We resume the extracts from Col. FREMONT's Letters prefacing them with some brief description of the localities made memorable by disaster, for the information of those who have not recent maps at hand.

It is known that the great Rocky Mountain chain, with a general direction north and south, sends out a branch towards the southeast from between the heads of the Arkansas and the Riodel Norte? and this branch forms the dividing ridge between the upper valleys of these two rivers, and between the head-waters of the Red river and the Del Norte; and having accomplished these parposes, it subsides and disappears in the plains of Texas. The highest part of this branch chain, and the governing object in it to travellers, are the Spanish Peaks, first made known to American geography by the then young Lieut. Pixe. These Peaks are about in north latitude 374 deg., and west longitude from London 105 deg., and about on a line longitudinally with the Pueblos of the Upper Arkansas, distant from them half a degree, and in sight. They are seen at a distance, and are guiding objects to travellers. The road to Santa Fe passes below these Peaks, and crosses the chain about two degrees south: Col. Fremont passed above them, and entered the valley of the Del Norte high up above the Mexican settlements, and above Pike's stockade, and intended to follow the Del Norte to its head, and cross the great Rocky Mountain chain, through some pass there to be found. He was therefore, so to speak, going into the forks of the mountain-into the gorge of two Mountainsand at a great elevation, shown by the fact of the great rivers which issue from the opposite sides of the Rocky Mountains at that part-the Arkanwas and Del Norte on the east, the Grand river fork of the Colorado of the gulf of California on the west. It was at this point-the head of the Del Norte-where no traveller had ever gone before, that Col Frement intended to pass, to survey his last line across the continent, complete his knowledge of the country between the Mississppi and the Pacific, and crown the labors of great river and the great sea to be inhabitable by a civilized people, and practicable for a great road, and that on several lines, and which was the best. He had been seven years engaged in this great labor, and wished to complete it. It was the beginning of December that he crossed the chain from the Arkansas valley into the valley of the Del Norte; and, although late, with the full belief of the old hunters and traders at the Puebles, the guide inclusive whom he there engaged, that he would go through. He was provided with every thing to carry to the men to California, and with grain to carry all the animals across all the mountains into the valleys of the tributaries of the great Colorado of the West, where the snows would be light, wood and grass sufficient, game abundant, and the hardships of the expedition all surmounted and left behind. In two weeks he expected to be in these mild valleys. Unhappily, the guide consumed these two weeks in getting to the head of the Del Norte-a distance which only required four or five days of travel, as Col. Fremont showed in coming back. This was the cause of the first calamity-the losses of the horses and mules. The same guide consumed twentytwo days, when sent with the party for relief, in making the distance, which Col. Fremont, (with Godey, Preuss, and a servant,) without a guide, on foot, in colder weather, deeper snows, and half famished, made in six. That was the cause of the second and irreparable calamity-the death of the men. The immediate scene of suffering in this great

disaster, where the ascent of the great mountain was forced and its summit scaled, must have been about north latitude 384, and west longitude from London 107, the elevation above twelve thousand feet, and the time that of dead winter-Christmas! From this point the noted objects, Pike's Peak and the Three Parks, would bear about E. N. E., and the Sponish Peaks about E. S E.

With this notice of localities, to which a mournful interest must long attach, we proceed to give extracts from the remaining and final letters from Col. FRE-MONT. The first of these is dated Nat Int.

TAOS, NEW MEXICO, February 6, 1849. "After a long delay, which had wearied me to the point of resolving to set out again myself, tidings have at last reached me from my ill-fated party.

"Mr Vincent Haler came in last night, having the night before reached the Little Colorado settlement, with three or four others. Including Mr. King and Mr. PROULY, we have lost eleven of our

"Occurrences, since I left them, are briefly these so far as they came within the knowledge of Mr Haler: I say briefly, because I am now unwilling to force my mind to dwell upon the details of what has been suffered. I need reprieve from terrible contemplations. I am absolutely astonished at this persistance of misfortune-this succession of calamities, which no care or vigilance of mine could fore-

"You will remember that I had left the camp (twenty three men) when I set off with Godey, Preuss, and my servant, in search of King and succor, with directions about the baggage, and with occupation sufficient about it to employ them for three or four days; after which they were to follow me down the river. Within that time I expected relief from King's party, if it came at all. They remained seven days, and then started, their scant provisions about exhausted, and the dead mules on the western side of the great Sierra buried under snow.

"Manuel-(you will remember Manuel-a Christian Indian of the Costumne tribe, in the valley of after they had moved about two miles, and begged Vincent Haler, whom I had left in command, to shoot him. Failing to find death in that form, he turned and made his way back to the camp, intending to die there; which he doubtless did.

