it may be cloaked, it needs but a moderate share of penetration and but a superficial scrutiny to detect the hypocrisy and nudity that lie beneath. It is the movement of a few malcontent Whigs, and dissatisfied Loco Focos, fomented by disappointment and irritated by spite. We apprehend, of course, no peril to Gen. TAYLOR's prospects in New York, from such a source. If we are not very much mistaken, the drugged chalice which these men, pseudo Whigs and all, would offer, will be commended again to their own lips-seasoned then with as baleful a quantity of ingredients as composed the poisonous potion of the witches in Macbeth-disappointment, frustration, shame, and repudiation by Mr. CLAY himself.

Yes--we have not the slightest suspicion that the proceedings of this meeting will be responded to by any of the Whigs of New York, or by Mr. CLAY himself. HENRY CLAY, the great Father of Whig principles, and the noble embodiment of its Republican Creed-whose name is intimately identified with the struggles for Constitutional liberty of the last thirty-five years, and whose highest hopes are wrapt up in the success of all such efforts-would be inconsistent with his former actions and unnatural to himself, did he sanction such a movement. He will reprobate the proceeding, and this meeting, which Democratic organs herald as the portent of dissension and decay, will prove to be a mere flash in the pan--an ebullition of feeling that will immediately subside, and leave the actors in the affair to fall into the ranks of Gen. TAYLOR, or else do, as they have probably always determined to do, withhold their support altogether.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH. -

It affords us very great gratification to publish the following merited tribute from a distinguished source, to the sentiments advanced by Hon. GEO. E. BADG-ER in his late unanswerable speech upon the Compromise. The satisfaction and approbation with which Mr. BADGER's course has been regarded at home, are enhanced by this concurrent approval from abroad-indicating, as it does, that the justness of his position is endorsed and the patriotism of his sentiments appreciated, by those who best know the interests and apprehensions involved. It is no ordinary commentary upon political sagacity, that its | Republic whose battles we were waging, forbade views are calculated to allay prejudice, stifle excitement and suppress fanaticism. But to the extract:

We clip the following from the "Louisville (Ky.)

Believing that this speech presents remarkably just views in regard to the principal questions involved in the discussion of the compromise bill, and that its circulation will be calculated to allay the slavery excitement in the North and in the South, we have thought it our duty to publish it. Mr. Badger shows clearly that Congress possesses power to exclude slavery from the territories, from which it results that the compromise bill, referring the subjects to the Supreme Court, was to effect as complete a surrender of the territory by the South as if they were to assent to the proposed prohibition of slave-

the subject as open to agitation as before. The very any act that might sow the seeds of distrust object of the bill, the restoration of harmony and and discord in ite ranks. I have not my letters good feeling between the North and the South, the bill obviously did not tend to attain. It left the North and the South in the same position of hostility, and in the same danger of dividing against each other, by the geographical line of slavery, in which it found

The views presented by Mr. Badger in regard to he institution of slavery, we think, are well calculated to remove prejudices from the minds of Northern men, and we publish them in the hope that they will be read in that spirit of truth and candor in which they are conceived.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

The Alexandria Gazette says: The Union is wondering at Mr. Van Buren's course. "Who thought four or five years ago, that Mr. Van Buren" &c., &c., Why we thought it! We' thought and said, he would do anything, politically, to gain his purpose-and all his purposes were selfish. He has not disappointed us. Let the people who have been disappointed and deceived in Mr. Van Buren, by trusting to the Locofoco presses, take care that they dor if not with kindness. It has been no fault are not again caught in a trap by another "Northern of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain ticular plan by which this object can be accomplished as the writer does not feel competent to suggest Ruleigh, Sept 5

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAY-LOR.

