

WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Published every Wednesday, by S. B. LEE, at Three Dollars per Annum.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1848.

NO. 4.

REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

October 21, 1848.

A quantity of Electoral tickets can be procured on application to S. B. LEE, at his office.

By advance of the Election, we send our friends in the different sections, to transmit to us as speedily as possible their votes in their Counties. Consider himself a special reporter.

WAKE ALIVE!

On Thursday, November 2nd.

On Thursday, November 2nd. 6 miles South of Fishdam—on the 4th. Efforts will be made for the accompaniment of the People. Distinguished present and address the People. How many will you send?

MENTAL REVIEW.

On Thursday, November 2nd.

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Slander against Gen. Taylor.

We have known some tolerably mean things perpetrated, in these latter times, by fractions of the Democracy, and sanctioned by many who scorned the acts, but for the temporary aid they might afford to their cause.

That infamous slander, which was so effectually nailed to the counter as soon as it was uttered, that Gen'l Taylor declared that "all the officers of the North Carolina Regiment deserved to be sent home in disgrace, and all the men shot," is one of the number.

That similar one, about the abuse by Gen'l Taylor of that robber of hen roosts and hog thief from Ohio—which was so easily transferred to the whole Ohio Regiment, is another.

Equally distinguished is the position lately taken in the Democratic Review, that the Battle of Buena Vista was achieved by the indomitable "courage of the men in spite of the blunders of the commanding General."

Of a piece, is that vicious history said to have been told to Maj. WILDER, while in Mexico, that the old Fellow, who by some credulous people, is thought entitled to a little credit for that same glorious victory, was snugly ensconced in a ravine, where the balls could not reach him—while his men were bravely fighting the battle. Quere? (by the way) When Gen'l Taylor was down that ravine, where ball nor bomb could injure, was Capt. BRAGG down there too—firing away up at the sun, instead of the Mexicans? And was it there, that the old Hero called for a "little more grape?"

But yet more contemptible than this—than these—than all—is the attempt in the last "Standard" to produce from the following letter of Gen'l Taylor at Monterey, in reply to one, received by him from Gen'l Wool at Saltillo, an impression that Gen'l TAYLOR has "uttered a slander against our brave Volunteers" that Gen'l Taylor "has declared in an official letter that the N. C. Regiment could not be relied on in the hour of battle, and that their conduct had been not only highly unsoldierlike and insubordinate, but disgraceful and cowardly." Here is the letter as published (whether correctly or not, we do not know) in the last "Standard."

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, August 19, 1847.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday has this moment reached me; and, although I regretted to make any change to my order in relation to the number and description of troops ordered to join the column under the command of General Scott, yet I am induced, on your representation of the state of the feelings which exist among the Mississippi and North Carolina regiments—which, I am deeply mortified to hear is so highly unsoldierlike and insubordinate—to conform, for the present, so much of the said order as relates to Captain Dew's company; as you very correctly say, in this state of things, the only troops you could rely on, in the event of meeting the enemy, would be the Virginia regiment, your artillery, &c., including your dragons and mounted men. The unwarrantable attack made on Colonel Paine, for no other cause but that of doing his duty with zeal, and in a soldierly manner, and compelling those under him to do so, is the most disgraceful and cowardly occurrence which has taken place since the commencement of the present war. The prompt measures you have taken to put down the same, which are entirely approved, I hope will restore a proper state of discipline in that corps, (the North Carolina regiments) and that it will, for the time to come, by its good conduct, make amends for the errors it has fallen into.

With respect and esteem, your friend and servant, Z. TAYLOR.

