

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1849.

GH REGISTER. PUBLISHED BY TON GALES, LEIGH, N.C. Morning, March 17, 1849.

ME L.

opposition to the Administration. necessary and proper, in a country like my be, that the movements of those in be watched with a cautious and jealous winly neither magnamimous or just to fore trial, or censure before offence.and initiation who deale ample reason. sprehension of particular measures adopby those in authority, for maintaining of political opposition thereto, may yet d pontrol recknowledge the correctness re when in the right in any one particess, be willing to extend the privilege of But "the age of virtuous politics is dy has the Inaugural Address of Gen. pronounced, than, transmitted from it of the Union to the other, by that asgent, the Magnetic Telegraph, it is asbitter severity by the opposition. The riles up a dismal jerennad, and its wors, with true Loco Foco sympathy, everyresponsively. Without such a course, Othelio's occupation would be gone." e most important passages in the Presireral Address, has been made the subject by an opposition Journal. Gen. TAXdiathis guide would be the CONSTITUfor the interpretation of that instrument, al shall look to the decisions of the Judit stablished by its authority, and to the the Government under the earlier Presiind so large a share in its formation."-Jackson contended that every man should Constitution, as he understood it ; Mr m pledged himself to follow in the footillustrious predecessor; Mr. POLK imthe anti-Republican tendencies of eiistration; and if there were nothing else rel principles of the new Administration ish it from those which have controlled ment for the last twenty years, the anat of this return to true Constitutionalism. stitute a most important distinction. Acthis lineal Democratic doctrine, with evmident there is a new Constitution-for ninds reason alike? The Supreme Court virtue of the Constitution, is vested with ion, becomes a nullity, and its grave and rigions must vacillate to suit diversities of lopinion. In plain words, that Constitue hupholds and sustains the vast fabric of mment-without which, that Government more endure, in its purity, than could the d together without the laws of gravitation as frail and delicate thing, to be moved mat the will of every man. Gen. TAYLOR , for the interpretation of that instrument, mins of the Judicial tribunals established hority." eighbor of the "Standard," catching the sthat the lnaugural abounds with vague geand by virtue of poor necessity, finds fault ore on account of its sins of omission, than win. If we are not much mistaken, it will frombly with either Jefferson's or Maditaly in the purity of its composition and yofits style, but, despite its brevity, in the its committalism. Indeed, upon analysis me we have been surprised to remark the ilarity between them. It is preposterous Desident can, within the very pass of an Inaugural, lay down his intended dim in particular cases; he can only rationtipected to indicate the general policy of his Intion. And when Gen. TAYLOR, without phrase or artful circumlocution, plainly by says, with reference to matters of genestic legislation, that "he will leave it to Ain which all legislative powers are vested Constitution, to regulate the same"-this is and front of his offending. As for ourthis with joy this return, after a long wanto the Constitution-to the ark of our politey. Not one member of the Convention are this Constitution to the Country, sur-They have enjoyed its blessings so far as resoured by their labors. They have been to their fathers; and false inded must be riotism that would resist the warning and te the example of those, who

VENTION. A much esteemed Correspondent in our last issue, to whom we had only space then to call attention, suggests the propriety of holding a State Convention, for purposes of mutual consultation among the varions sections of the State, with reference to the great questions of Internal Improvement which are in agitation. We are disposed to regard this as the most prompt and efficient plan by which the success of these great works is to be accelerated. In our opinion, all that is required to effect this desirable

the trails

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT-A CON-

end is, as our Correspondent expresses it, that "we should all understand each other." It is a meet cause of congratulation, that the labor-power of the State seems to be fully alive to the importance of State improvement. Men who have not the Capital to invest, are ready now to contri-Unte manual labor ; the Mechanic, and the Farmer, and the Laborer, are all willing and anxious to contribute their share of this most essential Capital. The truth is, the People, the yeomanry of the State, occupy a different position on this subject, from what they have ever done before. They feel that they have an individual interest in it-that they are identified with the interests and prosperity of the State -that they are not merely the instruments for creating wealth, but of enhancing and enjoying it .--They begin to see that such a system is essential to our advancement and welfare ; and acting upon this principle, they are prepared to go into the work with a zeal and determination that knows no such word as fail.