It is with feelings of the highest pride and pleasure, that we lay before our readers, to-day, the following letter from Gen. TAYLOR to Capt. J. S. ALLIson. Its interest is much enhanced by the probability of its being the last communication from him before the Presidential Election. It will be found elegant in its diction, elevated in its sentiment, patriotic in its views, and most decided and explicit in its tone. Dissipating, at once and effectually, the many shameless innuendoes about his having no principles; silencing, by the exalted spirit that pervades and distinguishes it, the libellous defamation of puny demagogues and unprincipled party hacks: and amply satisfying, by the independent avowal of opinion, the doubts of the caviller and the apprehensions of timid or hesitating Whigs, it will be found to be all that any friend to his Country, any genuine Whig could possibly desire. We venture to assert-subject it even, if you will, to the prejudiced stricture and unscrupulous criticism of political opponents-that there is not a line of the entire production, which can be ameliorated either in the purity of purpose or integrity of character that it pourtrays. In these days of deteriorating patriotism, it is indeed a noble spectacle to see such a position assumed by a Candidate for such a station-a position that defies the malignant animadversion of foes, while it excites anew the respect and admiration of friends. Modesty-energy-courage-forecast-WISDOM-INTEGRITY-these are the distinguishing traits of character, that are stamped alike on the conduct and composition of the man. The virtuous patriotism of Camillus, blended with the valor of LUCULLUS-the integrity of FARRICIUS, united to the sagncity of Pericles-these are the qualities American People.

But to the Letter. Let party virulence peruse it and shrink abashed-let insidious vituperation hearken, to its shame-let reckless mendacity cease its foul-mouthed slander-and above all, let every good Whig read it, and feel his heart gladden within him, that he has enlisted under the glorious banner of a Chieftain, who has inscribed on its folds the name of his Country, set around with those principles which we have so long and fondly cherished.

EAST PASCAGOULA, Sept. 4, 1848. Dear Sir-On the 22d day of April last, I addressed you a letter explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, lest my fellow-citizens might be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting statements in respect to them which appeared in the journals of the day and were circulated throughout the country. now find myself misrepresented and misunder stood upon another point, of such importance to myself personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim from me a candid and connected exposition of my relations to the public in regard to the pending Presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detached sentences of letters. which have recently appeared over my signature. to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially towards the Whig party as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last, Had these letters and scraps of letters been published or construed in connection with what I have heretofore said upon this subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my answers to isolated questions have been given up to the captious criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a nomination which has been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement of mine, or of the manner in which selected passages in some of my letters, written in the freedom and carelessness of a confidential correspondence, have been communicated to the public press. But riven from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is concerned, historical, they are as deceptive as though they were positive fabrications. I address; you this letter to correct the injustice that has been done me, and the public, to the extent that I am an object of interest to them, by this illiberal

I shall not weary you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the first presentation of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the Valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom i was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater trial. My duty to that army, and to the my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command-all of whom knew I was a Whig in principle, for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during our late presidential elections, that the acceptance of a nomination under the rigorous interpretations given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formulary of political principles, was equivalent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command when in front of an enemy common to us all. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was as repugnant to But the great objection to the bill was that it left | my duty. I wanted unity in the army, and forbore written at the time before me, but they are all of

one import, and in conformity with the views herein expressed. Meanwhile, I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by Whigs and Democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in primary assemblies-by Whige, Democrats and Natives, in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted them all, and continued to do so till led to believe that my opposition was assuming the aspect of a defiance of the popular wishes. I yielded only when it looked like presumption to resist longer, and even then I should not have done so, had not the nomination been presented to me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or reproduce the bitterness of feeling which attends popular elections. I say it in sincerity and truth that a part of the inducement to my consent was the hope that by going into the canvass it would be conducted with can-

After I permitted myself to be announced for | one; but that a connection must be formed between the Presidency, under the circumstances above noticed. I accepted nomination after nomination in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made irrespective of parties, and so acknowledged. No one who joined in those nominations could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now I have declared myself to be a Whig on all proper occasions. With this distinct avowal published to the world. I did not think that I had a right to repel nominations from political opponents any more than I had a right to refuse the vote of a Democrat at the polls : and I proclaimed it abroad that I should not reject the proffered support of any body of my fellow-citizens. This was my position when in November I st I returned to the United States; long before either of the great divisions of the people had neld a national convention, and when it was thought doubtful if one of them would hold any.

Matters stood in this attitude till spring, when there were so many statements in circulation concerning my views upon questions of national policy, that I felt constrained to correct the errors nto which the public mind was falling by a more explicit enunciation of principles, which I did in my letter to you in April last. That letter, and the facts which I have detailed as briefly as a proper understanding of them would permit, developed my whole position in relation to the Presidency at the time.