"The party moved on, and at ten miles WISE a few hundred yards further, fell over into the snow, and died. Two Indian boys-countrymen of Manuel-were behind. They came upon him-rolled him up in his blanket, and buried him in the snow, on the bank of the river.

" No other died that day. None the next. "CARVER raved during the night-his imagination wholly occupied with images of many things which he fancied himself to be eating. In the morning he wandered off, and probably soon died. He was not seen again.

Soret on this day (the fourth from the camp) laid down to die. They built him a fire, and Mo-RIN, who was in a dying condition, and snowblind, remained with him. These two did not probably last till the next morning. That evening (I think it was) Hubbard killed a deer.

"They travelled on, getting here and there a grouse, but nothing else, the deep snow in the valley having driven off the game.

"The state of the party became desparate, and brought HALER to the determination of breaking it up, in order to prevent them from living upon each other. He told them that he had done all he could for them-that they had no other hope remaining than the expected relief-and that the best plan was to scatter, and make the best of their way, each as they could, down the river that, for himself, if he was to be eaten, he would, at all events, be found travelling when he did die. This address had its effect. They accordingly

"With HALER continued five others-Scott, HUBBARD, MARTIN, BACON, one other, and the two Cosumne Indian boys.

ROHRER now became despondent, and stopurged him to try and hold out for their cake,-Roused by this appeal to his tenderest affections, the sufortunate man moved forward, but feebly, and soon began to fall behind. On a further

"Haler, Scott, Hubbard, and Martin now

the others were not to wait for him to die, but to push on, and to try to save themselves. Soon this mournful covenant had to be kept. But let me not anticipate events. Sufficient fur each

day is the sorrow thereof. " At night, Kerne's party encamped a few hundred yards from Haler's, with the intention, according to Taplin, to remain where they were until the relief should come, and in the mean time to live upon those who had died, and upon the weaker ones as they should die. With this party, were the three brothers Kerne, Captain Cathcart, McKie, Andrews, Stepperfeldt, and Taplin. I do not know that I have got all the

names of this party. " Ferguson and Beadle had remained together behind. In the evening, Rohrer came up and remained in Kerne's party. Haler learnt afterwards from some of the party, that Rohrer and Andrews wandered off the next morning and died. They say they saw their bodies.

"Haler's party continued on. After a few hours Hubbard gave out. According to the agreement he was left to die, but with such comfort as they could give him. They built him a fire and gathered him some wood, and then left him -without turning their heads, as Haler says, to look at him as they went off.

"About two miles further, Scott-you remember him; he used to shoot birds for you on the frontier -gave out. He was another of the four who had covenanted against waiting for each other. The survivors did for him as they had done for Hubbard,

and passed on. "In the afternoon the two Indian boys went ahead -blessed be these boys!-and before nightfall met Godey with the relief. He had gone on with all speed. The boys gave him the news. He fired signal guns to notify his approach. Haler heard the guns, and knew the crack of our rifles, and felt that relief had come. This night was the first of hope and joy. Early in the morning, with the first gray light, Godey was in the trail, and soon met Haler and the wreck of his party slowly advancing. I hear that they all cried together like children-these men of iron nerves and lion hearts, when dangers were to be faced or hardships to be conquered They were all children in this moment of melted hearts. Succor was soon dealt out to these few first met; and long explorations by showing the country between the Godey with his relief, and accompanied by Haler, who turned back, hurriedly followed the back trail in search of the living and the dead, scattered in the rear. They came to Scott first. He was yet alive, and is saved! They came to Hubbard next: he was dead, but still warm. These were the only ones of Haler's party that had been left.

" From Kerne's party, next met, they learnt the deaths of Andrews and Rohrer; and a little further on, met Ferguson, who told them that Beadle had died the night before. All the living were foundand saved-Manuel among them-which looked like a resurrection -- and reduces the number of the dead to ten-one-third of the whole party which a few days before were scaling the mountains with me, and battling with elements twelve thousand feet in the

"Godey had accomplished his mission for the people; a further service had been prescribed him, that of going to the camp on the river, at the base of the baggage, secreted there. With some Mexicans and pack mules he went on ; and this is the last yet heard

foot, and bringing Scott on horseback, have just ar- effect to claim that he shall make no removals at rived at the outside Pueblo on the Little Colorado. | all. Provisions for their support, and horses for their transport, were left for the others, who preferred to remain where they were, regaining some strength, till Godey should get back At the latest, they would have reached the little Pueblo last night. Huler came on to relieve my anxieties, and did well in so doing; for I was wound up to the point of setting out again. When Godey returns I shall know from him all the circumstances sufficiently in detail to understand clearly every thing. But it will not be necessary to tell you any thing further. You have the public powers-often for that purpose stretched results, and sorrow enough in reading them.