In summing up the interests that will be promoted and the vast facilities that will be afforded by the Central Rail Road, we have been struck with the fact, that many articles which are within our borders, almost valueless, as they now are, will be rendered prolific sources of wealth and enterprise. We are told that inexhaustible mines of Coal exist in Chatham, Randolph and other Counties, which are of themselves, if a market were made accessible to them of incalculable value. There are also our beds of iron ore, the advantages of which are only partially felt and realized, because of the difficulty of the transportation of the material to market .-These articles in the bowels of the earth, are of no possible value to the country, but when they are brought out by human skill and labor, they become valuable to the nation in a great variety of ways -Iron has always been regarded as an article indispensable to national defence; and in the present state of steam navigation, coal is scarcely less so. Rail Road communication will also bring into noice the thousand favorable locations for Manufactories, scattered throughout the entire West. And as Manufacturing villages and Towns spring up and increase, the agricultural interest is promoted in the same ratio. Let us particularize a little. By the late able and interesting Report of the Committee census of 1840 as the basis, and allowing for the natural increase of population, those at the present day engaged in manufactures, mechanic arts, and mining in our Country, cannot be less than 1,100,000, and to this number we may safely add 10 per cent for laborers employed about the establishments. This would make 1,210,000, and if we allow that threefifths of these laborers have families, we should, on a fair estimate, have at least 4,000,000 of our population connected with manufactures and mining .-These must be supplied with agricultural products; and as five bushels of wheat per head would be but a reasonable allowance, they would consume 20,000,-000 of bushels annually, which would be one-fifth of the entire wheat crop of the country, after deducting the quantity required for seed. The same principles will apply to other articles of vegetable food. Some persons appear to think that the domestic market for grain is of little account. But if we take the export of wheat flour for the last eighteen years to all foreign countries, it will average only 7,523,400 untrolay and its value will average only 7,647,700 a year. In 1847 we exported 26,312,400 bushels of wheat in the form of wheat and flour; but that being the year of the famine abroad, it cannot safely be taken into account of our calculations for the future. If we allow but 10 cents a day for agricultural products consumed by the 4,000,000 of inhabitants connected with these callings, it will give us a grand total of \$146,000,000 annually ; being \$108,-275,457 more than the whole amount of annual and vegetable food sent abroad last year." Now supposing that Manufactories were established in the State, and that our rich and valuable Mines were in process of active and industrious exploration, is it not apparent from such evidence before us, that Agricultural products, as well as property of every species, would be greatly advanced in price? We throw out these random and desultory hints, that the minds of the people may be brought to their consideration. We are inclined to the belief, that if they were properly reflected on and appreciated, that Capital, and labor and enterprise would vie with at, by the President, of Col. ROBERT T. each other in pushing forward these great works. Whis State, in conjunction with Hon. GRO. Nature has designed that North Carolina should be

The Foreign News. The foreign intelligence, by the late Steamer, is of peculiar and thrilling importance. We have information of the deposition of the Pope of Rome and of the establishment of a Republic in the Imperial City. We have here an additional illustration of the frequent inability to control a power or force of one's own creating. Pius IX has been the most enlightened monarch of the Pontificate succession, in the spirit of his concessions and the liberality of his views. He commenced his reign by a revocation of

the exiles, and by securing the liberty of the Press and of speech. He awoke the people to a sense of their degradation. He has sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind. All this answers to the fable of the Hindoo Avatar, where a Dwarf sued a Giant for as much land as he could traverse at two strides. The boon, contemptuously granted, was no sooner

made, than all the Empire passed into his possession; for his first stride, was from its East to West, and the second fron North to South. There is, perhaps, no spectacle more interesting or

sublime than a nation contending for its liberties .-Whether or not the Italian people are destined to attain the ends for which they are struggling; whe ther or not indeed, they are fitted, in view of their situation and character, to maintain them if accomplished, our hopes and wishes are with them. The establishment of a chain of Republics, like our own, stretching from France, through Italy, and along the Southern border of Europe, would be a grand and glorioùs spectacle.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases since our last notice, viz:

By RUFFIN C. J., In Hauser v. Shore, in Equity from Stokes, dismissing the bill as to Conrad's administrator, with costs. Also, in Carroll v. Hussey, from Duplin, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Den ex dem., Hardy & Brother v. Skinner, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Kime v. Brooks, from Randolph, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Watson v. Cox, in Equity from Cumberland, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Ward v. Sutton in Equity from Carteret. By NASH, J., In Horne v. Horne, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Patterson v. Bodenhamer, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Doe ex dem, Scott v. Sears, from Wake, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Doe ex dem, Audres v. Andres, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. By PEARSON, J., In Hargrave v. King, in Equity from Davidson, affirming the interlocutory order .-Also, in Eulis r. Lindsay, in Equity from Guilford, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account. Also, in Martin v. Poindexter, in Equity from Surry, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Forbes v. Smith, in Equity from Craven, directing a reference.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents, Vice President FILLMORE (ex officio a Regent) was unanimously elected Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, in the place of Vice President Dallas, nection with either. The Senator from Wisconsin whose term had expired.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.-At an election for judge of the polls in the Mt. Carbon District the honorable and intelligent committee who had Schuylkill county, Pa., Mr. Joseph George received one vote, and there being no other all day, he was declared duly elected.

VIRGINIA RALROAD BILLS .- On Saturday last the Virginia House of Delegates rejected (84 to 21) the bill authorizing a subscription by the State to the stock of the Louisa Railroad Company, to enable said Company to extend their road from the Junction to the city of Richmond. The bill incorporatthe Alexandria and Valley Railroad Company, was of this body, and he confessed his wreng. When passed by a vote of 58 to 47.

RECEITER OF THE THEASURY --- Charles A. Rockwell, Esq. of Connecticut, has been nominated by the President for Register of the Treasury, vice Daniel Graham.

CHIEF CLERK .- Mr. Goddard, of Ohio, has been appointed chief clerk of the Home Department, by Mr. Ewing.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS .- We learn from the Union that the Secretary of the Home Department (Mr. Ewing) has called upon the Land Office, and we presume the other bureaus within his department, for a list of the clerks employed-stating at what time, they came into office, and whom they succecded, &c., &.

An order, it is said, has been issued by Secretary Meredith, to ascertain who was removed, and who appointed, under the administration of Mr. Polk;also the reasons for removal.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says-Among the rumors are the following, for the truth of which I, of course, cannot pretend to vouch : For Minister to England, Abbott Lawrence, of Mass. for Minister to France, J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., for Minister to Spain, D. M. Barringer, of N. C. Secretary of Legation to the last named, Douglas Howard, of Baltimore; for Third Assistant Postmaster General, John S. Skinner. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT .- The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says: C. B. Penrose, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been ap-

He had been in the State Legislature, a Judge, Commissioner in the General Land Office, a General in the Army, for three years Governor of Oregon, all requiring naturalization, and yet the question of eligibility had never yet been raised in conhad raised that question here, as he had a perfect right to do. Perhaps it was his duty to do so .--The question having been raised, and referred to reported upon the subject, he had made up his mind to submit to the decision of this body without opposition, and throw himself upon his State to sustain him. If they abandoned him, he should never present himself again for office in these United States.