The Democratic Convention met in May, and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had right to do. The National Whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a body of men representing such a constituency as the Whig party of the United Satesmanifestation the more grateful because it was not cumbered with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the presidential office, and the respons bilities of its incumbent to the whole peowhich have commended ZACHARY TAYLOR, to the ple of the nation. And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished Citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

The convention adopted me as it found me-a Whig-decided, but not ultra in my opinions; and I should be without excuse if I were to shift the relationships which subsisted at the time. They took me with the declaration of principles I had published to the world, and I should be without defence if I were to say or do any thing to impair the force of that declaration.

I have said that I would accept a nomination from Democrats; but in so doing I would not abate one jot or tittle of my opinious as written down. Such a nomination, as indicating a coincidence of opinion on the part of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavor by those who think with me; as a compliment personal to myself, it should not be expected that I would repulse them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side; I shall not reject their aid when they join my friends volun-

I have said I was not a party candidate, nor am I in that straightened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being the President of the whole people in case of my election. I did not regard myself as one before the convention met, and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was. They did not fetter me down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron rule of action in all, and in despite of all, the contingences that might arise in the course of a presidential term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion with me; am not expected to force Congress, by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit me or pass none .-This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. And I understand this is good Whig doctrinewould not be a partisan President and hence should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make one. This is the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is the purport of the facts and circumstanc's attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with, and dependence upon,

I refer all persons, who are anxious on the subject, to this statement for the proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the people. If it is not intelligible, I cannot make it so, and shall cease to attempt it.

In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add that my two letters to you embrace all the topics I design to speak of pending this canvass. If I am elected, I shall do all that an honest zeal may effect to cement the bonds of our Union and establish the happiness of my countrymen upon an enduring ba-

To Capt. J. S. Allison.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Editor: There appeared in your paper, some time ago, copied from the Wilmington Commercial, a letter addressed to the Governor, on the subject of the Rail Roads of the State, which has met with the attention it deserved. Unless we have made up our minds to abandon the Rail Roads to their fate, and with them to postpone indefinitely the subject of Internal Improvements in North Carolina, it is high time that some steps were being taken to preserve them. And now that the excitement of the State election is over, may we not hope that the attention of the people of the State, may for a while be diverted from the absorbing question of Federal Politics, and for a few moments at least, be directed to the consideration of our internal policy.

It is useless to disguise from ourselves the fact, that our State is becoming poorer and poorer every year, and emigration is daily increasing; and this emigration, unfortunately, is not confined to the poorer or laboring classes, but is rapidly taking off the more intelligent and wealthy portion of our community-the bone and sinew of the State. And this must continue to be the case, unless some inducements can be offered, and that speedily too, to our people to remain. The citizens of North Carolina are as much attached to their State, as those of any other in the Union, and they always leave her with regret, and regard her with affection, even after they have been compelled to desert her. It requires but little, therefore, to prevent their doing so-but that little is not done. What few efforts have been made to improve the State, have been commenced by individual enterprise; and when the Legislature has ventured to assist these efforts, they have been made the theme of bitter denunciation and abuse by political demagogues, for the purpose of advancing their own party views, without regard to the interests of the State. We must all admit that this has been too much the case. Let us hope that now, when all see something must be done, that a better spirit may prevail; and instead of asking ourselves the question whether this or that measure will tend to advance the interests and popularity of this or that political party, let the only enquiry be whether the interests of the State will be promoted by it.

These crude observations have been thrown out, with the hope of arresting the notice and drawing the attention of the Editorial Corps of the State to a subject which all must admit to be of paramount of protracted iliness. importance. It is not designed to indicate any par-

the two Rail Roads now in operation, and a communication, either by Rail Road or Turnpike, opened with the West, is a proposition which appears selfevident, if we wish to preserve these Roads, and save the State and the individuals interested, from entire loss. We would, therefore, again call the attention of the public to the Communication referred to, which is known to be from the pen of an experienced and practical man, and one who has the interests of the whole State at heart. RANDOLPH.

The Little River Baptist Association will be held at Pleasant Springs' meeting-house, Wake County eight miles south of Raleigh, on Friday before the 4th Sunday in September, 1848. BURWELL TEMPLE.

brid

In this City, on Wednesday the 13th inst. aged. two months and fourteen days, Joseph Sidney, only child of Thomas J. and Martha Hudson, of Wilmington. Thus has this interesting bud of loveliness been nipped by the blighting hand of death; snatched rudely away from the embraces of doating parents, and cut down, like the morning flower, to bloom afresh in the Garden of God.