" Evening .- How rapid are the changes of life !-A few days ago, and I was struggling through snow in the savage wilds of the upper Del Norte-following the course of the frozen river in more than Russian cold-no food-no blanket to cover me in the long freezing nights-(I had sold my two to the Utah for help to men) -uncertain at what moment of the night we might be roused by the Indian rifle-doubtful, very doubtful, whether I should see you or friends | means a patriotic not a party policy, and, as to again. Now I am seated by a comfortable fire, alone -pursuing my own thoughts-writing to you in the certainty of reaching you-a French volume of Balzac on the table-a colored print of the landing of Columbus bofore me-listening in safety to the raging storm without!

"You will wish to know what effects the scenes I have passed through have had upon me. In person, none. The destruction of my party, and the loss of my friends, are causes of grief; but I have not been injured in body or mind. Both have been strained, and severely taxed, but neither hurt. I have seen one or the other, and sometimes both, give way in strong frames, strong minds, and stout hearts; but, as heretofore, I have come out unhurt. I believe that the remembrance of friends sometimes gives us a past should be considered as well as the future,

have to follow the old Gila road, and shall move rapidly, and expect to be in California in March, and to find letters from home, and a supply of newspapers and documents, more welcome perhaps, because these things have a home look about them. The future occupies me. Our home in California-your arrival in April-your good health in that delightful clithe San Joaquin) -- gave way to a feeling of despair | mate-the finishing up my geographical and astronomical labors and enjoyments. I have written to Messrs. Mayhew & Co., agricultural warehouse, New York, requesting them to ship me immediately a threshing machine; and to Messrs. Hoe & Co, San Francisco, for two runs, or sets of mill stones. The mill irons and the agricultural instruments shipped gave out—threw away his gun and blanket—and, for me last autum from New York will be at San Francisco by the time I arrive there. Your arrival in April will complete all the plans."

> [These extracts in relation to Colonel Fremont's intended pursuits are given to contradict the unfounded supposition of gold projects attributed to him by some newspapers. The word gold is not mentioned in his letters from one end to the other, nor did he take gold mining the least into his calculation when he left Missouri on the 21st of October last, although the authentic reports brought in by Lieut. Beale of the navy, were then in all the newspapers, and fully known to him.]

> February 11.—Godey has got back. He did not succeed in recovering any of the baggage or camp furniture. Every thing was lost except some few things which I had brought down to the river. The depth of the snow made it impossible for him to reach the camp at the mountain where the men had left the baggage. Amidst the wreck, I had the good fortune to save my large alforgas, or travelling trunk-the double one which you packed—and that was about

> "Santa Fe, February 17, 1849.—In the midst of hurried movements, and in the difficult endeavor to get a party all started together, I can only wri e a line to say that I am well, and moving on to California.

I will leave Santa Fe this evening. "I have received here from the officers every civvility and attention in their power, and have been assisted in my outfit as far as it was possible for them to do. I dine this evening with the Governor, (Col. Washington,) before I fellow my party. A Spanish gentleman has been engaged to go to Albuquerque and purchase mules for me. From that place we go on my own animals, and expect no detention, as we follow the old Gila route, so long known, and presenting nothing new to stop for."

A husband not long since complained of his wife before a magistrate for assault and battery. appeal he promised to follow, and to overtake the door against her, and she in turn had pushed it against him; whereupon the counsel for the deegreed that if any one of them should give out husband and wife a-doring each other. fendant said, that he could see no impropriety in a THE NEW BOOK OF MARTYRS.

Through a somewhat long and trying public career, we think we have cherished hearts never insensible to individual suffering, even of people ever so much our foes; but there are really distres ses which move one to laughter, rather than tears, and are as divertingly mournful, as ludicrously lamentable, as that merry tragedy of Pyramus and Thisbe, embodied in "Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream," where each effort of the pathetic gives one a convulsion of mirch, and each wo is most comical. Such inversions of tragedy into comedy we have often witnessed, in the great but at times rather ill sustained drama of Democracy that has long been enacted hereabouts. Typos upon the stage formed the body of the actors; and these, all the play-going world know, are somewhat given to overdo their paris, when they attempt the tender, the heroical, or the kingly. Among such performances, it has never | gence from the Eastern to the Western limits of the been our lot to be entertained with either a more burlesque tragedy or a more dismal comedy, than that which the Men of Twenty Years of Proscription, often the guiltiest and the most wanton, are now attempting to make out of a little infliction of public justice upon some of themselves.