The committee had acted upon the evidence before them-they could not act otherwise. He could have explained, but as he had already been charged with indiscretion, he forbore. He had been guilty of an error in a letter to a gentleman a gentleman called on him, and referred to the injudicious construction of which that letter was susceptible, he had immediately authorized him to withdraw it. Before this body, and before God, he disavowed the construction given to that letter .----He was incapable of such a thought, of a menace of assassination. He would call on every citizen of the United

States to repel such an imputation. He would call on the gentleman himself, between whom and that gentleman's brother-in-law he had thrust his own body to save him, from the consequences of an imputed crime against the domestic peace of that brother-in-law. He was now reaping the effects of his own indiscretion ; and he had made up his mind to submit unresistingly to the decision of this body-to go home and appeal to his own State to reinstate him.

Mr. Turney was not satisfied with the report of the committee, and argued at length that the constitution does not require that a person shall have been nine years a citizen before his election, but ouly before he shall take his seat.

Mr. Foote was in favor of postponing further action until the next session, and moved a postponement of the resolution until the first Monday in December.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate at considerable length, in explanation of the views of the committee In the case of Mr. Gallatin, in 1794, it appeared from the journal that he came to this country in 1780. before the close of the war, and before the constitution, and was several times a member of the State Legislature. In 1793 he was elected to the Senate of the U. States. Dating, from Oct.-1789, he had not been nine years a citizen of the U. States, when in Feb., 1793, he was elected to the U. States Senate, but he had in December, 1793, when he took his seat .--These facts were set forth at the time-the committee appointed on the subject reported the facts to the themselves of the opportunity, we would say, call Senate without the expression of any opinion, and unaccompanied with any resolution. In the Senate, a resolution was offered that Albert Gallatin was duly qualified, and this resolution was rejected, 12 to 14. A resolution was then introduced declaring that the election of Albert Gallatin was void, he not having been a citizen of the United States the term of years necessary to qualify him for a seat in the Senate of the United States. This was adopted, 14 to 12, and the resolution now reported by the committee is an exact copy of that. Mr. Douglass addressed the Senate at some length in defence of Gen. Shield's eligibility, contending in Virginia was not considered as anthrairdation or the Senate. Mr. Douglass was not prepared to say that the Legislature of Illinois had performed a void act .-He continued that though it was necessary under the constitution that a member of this body shall be thirty years of age at the time of taking his seat, it did not require that he should be so at the time of his election. So also in the present case. The constitution says, that "no one shall be a member who is not thirty years of age, has been nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State at the time of his election." He cited several cases. that of Mr. Clay, who was elected at the age of 29 years, to prove that such had been the construction given to the constitution heretofore. Mr. Webster held most incontestibly that the election was void. The constitution required that he should be eligible as a Senator for six years from the 4th of Mach-and it might with just as much propriety be said that he could have been elected when he had only been six years a citizen of the State as when he had been eight years. His object in rising, however, was to move, as the resolution was likely to give rise to further debate, that the subject be postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

MAMARIN

NUMBERIE SA

W. Jr. Patterson

In this City, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. Wm. H. High, to Miss Amanda M. Royster, yougest doughter of David Roystor, all of this City

Died:

In this County, on Wednesday last, after a brief illness. Col. David Holland, in the 72d year of his age. The deceased had been Crier of the Courts in this County, for the last thirty or forty years. He was a useful citizen and an honest man; and his death will be felt as a serious loss to the community in which he lived.

In Nash County, on the 9th inst., in the 53d. year of his age, Daniel M. Deans, Esq., He leaves s wife and ten children to mourn their irreparable loss, He lived an ifreproachable life, and died without an enemy.

Standard please copy.

At Chapel Hill, on the 9th inst., in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. Mary S. Holmes, wife of Lucian

Holmes, Esq., of Wilmington. A few months since, and she was a lovely bride surrounded by aneccionate and admiring friends and with every prospect of earthly happiness opening before her. Now, nothing is left to affection and friendship but the remembrance of that beautiful form, and of those sweet, engaging manners, which made her the delight and admiration of the circle in which she moved.