General J. E. Wool, United States Army, Commanding at Saltillo, Mexico. Official: IRVIN McDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

Has Gen'l Taylor in this letter, slandered our brave Volunteers? He was at Monterey. A letter from Gen'l Wool gives the first information of the unhappy state of affairs then existing in our Regiment, in a letter which the "Standard" does not publish, and which we have no means of seeing. Gen'l Taylor replies that he is "deeply mortified to hear" "on his representation" that a state of feeling exists so "highly un-soldierlike and insubordinate." Is this the language of a slanderer? Are slanderers usually "deeply mortified," not only when they utter slanderous charges, but even when they hear of them? The Editor of the "Standard" is a lawyer. He must, or ought to know that to constitute slander, there must be malice, even in the person who originates the charge. Strange slander is that, which causes one such deep mortification even to hear.

Whether Gen'l Wool's representations were correct or not, we shall not now discuss. They were evidently such, as if true, would satisfy not only Gen'l Taylor but every body else, that "in this state of things" it would be safer to rely on others "in the event of meeting the enemy," than on those who were charged whether truly or not, with being engaged in a mutiny.

What means had Gen'l Taylor, at that distance from the scene, of knowing what the state of things then existing at Saltillo, except from the representation of the Officer next in command? Was it for him to distrust their statement? Was he to believe it false? But he does not, except by repeating what Gen'l Wool had written, and with the qualifications, "as you very correctly say" and "in this state of things," declare that our Regiment could not be relied on in action. All this would appear clear as day-light, if the "Standard" had seen fit to publish the letter of Gen'l Wool to which this is a reply. Why was it not published? Did the "Hon. J. D. Westcott of Florida" tell the "Standard" what part of the "Document" to publish—and what to leave out? Did the Honorable gentleman tell him what to underscore and what to omit in Gen'l Taylor's letter? Did he authorize or suggest the garbling that appears evident on the face of the letter as printed? We thought Senator Douglas and old Sam Houston had charge of North Carolina! We would not marvel much if that multifarious man, Senator Foote, should next place his hand on the head of good natured old Rip Van Winkle, after Westcott. We are getting down fast.

But the most outrageous misrepresentation of this business is, that Gen. Taylor had declared that the conduct of the North Carolina Regiment had been

"disgraceful and cowardly. Why read the letter again. The old Hero says that the attack on Col. Paine was a "most disgraceful and cowardly occurrence." It could be disgraceful and cowardly only to those who made it. Who are they? We believe that there were only three of the North Carolina Regiment in it. The rest of the actors were from the Virginia Regiment. We have no doubt that the act was disgraceful and cowardly in the highest degree. We never doubted but that those engaged in that assault on a meritorious officer, whose great fault was "doing his duty with zeal and in a soldierly manner, and compelling those under him to do so," deeply disgraced themselves. We think so still—and we say it without exception or reserve. But we certainly do not dream of making it as a charge upon the whole Regiment. According to our arithmetic, there is a wide difference between three and eight hundred. Gen. Taylor did not speak of the Regiment. He did not mean the Regiment. He meant those who were engaged in that disgraceful attack on Col. Paine, and nobody else. And they deserved it richly.

This attempt to pluck the well-earned laurels from the brow of the old Soldier, is ineffably weak as well as grossly wrong. The people, in whose hearts he is enshrined so surely, will never bear it. They feel that Zachary Taylor is a good old man, incapable of slandering any one on this broad earth. And our North Carolina Volunteers have heard his voice of approval too often, to listen with patience to those pitiful attempts to alienate him from their affections.

THE QUIBBLER CAUGHT!

The last "Standard" in its vain endeavors to extract a drop of consolation from the overwhelming result of the Pennsylvania Election, cries out that it is "a most alarming spectacle to see Southern Whigs throwing up their caps, and exulting over the Free Soil triumph in Pennsylvania." What consummate hypocrisy! If the Loco Focos had carried the State by a large majority, what a glorification and hurra this same Journal would have made. But without indulging in any such supposition, we need not go at all out of the way, to convict that sheet of an inconsistency, as gross as it is characteristic—we have the evidence in the very number of the "Standard" in which the foregoing remarks appear. In that number, the Editor congratulates himself upon the prospect of Cass and Butler's carrying this State, in November, as the late "Free Soil movement will draw off several thousand votes from Taylor and Fillmore." As there is no Van Buren Ticket out in this State—the Jamestown Convention idea having been abandoned—these votes must be cast (according to the "Standard's" hopes and calculations) for the Baltimore Nominations. The "Standard" however, manifests no holy horror, no virtuous indignation at the "alarming" idea of carrying this Southern State for its own party, through the agency of Free Soilism!! Or in other words, it is willing to wink and connive at Abolitionism, in order to effect party purposes!!! Is it not so?