When the butchers of the first Revolution in France, after having sanctified the guillotine, and erected it by name into a sort of God of Regeneration, began, in their turn, to feel its edge, we do not remember that either Marat, or Danton, or ed their own divinity of decapitation. It was necessary to drag them to a fate too mild for them : but still they submitted to it with some decency; or, at least, they did not, on their way to execution, rail about inhumanity, dilate upon the barbarity of putting citizens to death, and talk as if they themselves had been angels of mercy. Had they done so, it would have provoked deriston, not sympathy; and even that infernal troop of female fiends whom they had taught to attend with moults and dances to fae fatal machine, each new and incessant victim-the very " Faries of the Guillotine." (as they were called)-would only have mocked at their complaints, as at once preposterous and unmanly.

The speciacle, therefore, of what Proscriptive Democracy is now attempting, if it be less sanguinary than the kindred one of the older Jacobins, is a good deal more audacious. Their Dantons have the face to discourse against all capital punishment as soon as their own power of decapstating men is stopped; and many of their very Presses, that were, in the Reign of Terror, twenty years ago, the "Furies of the Guilloine," now suddenly conscious of nothing but compassion, are horroratruck at binding that human beings can exist capable of the foul and incredible atrocity of taking away from a fellow-mortal a public office, no matter how ill deserved at first, or how justly forfeited afterwards.

These people must surely imagine that the country has as little of memory as they themselves have of conscience.

They now affect to hold that President Tay LOR is bound in honor, (not to speak of duty,) because he declared that he would not be a party President, to make no political removals from oftice; which-masmuch as they stand ready to "Vincent Haler, with Martin and Bacon, all on assert every removal to be a political one-is in

Now, fairly interpreted, what does the pledge not to be the President of a party" mean? It means simply that one will not be what General Jackson was, vengefully, violently, tyranically; what Mr. Van Buren was more mildly, but not less decidedly; what Mr. Polk was, with a singular mixture of cruelty to one side and of perfldy to the other : it means that one will not, as the Executive Chief of the Nation, direct the to the utmost lengths of usurpation-towards measures having for their end not the general good, but the advantage of party and of persons alone; and, as to administrative trusts or emoluments, conter them with a systematic view. not to ment, competency, and the public service, but as the reward and the instigation of unscrupulous partisanship. In the most liberal sense that can be given to it, the pledge of Gen. Taylor offices and other personal benefits, something like fairness in their distribution. It does not mean, therefore, a statu quo, unless a statu quo ante bellum; for certainly there would be no fairness, as between the parties, in leaving things as they stand, and thus perpetuating the almost exclusive possession of public employments by the " Spoils" men. Mere equal justice for the moment, would require that the Whigs should be relieved from their long proscription, and the Democrats curtailed of their long and almost exclusive possession of all the places and profits in the gift of the Federal Government. Nor, indeed, would it, as to mere justice, be unfit that the power of resistance which the desire to save our own and, by way of starting fair again, that nearly all the offices of the country should be given for "I have made my preparations to proceed. I shall | wenty years to the Whigs, as during the last twenty years to the Proscriptionists. We are not arguing for any such vindictive justice, of course; for none can be more averse than we are to meting out to the wrong-doers their own wicked measures: but rigid justice, stern and high, would nevertheless warrant such dealing, and warrant it even on the part of a Chief Mag strate ledged to weigh out even-handed right to both sides al ke. It would, in fact, be only proscri-

bing proscription. The "pledges of Gen. Taylor," then are in no manner violated by any thing which his Administration has done, or is likely to do, in regard to removals. But that is not all: not only was (as every body knows) no such sense as that now pretended, attached by the people to Gen. Taylor's declarations, but both they who voted for him and those who voted against him looked for any thing but the conduct which the Democratic press now affect to have expected at his hands. His supporters certainly hoped in him, and his opponents as certainly dreaded, a man whose integrity, patriotism, and unwavering fidelity to public duty would bring about a large civil reform in this Government; which reform, it was well known, must include not only a more elevated, beneficent, conservative policy, but the cor rection of many great abuses, and, of course, impor-tant changes as to the persons conducting the public business Many of these were considered as thorthat love sober law, and houest, respectable, God-fearing rulers, were entirely disgusted. In meaning to shake it off, they knew well enough that they must shake off with it a large body of its devoted agents, instruments and minions of power, its habitual and determined confederates, as much bent on perverting all the subordinate functions of the Government as their masters on mis-employing the superior ones. This is a plain statement of facts, known to every body, and which it is idle-quite a waste of time, words, and character-to deny. The people of the United States had, during the last four years, got a hearty surfeit of Mr. Polk and Locofocoism of such a man as their President, of those who brought him in-of such measures and of the unscrupulous faction that supported them; and, being thus bent on having done with the masters, the country had, of course, little idea of keeping the worse of the men. Nor, indeed, did these themselves cherish any such expectation: they knew perfectly well that General Taylor would not want such people as they were, nor the peculiar sort of services for which alone they were fit; and hence they did their utmost, every mother's son of them, to ward off his election.