In recording her decease, we add one more to the list which Consumption consigns to an early tomb. But early as was her fate, it found her established in the faith and practice of the Christian, and not afraid to meet the summons which called her from the fairest prospects of earthly felicity, to still brighter and more enduring pleasures at God's right-hand.

Great Attraction.

HE Citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that J. W. GRAVES, the Phrenologist and celebrated Clairvoyant, has arrived ; but owing to many other engagements, can remain in the Ci y a very few days only, and will give private examinations in the beautiful and interesting science of Phrenology. To have a thorough knowledge of ourselves, which', as the poet says, "but few possess," is of the utmost importance ; to know at occupation in life we are by nature best adapte to pursue ; what companions in life would be most congenial to our temperaments and dispositions, de. &c. Ac., is highly important. Mr. G. will also describe, by having a private interview, with his subject, the character and talents of the mother, though she be far distant, the color of her hair, eves, complexion, whether short or long lived, &c. &c., and many other mysterious things, which we have not room to enumerate. To such, then, as may wish to avail at the City Hotel. Hours, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M. Charges very moderate. March 16th, 1849.

"Should rule our spirits from their urns."

We are much gratified to announce the ap-

ORIGIN OF LESS CONSEQUENCE THAN DESTINY!

When Philip Henry, the father of the celebrated Commentator, sought the hand of the only daughter tion was made by her father, wha summites that me was a gentleman, a scholar and an excellent preacher; but he was a stranger, and "they did not even know where he came from." "True," said the daugh-ter, who had well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "but I know where he is going, and I should like to go with him ;" and they walked life's pilgrimage together.

How honored would that reluctant fether have been, could he have foreseen that his daughter would be the mother of Mathew Henry! And how different would be the world's estimate of men, if they were judged less by their origin, and more by their destiny ! There is one pride of family highly commendable-there is another pride of family ineffably contemptible!

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

As there is some misunderstanding in regard to the "law of Newspapers," by subscribers and Post-masters, and in order that they may be able to fulfil their duty respectively, we insert the following laws which we find in the columns of our exchanges. We trust the Post-masters at the various stations to which our paper is sent, will comply with the request subjoined below.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. It the subscribers order the discontinuation of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all cash charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are direc. ed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and order their paper discontinued. Effingham county, in the said State of Illinois, 4. If subscribers remove to other places with- which is annexed to and made part of this report, out informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held res- Shields was admitted by said Court a citizen of

ponsible. 5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper, or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Post-masters are requested to keep a copy of the above rules, and show it to persons who may decline taking their papers out of the respective offices, without having paid up all the arrearages for the same.

OUR NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL .- The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, our new Postmaster General :---

pointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and has accepted the appointment. Mr. Gaughey, of Indiana, formerly a member of

Congress, has been appointed Governor of Minesota; Mr. C. K. Smith, of Ohio, Secretary, and Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, Chief Judge. The Marshal and District Attorney will be chosen from the Territory.

GOVERNOE OF TENNESSEE .- Gen. Pillow will probably be the democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, according to the Delta's represenof great the still and pusties at present a soone crowded with visiters, the wharves with steamers and shipping, the levees with produce, the streets with drays and boxes-and in the world of pleasure. of fashion, of gayety and enjoyment, there was at that

time the greatest liveliness and activity.



WASHINGTON, March 13, 1849. Mr. Mason, from the select committee to whom was referred the certificate of election of the Hon. James Shields to a seat in this body, with instructions to inquire into the elegibility of the said Jas. Shields to such seat-report.

he appeared before them, and they took the subect into consideration.

They further report that the said certificate of election declares that the said Jas. Shields was chosen a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, on the 13th day of January last-that it further appears and is adalien by birth, and the only proof before the committee of the naturalization of the said Shields in the United States, is contained in the copy of a certificate of naturalization in the Circuit Court of by which certificate it appears, that the said Jas. the United States, on the 21st day of October, 1840. The committee therefore report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the election of James Shields to be a Senator of the United States, was void, he duct unnoticed and unpunished. not having been a citizen of the United States the term of years required as a qualification to be a Senator of the United States.