The assumption, however, that the late Free Soil demonstration will subtract largely from our strength in the State, is as false, as it is preposterous. We do not mean to insinuate, that the Orange affair was conducted by, or composed entirely of Democrats; but we do assert, upon the authority of those who should know, that members of that party had the principal agency in the transaction. They may have labored behind the scenes; but, one thing is certain, they labored efficiently.

Equally unfounded too is the assertion that our late glorious triumph in the "Keystone" State was effected through the assistance of Abolitionists. It was perfected by the Mechanics—the laboring men—the hard-fisted yeomanry—men who were deceived and deluded on the Tariff question, in 1844, by Mr. Polk and his friends. They are determined to be made, no longer, the victims of a fraud, so gross within itself and so disastrous to their interests—and they will rally again in November, as they have just done, to the support of that party, that will correct and reform the abuses of the present Administration!

PONDER THE QUESTION!

We are convinced that if those of our Democratic friends who are disposed to be candid, will pause and weigh well in their minds the charge of Wilnot Provisioism urged against Gen. TAYLOR, they will, at once, with that promptness and indignation such conduct merits, renounce all allegiance to a Party, that is compelled to resort to such vile means to prop up its sinking hopes. There is, if we mistake not, a strong and ruling principle in the human breast, which can, instinctively, as it were, discriminate between justice and injustice. The question to be duly considered and impartially weighed is this: Can Gen. TAYLOR, a Southern Slaveholder identified with your interests and institutions—who says that, in the event of his election, he will administer affairs for the good of the whole Country—a man, who, through a long and useful life, has sustained a character above suspicion or reproach—can such a one prove recreant to the institutions of those among whom he has lived, sacrifice his own and your interests, thus inflicting serious injury upon a large section of the Country—while by pursuing an opposite course, he inflicts no injury upon the interests of the North, but merely combats an opinion as to the morality of the institution of Slavery? Or is it safer to trust Gen. CASS—who is a Northern man, with Northern ideas about the matter—who is proclaimed by his neighbors the uncompromising advocate of free soil—who once expressed a desire to vote for the Wilnot Proviso? Is it right, to lend support to the success of that Party, that denounces my own Southern neighbor as unsound upon issues of vitality to the South, while it upholds and applauds the course of a Northern citizen, avowedly, in times when not feeling for Southern votes, hostile to its interests?

Pause and ponder well these things. Give utterance to the language of your indignation—give substantial force to that utterance, by voting for the slandered old Hero and Patriot—ZACHARY TAYLOR!

Look out for Loco Foco frauds upon the eve of the Election.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE

Made a most imposing display in this City on Thursday night last, on the occasion of the delivery of some Public Addresses in the Methodist Episcopal Church. At an early hour the church was filled with Ladies and Gentlemen, and soon the members of the Order made their appearance, clothed in their beautiful Regalia—the Grand Division in Scarlet, and the Subordinates in pure, unadorned white, to the number of about 100. After their arrival in the Church and an impressive Prayer, by the Rev. L. K. WILEY, Chaplain, a fine Temperance Ode was most exquisitely sung by Messrs. COOKE, COSBY, YOUNG, and EVANS; when Mr. ALEX. M. GORMAN, of our City, was introduced to the audience, as one of the Speakers of the evening. The address of Mr. G. was a neat and beautiful piece of oratory—abounding in rich thought, chaste imagery, and happy simile—and was alike a credit to the speaker and the Order which he represented. We understand it is to be published.