Though ruthless death may sever, The parent's dearest ties; Their Infant lives forever Above the azure skies.

Communicated. At his residence in Warren County, on the 8th inst, A. A. Austin Esq., formerly a Member of the House of Commons from that County.

R. L. CHEVES MANLY offers his Professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity. He can be found at his Office, near his Father's residence. September 15.

Notice to Daguerrean Artists. HYDROCYANIC LIQUID.

T IS well known to Artists, that nearly onein the shape of small black spots, on the lights, after gilding; which no means have hitherto been able entirely to remove. Mr. DORATT'S HYDROCYANIC Liquid, by a very simple and easy process, will not only instantly obliterate these spots, but also all stains by which gilded pictures may have been injured. The original brilliancy of the pictures is also much improved by the process. The Liquid after having been used, is returned to the bottle, and will thus last a considerable time. Artists will understand that, containing Prussic acid, the Liquid if taken inwardly, is poisonous.

Sold by Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co Druggists, Raleigh, in quart bottles, with requisite apparatus and instructions, \$5 00 per bottle. Also Chemicals and Quickstuffs of the best kind. Instructions given in the art. All articles neatly packed and forwarded.

Sept. 14, 1848

PAUL & MCILLWAINE, FALL 1848.

DIRECT IMPORTATION, PER SHIP HENRY.

BY the Ship HENRY, the Subscribers have received a most commanding and well-selected sup-

FOREIGN GOODS, which they will sell on such terms as will enable

them to compete with any of the NORTHERN CITIES. In addition to the above, their Stock of

American Manufactured Goods will be found cheaper and more extensive, than any other heretofore offered in this Market. PAUL & McILLWAINE, Importers and Jobbers, East side Sycamore St.

Sept. 12, 1848.

Rocky Mount, Sept. 8th, 1848. Cotton Factory and Mills.

THE undersigned, successors to BATTLE & BROTHER, in the above property, have associated themselves together, under the title of

Battle & Co.

They have been at great expense in enlarging the perations of this Establishment, and in the purchase of New Machinery, and feel warranted in saying, that they can now make as good an article of Gottom Tarm

as can be manufactured any where in the United States, and are determined to sell at as LOW PRICES.

All they desire, in order to secure the trade of Merchants and Dealers in this part of the Country, s that they examine the quality of their YARNS and their liberal Terms, before purchasing elsewhere. We do ONLY a quarterly business, but will make he liberal discount of 21 per cent. FOR CASH.

B. D. BATTLE, JAS. M. BATTLE, WM. S. BATTLE, J. L. HORNE.

Petersburg, Va.

We are requested to announce Patrick McGowan a Candidate for re-election as Assistant Door Keeper to the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina. Sept. 12, 1848. SEDGWICK

Female Seminary, RALEIGH, N. C. Rev. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS \$73 00 Board and English Tuition, 20 00

Music on Piano and Guitar, esch, 3 00 Use of Instrument, 40 00 Music on Harp, 15 00 Painting in Oil Colors, 10 00 Painting in Water Colors, 10 00 Latin Language, French, Itulian, and Spanish, each, 10 .00

The next Term of this School will commence on the 2nd of October, ensuing. It is important that pupils should be present at the opening of the School, as they can be more conveniently classed, though they can enter at any time. The instruction will be given by four Teachers; two Gentlemen and two Ladies. The Uniform for public occasions, consists of purple Merino during the Winter term, and of white Material during the Summer, with plain straw bonnets, trimmed with purple ribbon. Pupils are expected to bring Sheets, Towels, and Napkins, which, with their apparel, must be marked with their names in full .-No charge is made to those who remain during Vacation, and no deduction for absence, except in cases

For more minute details, see Circulars, which will sent te any one on application to the Principal.

A. A. B. Southall, General Agent and Commission Merchant, HALIFAX, N. C.

ESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenord the General Commission Business, in the large and commodious Store House, formerly occupied by Jas. Haliday, where he will be happy to receive Consignments of Goods, of all descriptions, and he hopes, by energy and faithfulness, to give satisfaction to those who entrust him with the disposal of their Goods. His extensive acquaintance in this and the adjoining Counties, will enable him to dispose of a large quantity of Goods.