Mr. Mason stated that the Committee had several days since been prepared to report, and had then addressed a letter to Gen. Shields, through to make, or to afford him any further time which

Gen. Shields' case.

It will be seen from the above, that the Select Committee, to whom the question of this gentleman's eligibility to a seat in the Senate was referred, have mitted by the said James Shields that he is an reported adversely thereon. The report is un lerstood to be unanimous; and the ground assumed that he has not been a citizen of the United States the constitutional number of years. (nine) to make him eligible to a seat in that branch of eur National Legislature. We presume that there is but little doubt of the cheerful concurrence of the Senate. Even were Gen. Shields eligible, his late brutal letter to Mr. Breese constitutes just and good cause for disqualification. The Senate owes it to its own elevated character and its exalted dignity, not to leave such con-

P. S. On Wednesday, Gen. SHIELDS, in order, he said, to relieve the Senate from further difficulty about the matter, tendered his resignation. Mr. WEBSTER and others opposed its acceptance, upon the ground that, since the election was void, Gentheir chairman, stating that they were ready to Shields had no right to resign a seat which was not receive any communication which he might desire his. After protracted discussion, the whole matter was postponed until the next day.

Trust Sale. VILL be sold on the 31st of March, on the premises lately occupied by N. B. Hughes, near Raleigh, all the Property conveyed in Deed of Trust to me, for certain purposes therein specified, viz: 2 Horses, 1 Mule, Cows and Calves, Hogs, 1 Cart, 2 two-horse waggons.

Also, the hire of one man, 2 boys and 1 woman. ticles not enumerated.

A. F. HUGHES, Trustee. Raleigh, March 15, 1849. 22 ts

Moy Law Books. TH Vol. English Common Law Reports. Commentaries on Statute and Constitutionat Law ; by E. Fitch Smith. Lockwood's Reversed Cases in Law and Equity. Lube's Equity Pleading. American leading Cases, by Hare and Wallace ; the above for sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 24, 1848.

State of North Carolina.-GRANVILLE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1849.

Lewis Amis, and Wife, and others. US.

James Amis, Admr. of Win. Amis, dec'd. and others. Petition for division of Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that, he defeudants Thomas Amis, William Amis and Alexander Amis, are non-residents--it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Raleigh Register, notifying them to be and appear before the Justices of said Court, at the Term thereof, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and the prayer of the petitioner be granted. Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of February, A. D. 1849. JAS. M. WIGGINS, CI'k.

(Pr. Adv. \$5 624.) 22 6w

State of North Carolina.-GRANVILLE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1849.

Joseph Howard, DS.

William Person, Jr.

Petition to sondemn Land, for the erection of a Mill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Coart, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Raleigh Register, notifying him to be and annear before the Justices of said Court at the Term thereof, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Mouday of February, A. JAS. M. WIGGINS, CFk. D. 1849.

That having given due notice to said Shields.

UNITED STATES SENATE. [Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

ue, and Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, of In-

Huzzah! for the old North. inderstand that fewer applications have been North Carolina, for office, under the new unation, than from any other State in the ", from many Districts, in some States .-to or three individuals have signified any and anobirusive way-mainly, through the stion of friends. Whilst we believe that the from our own looms. "North Carolina deserve as much at the of Gen. TAYLOR, as the citizens of any other M their forbearance to press their claims, is cruted putriotism.

MILAND SENATOR.-We understand the Hon. in C. Howard has accepted the appoinment 8. Senator, in place of Attorney General John-

a great Manufacturing as well as Agricultural State. a Board of Commissioners on Mexican Nothing is wanting but an incentive to enterprise

and industry. Give her a ready and easy access to market, and soon we shall behold them properly encouraged, our resources developed, and our capital so increased, that Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts will be prosecuted in every section of the State. The forests of the West will fall before the hardy settlers; Towns and Villages will spring up in every direction ; and the day is not far distoffice, and this has been done in the most tant when our rudest water-falls will be put in requisition, and our inhabitants be clad with fabrics

The new Secretaries at the Seat of Government have all been waited upon and congratulated tralence of their characteristic modesty and by their friends. The retiring Secretaries have, also, been called upon, and complimented by their friends and the Clerks in the different Departments. The utmost degree of courtesy has been shown on both sides. The new Cabinet has commenced business with a determination to promote the public interests, and labor zealously in the public service.