After singing another Ode, the Rev. Mr. WALLERS, of Ohio, was introduced, who made one of the happiest Addresses we ever heard. It was replete with matters of fact which had come under his own observation and knowledge, showing the deleterious effects of the use of intoxicating drinks, and the happy results of a life of total abstinence—interspersed too with appropriate incidents and anecdotes. We have not time for a more extended notice, but we must say in conclusion, that such a turn-out, with such speeches, cannot but result in great good to this prosperous and praise-worthy Institution, in this community.

COL. BRAGG.

It will be seen from the following Correspondence, that this gallant Officer was tendered the compliment of a Public Dinner, on his late passage through the Town of Macon, Ga., by the native North Carolinians resident in that place. His duties would not allow him to accept an invitation, at once so gratifying to himself and honorable to both parties concerned.

MACON, Oct. 9, 1848. LIEUT. COL. BRAGG, U. S. A.—The undersigned, a committee of your friends, native North Carolinians, welcome you to the hospitalities and affections of this, the home of their adoption.

It is with peculiar pleasure they recur to your distinguished services to our common country, and with a pride still more peculiar, that these services, adding a lustre upon American valor, and American arms, have been rendered by a son of our native State.

We beg, dear sir, that you allow us an open manifestation of our feelings of respect and attachment to your person and reputation, and that you will designate some time when it may suit your convenience to unite with us, and our fellow-citizens, in a public dinner.

Be assured, that your presence will be hailed with heart-felt pleasure, and your companionship encircled by the warm sympathies of every heart, of every citizen.

With respect and consideration, yours, S. R. BLAKE, W. J. ARMSTRONG, E. ALEXANDER, ROBERT COLLINS, H. G. ROSS, R. K. HINES, S. J. RAY, S. LANIER, J. L. OWENS.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 9, 1848.

Gentlemen—It is with pleasure, that I acknowledge the receipt of your invitation of this morning, to attend a public Dinner, proffered by natives of North Carolina now citizens of Macon. In this additional mark of respect from the natives of my good old State, I perceive a continuation of that good will and brotherly hospitality, which has been extended to me on all occasions by her worthy sons. From no class of our citizens could I receive such evidences of respect and esteem with greater pleasure; whilst the early associations revived, add much to their interest and value. My limited time in your hospitable city, compels me to forego the pleasure I should derive from an acceptance of your cordial and too flattering invitation.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, Your Obedt. Servt. BRAXTON BARGG, Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. Army.

To Messrs. Blake, Armstrong, Collins, Alexander, Ross, Ray, and others, Committee.

FOR THE REGISTER.

QUERIES—TO BE ANSWERED AT LEISURE. Was it down in that ravine where Gen. Taylor was, (according to Major Wilder) that Jefferson Davis was wounded? And was he lying there when old Zack told him that "the wounded were lying behind him, and that he would never pass them alive?"

Did the Engineer who pointed out that hiding place to Major G. H. Wilder, ask the Major if he was not hungry? and if it was not a long time to "breakfast?"

Did the Major tell the Engineer that he volunteered once himself—but was like the Donkey "what wouldn't go?" until Mr. Polk gave him a fat office?

Was the Engineer who pointed out that place of concealment a Loco Foco, who really intended to rob the old Hero of his well-earned honors? or was it merely a quiz by some good natured fellow, who saw that his disciple was verulent, and was willing to make him appear ridiculous?

Did the Major carry out any particular quantity of Documents for distribution, when he went out West to pay off the Soldiers? and does Uncle Sam pay him for that service?

Who keeps that pile of documents in Raleigh, that no Whig is allowed to see, which prove (it is said) that Millard Fillmore is a rank Abolitionist and that Gen'l Taylor is pledged not to veto the Wilnot Proviso? And who sent them here for distribution?