Merchants and Manufacturers are respectfully requested to favor him with their patronage, and may be assured that all consignments entrusted to him, shali receive prompt and faithful attention.

He will also attend to the receiving and forwarding of any thing.

REFERENCES.

Halifax N. C .- Geo. W. Barnes, Col. Thos. Ousby, N. C. Webb, Dr. H. Joyner, B. F. Moore B. F. Simmons.

N. M Long. Enfield, N. C .- Dr. M C. Whitaker, Col. Spier Raleigh, N. C .- Wm. A. Stith.

Weldon, N. C .- John Campbell, James Simmons,

Norfelk, Va .- A. Harris. A. A. B. SOUTHALL. Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1848. SEPTEMBER 12, 1848.



E. and F. James & Co. CENTRAL DRY GOODS ROOMS, Petersburg, Va.,

ARE now receiving their usual supply of Fall and Winter Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

A portion of which has been purchased for Cash, and a still larger portion at the Northern Auctions, and many below the cost of Importation. They are prepared to offer great inducements to their friends. customers, and the public generally, on their usual terms. Persons visiting this place for the purpose of purchasing Dry Goods, will do themselves injustice, should they fail to give us a call. We shall at all times strive to have on hand an assortment large and general, by receiving additional supplies throughout the season. Ancher Bolting Cloths No. 1 to 10; English Seine

Thread and Twitte-also Cotton Seine Twins & Bed Turkey Cotton. 74 w2w

Annual Announcement

OF the Medical Department of the Scientific and Eclectic Medical Institute of Petersburg, Va. Session 1848-'9

The next Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be opened on the first Monday of November next, and will be continued until the end of the ensuing February.

Faculty of Medicine: P. W. Allen, M. D. Professor of Anatemy, C. J. Kenworthy, M. D. Professor of Surgery, I. M. Comings, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrice, H. M. Price, M. D. Prof. of Meterla Medica, John Thomas, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry,

T. J. Pleasants, Prof. of Botany. Each branch will have its appropriate demonstrations. In no Institution in the U. S. is the material for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy; so abundant as this. It can be obtained in any quantity and free of expense. The Medical and Surgical clinic offers superior advantages, over any other in similar Schools. The Charter of the Institution allows the Faculty the privilege, of conferring the Doctorate in Medicine on qualified applicants, without reference to the time of study; provided they shall have paid for and attended one full course of Lectures. FEES-Tickets for the course \$70, Matriculation

Fee \$5, Graduation Fee \$15. Persons desiring the Announcement of the Institution, or having business with the Faculty, will address POST PAID. CHAS. J. KENWORTHY, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty. *The vacant chair of the Prin. and Prac. of Medi-

cine, will be filled before the opening of the Session, by a gentleman well qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him. 74 tl N Petersburg, Sept. 13.

Hats, Caps, &c.

I GIVE notice to the Merchants of Va. and North is) that my Fall Stock is now complete, is) that my Fall Stock is now complete, embracing every variety of Hars and Trade. Va. and North Carolina, (as my custom Cars for the wholesale Trade.

My Stock is well selected, and laid in on the most advantageous terms, and I am well prepared (as heretofore) to serve my customers, and others who may visit Petersburg and Richmond, to purchase their Fall supply of Goods. FRANCIS MAJOR.

Sycamore Street. Petersburg, Va. 72 w3w Hillsboro' Recorder, Greensboro' Patriot, and Warrenton Reporter will copy, weekly for 3 weeks.

HARDWARE: Direct Importation Fall, 1848!

Sept. 5, 1848.

Q. & W. L. MORTON RE now receiving by the ship Henry, direct from Liverpool, and by the Henry Clay, via. New York, their Fall

Importation of Hardware, Guns and Cutlery,

which, with a large assurtment of American Goods, BOUGHT DIRECT FROM THE MARUFACTURER, makes their assortment complete.

They respectfully ask country Merchants and others, wanting Goods in their line, to examine their stock, which they will sell on the most advantageous

74 w&w Petersburg, September 9, 1848. YEAST POWDERS. F YOU want good Bread, send and buy a box

of Yeast Powders, at PESCUD & JOHNSON

VEDY TIGHTLY BOHN