"He is, to an extent, rare even in this country of wonderful opportunities and facilities for success, the artificer of his own fortunes, having raised himseif by the most strenuous efforts, from poverty to his present place. To illustrate his exertions and his merits in this regard, we may, without impropriety, repeat here a remark we heard him make, at a dinner of the graduates of his Alma Mater-the U. niversity of Vermout-over a year ago. Speaking of one of the early Presidents of that institution, who was in office while he was in college, Mr. C. said he never head him atter what seemed to him a harsh reproof, but once, and that was when he directed him never to appear in the recitation room, without shoes. The harshness of the remark, he said, sprung from the fact that he had no shoes. He procured some, however, and for the sake of economy, carried them in his hund to the door of the recitation room,

and then put them on." Such an anecdote as this is better than a patent of nobility, and we rather guess that Mr. Collamer will make an efficient head of the post-office. Mr. Collamer, it need hardly be stated, is a friend of the cheap postage system.

he might require. They met again the next day, but no communication was received. Yesterday, however, it was ascertained that Gen. Shields had

sent a communication, but, from accident, it had not reached them. They had therefore further postponed until to day the making of their report, but Gen. Shields had not deemed it advisable to make any communication.

The report and resolution having been read-Gen. Shields rose and said, that this might be the only occasion which he should ever have to address this honorable body. The objection to his eligibility originated in this body. He had no competitors from his State to contest his right to a seat. He had there an honorable competitor in the candidate of the opposing party before the Legislature. Nothing, he had reason to believe, would have induced that gentleman to come here and contest his right to a seat in this body. Nor had there been any communication from Illinois expressing doubt as to his eligibility, though he

had a large party there opposed to him, and of present here a memorial to eject him from his seat, on the ground of eligibility.

At a meeting of Physicians held at Wentworth, on Tuesday, the 27th of February, Dr. James Currie was called to the Chair, and Dr. T. W Keen appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Drs. Wm H. James and Joseph H.

Hanby : whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proceedings of the meeting of Physicians held at Raleigh during the past month, and that Drs. Wm H. James, Joseph H. Hanby, Hardie Phelps and E T. Broadnax, are hereby appointed delegates, and Drs. Grasty, Oliver. J. James and Morris, siternates to the convention to be held in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in April next.

Besolved That the Physicians of Rockingham are County Medical Society.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting course enemies in his own party. There could be sent to the Greensboro' Patriot for publication, not have been found five men in Illinois who would and that the Raleigh papers be requested to copy. JAMES CURRIE, M. D., Chairman.

Sitate of North Carolina,-GRANVILLE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Semions. February Terin, A. D. 1849. Allen Bridges,

Thomas Cavender, Edward Cavender, Needham Cavender, Jarrott Cavender, Hicksy Cavender, John Cavender, Henry Norris, & Wife Naney, and Crafford Fuller & Wife Elizabeth.

Petition for Sale of Blaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all the defendants in the above named case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, notifying them to be and appear before the Justices of said Court at the next Term thereof. Besolved That the Physicians of Rockingham are to be held for said County, at the Court House in hereby requested to meet in Wentworth, on the 1st Oxford, on the first Monday of May next, then and Saturday in April next, for the pupose of forming a there to plead, auswer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ez parte, and the

prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of February, A. D. 1849. JAS. M. WIGGINS, Ci'ke (Pr. Adv. \$5 621.) 22 6

T. W. KEEN, M. D., Sec'y.