Is Gen'l Taylor a weaker man, a bigger liar, a worse swearer, or a greater coward now, than he was when the Democracy were thinking so strongly of running him themselves for President?

Q. IN A CORNER.

"Strange such a difference should be. 'Twixt 'TWEEDE DUM and 'TWEEDE DEE."

"Gen. Cass says: 'I am no slaveholder. I never have been. I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition every where, where this can be done justly and peaceably and easily for all parties.'"

"Mr. Fillmore says: 'I regard slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government have nothing to do. By the constitution, the whole power over that question is vested in the several States where the institution is tolerated.'"

We beg the reader to contrast the views of Gen. Cass and Mr. Fillmore, as expressed in the above paragraphs, and determine, what degree of unblushing effrontery it requires of any Southern man to say that Fillmore is unsound on the slavery question, while he vindicates and supports Cass.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of St. Matthew's District, held on Saturday, the 14th instant, at the residence of J. MORDECAI, Esq., R. M. Jones, on motion of R. Fleming, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and George C. Lewis requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained—on motion of Sion H. Rogers, Esq., it was Resolved, That the Whigs of St. Matthew's District give a Barbecue on Thursday, Nov. 24—that the members of both political parties from the adjoining Districts, be invited to attend—and that a Committee of eleven be appointed to make all necessary preparations for the occasion.

In pursuance of the above, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said Committee, viz: Ed. Chapel, Jacob Mordecai, Noel Knight, Sion Rogers, Sen., Nathan Ivey, R. Fleming, Robt. Traywick, Richard Sewell, Charles Horton, Henderson Hodge, and Owen Mullen, Esqs.

Messrs. S. H. Rogers, Nathan Ivey, and Jacob Mordecai, were appointed a Committee to invite Speakers for the occasion. On motion, the President was added to this Committee.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Jacob Mordecai for the handsome and hospitable manner in which he entertained them—and likewise to the President and Secretary, for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

The meeting adjourned, after having given three as hearty cheers for Old Zach, as ever, made the welkin ring. R. M. JONES, Pres't. G. C. LEWIS, Sec. Whig Papers of the City will please copy.

As no democrat will tell us whether General William O. Butler is an abolitionist or not, it is fair to infer that his Massachusetts friends were correct when they passed a resolution stating that he was no slaveholder, and was one of those Kentuckians who were in favor of the abolition of slavery in Kentucky.

"HISTORY IS PHILOSOPHY TEACHING BY EXAMPLE."

Dionysius of Halicarnassus. The noise and tumult of the crowd, At Cleveland, was so very loud, That General Cass' nerves were weak, And quite inadequate to speak. If Cleveland silenced him that day, What had he done at Monterey? I fear that history would record, Only another broken sword.

OLD PASQUOTANK AT HER POST.

At a meeting, over which Dr. R. H. Ramsay presided, and George D. Pool, Esq. officiated as Secretary, a series of spirited resolutions were adopted, a Rough and Ready Club for the County was organized. District Committees of Vigilance appointed, and all necessary measures adopted for vigorous, constant and successful action. The following are the officers of the Club: Dr. R. H. Ramsay, President. Job Carver and J. B. Skinner, Esqs., Vice Presidents. Jos. H. Pool, Treasurer, and S. D. Pool, Secretary. The Committee of invitation and Correspondence consists of Gilbert Elliott, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Thomas R. Cobb, and Geo. W. Brooks, Esqs., with the officers of the Club.—Star.

State of North Carolina.—GREENE COUNTY.—Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1848.

Elias Turnage and others, Legatees of Travis Turnage, dec'd. Complainants, Christians Turnage, Executrix of Travis Turnage, Cornelius Raules, and wife Susan, James Turnage, Emanuel Turnage, Thaddeus G. Turnage, Christiana Ann E. Turnage, Mary Turnage, and Joseph Turnage, children of Lewis Turnage, residents in Tennessee; Thomas T. Turnage, Mair, and wife Henrietta, Mary Adeline Turnage, David E. Turnage, Mourning Amanda Turnage, Sarah Turnage, Amos Turnage, and Narcissa Turnage, residents in Mississippi, Defendants.

Bill for an account and settlement of the Estate of Travis Turnage, deceased; filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity, for Greene County.

IT being alleged in said Bill, that all said Defendants, except said Executrix, are non-residents of North Carolina, an affidavit thereof being filed, and I hereto required by Complainants: Now, I do hereby notify said alleged non-residents, Defendants, to appear at the next Term of said Court of Equity, to be held at Snow Hill, County of Greene, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the same set for hearing, ex parte.

Witness, Chas. Edwards, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Snow Hill, Greene County, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1848. CHAS. EDWARDS, C. M. E. Snow Hill, Sept. 25. (Pr. Adv. \$8 00) 78 Gw

Land and Negroes for Sale!

BEING very desirous of leaving this State, I now offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which I now reside, containing by estimation, 1300 acres, and situated in the County of Halifax, with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road on one side, and the River Roanoke on the opposite—combining the advantages of transportation by the River and Road, and in a few hours run on the Rail Road to Petersburg or Raleigh—having Gaston in 5 miles and Littleton in the same distance. The Dwelling House is in a mile and a half of the Rail Road. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to go into a description of the many advantages and inducements held out to persons desirous of owning such property. He requests that any person desirous of owning such property, will call and look at it; and he can confidently say that it combines as many comforts and advantages as any place in the country, and is known as one of the healthiest places in that section of the State. If the above described Land is not sold before the 1st day of November, it will be put up publicly, and sold without reserve, at which time the Subscriber proposes to sell from 15 to 25 Valuable Slaves, mostly from householders. They will be sold in families, as I am not disposed to violate the laws of humanity, by selling or separating children from their parents.

R. H. MUSBY Halifax County, July 17, 1848. 57 1f

HOUSE AND FURNITURE SALE.

If not sold at private sale earlier, I will offer at Public sale, on the premises, on the 15th of December next, my House and Lot in Greenville, and my Furniture of every description. The Buildings are new and complete, various and well arranged. There is a two story Dwelling, two Offices, and a well of good drinking water in the yard. Sale peremptory, and terms made easy. For particulars, refer to posted Bills. LEWIS P. OLDS. October 3, 1848. 71 1f

ABBOTT'S NEW WORK.—History of Mary.

Queen of Scots, by Jacob Abbott, with engravings. Just published and for sale, at the N. C. BOOK STORE. Raleigh, Oct. 19. 84

Bank of Cape Fear, October 16, 1848.

DIVIDEND. The President and Directors have this day declared a Special Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock payable to the Stockholders on the 1st of November next. Oct. 20, 1848. H. K. SAVAGE, Cashier. 84 2f

Fruit Trees FOR SALE.

At the Fairview Nursery, New-England Nursery Co., No. 5. A VERY superior lot of Fruit Trees, now fit for transplanting, of the following varieties: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, &c. besides ornamental Trees, Shrubby, &c. of the usual varieties. Persons wishing to purchase Trees or Plants, for Fall or Spring planting, can be accommodated by sending their order, accompanied with the cash or satisfactory reference. Trees will be carefully packed, so as to ensure their safety, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without extra charge; orders sent by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogues with prices attached, will be furnished gratis, to post-paid applicants, by JOHN PERKINS, Proprietor. Moorestown, N. J., Oct. 18. 84 2f

More New and Splendid FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade of 1848, JUST AT HAND, FROM NEW YORK. Many from 25 to 50 per cent. under former prices. THE attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, as well as those of the surrounding country, and strangers generally, is respectfully invited to an examination of the Rich and Brilliant Assortment of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, contained in the following List, at the Store of the undersigned, just selected by Mr. B. B. SMITH, from late arrivals from Paris and Liverpool, and which for variety, richness and beauty cannot be surpassed in this market, to wit:

For the Ladies, Beautiful Cameleon Poi de Soi Silks, Black diagonal Satin, striped do, Best black Gro de Rhine and cold plaid do, Superior black, blue and multi-colored Alpaccas, Black, brown, and fancy colored Cameleon Lustre Parisian Etouffe a la Cavagnac, (a new and Splendid article.)

Lamartine plaids, and Satin striped Alpaccas, Plain and striped Mohair and Jenny Lind Lustres, Plain and striped silk Brilliantines, Gala, Cashmere, and Alpaca plaids, for Misses and Children, Super 6-4 Queens Cloth and Merino, for Ladies' Riding Dresses, Changeable Arago plaids, Cashmeres and Delaines, 200 PICES ELEGANT NEW STYLE WINTER CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, Woolen Shawls, Cashmere and splendid Turkish Shawls, Large and fine black Cashmere, Delaine, and Cassimere do, Fine Leshorn straw and Tuscan Bonnets, for Ladies and Misses, Beautiful Winter Bonnet and Cap Ribands, Laces and Edgings Thread and Lisle, Mull, Swiss, Book, checked and jacquet Muslins, Long, Lawn, and thread Cambric Handkerchiefs, Grass and Mareilles Shirts, Hose and Gloves, Worked Collars and figured Laces, Gimps, Fringes and Buttons.

For the Gentlemen, Fine blue, black and invisible Green CLOTHS, Dito black, fancy, Tweed and Erminet Cashmeres Super Beaver and Pilot cloths, for overcoats, from 1 to 15, Lamartine Fancies, Satinet and Kentucky Jeans, Black Silk Velvet and Merino Vestings, Merino, and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, Black and Fancy Silk Neck Handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gentlemen's Black and colored Hoskin Gloves, Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirts, Large Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Jerseys, Linseys and Tickings, White, red and Canton Flannels, Superior Whitney and Twilled Bed Blankets, Red, Green and White Mackinac do, 4-6 and 10-4 unbleached Sheetings, Fine bleached and unbleached Sheetings, from 5 to 10 cents, Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths, FASHIONABLE HATS, Molesters, Beaver & Silk, SUPERIOR FUR, CLOTH AND SILK PLUSH CAPS, BOYS FANCY CLOTH AND VELVET do, Together with many other desirable articles, all of which will be disposed of for CASH, at a small advance, as he desires not to do business on the credit system. THOMAS A. MITCHELL. Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1848. 84

New Novels.

The Hen-pecked Husband. Antonia, the Female Contrabandista. Grace Weldon, or the Bunnet Girl. Charms and Counter-charms. The Maid of Saranac. Joseph Rushbrook, or the Poacher. The Vidette, a Tale of the Mexican War. Lovers of Paris. Old St. Paul's, a Tale of the plague and the Fire. The Castle Fiend, or the Fate of the Loved and Lost. Paul Peril, the Merchant's Son. Rattlin the Reefer, by E. Howard. Forrestal, or the Light of the Keel. The Devil's Wedding Ring, or the Adventures of a Watch-maker. Paul Doyenrill. Edward Manning. The Black Medicant. The Silver Ship of Mexico. The old Commodore. Blanch Talbot. The Matricide's Daughter. Eleanor Sherwood. The Dying Father. Life in London. Ellen Moore, a sequel to Life in London. Esther De Medina, or the Crimes of London. For sale at the N. C. BOOKSTORE. Oct. 20, 1848. 84

Cheap Sugar on Commission.—We offer 9 barrels of two qualities, very low for cash. WILL: PECK & SON. Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1848. 76 6f

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to open and navigate Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, above Fayetteville, or for the amendment of any Charter, that may have been heretofore granted, as may be deemed most practicable. Raleigh, Oct. 17. 83 1f

THE CHURCAMAN'S ALMANAC FOR 1848.

Just received at TURNER'S BOOKSTORE. Oct. 19. 84