It is pleasant, then, to see the Union laboring to sustain a thesis so forlorn as its actual one with regard to the obligations towards the people and towards Locofocoism, into which it will have it that Gen. Taylor has entered. The argument of that

put in one public favorite and keep out a demaogue destructive, leaving every thing else, however I, unamended. That, indeed, would have been worth the trouble! No: the fruits of a great public victory are really all that make it worth while to have fought and won it. It would be a curious piece of generalship, after such a rout of the adversary, to give him back his prisoners, collect his fugitives for him, restore his baggage, supplies, military chest. and artillery, leave him the field, and withdraw from the country .- Nat. Intelligencer.

FOR THE REGISTRE. Mr. EDITOR: A calculation of the benefits which North Carolina has derived from the Book Establishment of Mr. Turner, in your city, is I feel assured, a matter not to be rashly attempted. Set up a quarter of a century since, when there existed no similar concern south of Mason and Dixon's line, it has scattered books, and with them spread intelli-State. An undertaking of extraordinary enterprize in its inception, and maintained until this day with a liberal expenditure, it has had the rare fortune of avoiding the ruin which has fallen upon most of its contemporaries and very many of its juniors, and still holds on its career of prosperity with the vigor and confidence of a perennial youth.

At a time when the University stood alone as the Atlas of Education in North Carolina, before the birth of the Colleges of Wake Forest, and Davidson long before our Legislature had thought fit to pro vide means of instruction for the mass of our citizens, Robespierre or Couthon, or Saint Just blasphem- the North Carolina Bookstore was diffusing that information and promoting the cause of Letters through all our borders. It has lived down the dark ages in our State. Where once it saw some eighty young men attending the instruction of a single Faculty of a half dozen gentlemen, three hundred, at three several institutions, derive collegiate education from the labours and learnings of twenty instructors: Academies of the highest rank are thickly set from the mountains to the sea-board; Institutions for the accomplishment of young ladies adorn every region of the State; and in a thousand primary schools, as many vigorous arms sway tough sceptres, wherewith upon fit occasion, to " work their simple vassels mickle woe," and cause, it may be, volumes of the music sweet to the ear of every true pedagogue, to swell each evening breeze that sweeps from Cherokee to Currituck.

All this marvellous transformation the North Carolina Bookstore has lived to see; and it would be among the strangest of phenomena could it be proved that it has not contributed very largely to a result so entirely in keeping with the most perfect success it could have anticipated. No one at all accustomed to revolve such matters can doubt of the magnitude of its influence towards this consummation. We do not sufficiently appreciate the labors of those instructors who lead us on to self education. The voluntary system is at least the only true one for men and women; and it is susceptible of demonstration that the man who has tempted us to the perusal of an improving volume, is our teacher in the same sense that he is, who has rushed us through Calculus, or caused heavy drops of perspiration to roll from our brows as we stumbled over the heavy track of the Medea. This being so, who shall reckon up the scholars of Mr. Turner; who shall weigh the influence which he has exerted upon North Carolina, by means of his very large Establishment at Raleigh, and the extensive system of book itinerancy which he has maintained for so many years past?

Honor to whom honor is due. The North Carolina Bookstore, put into operation nearly a generation since, at a time when the means of communication between Raleigh and the North were far inferior to what they are at present; put into operation too, without the encouragement or example of any like undertaking in the South ; succeeded in defiance of all omens, in making our Capital the literary emporium of the State It has advanced with a general prosperity, until it sees the face of affairs in its own department, assume an appearrnce altogether differing from that presented in its early life, and, I trust, has in it the seeds of a vitality, which shall carry it much further towards that millenium of education of refinement and common welfare, whose early advent makes up so large a portion of the prayers of every true son of the good old North State. When that stain of ignorance which North Carolina unhappily contracted during her early Colonial existopce, and which still rests upon her fame, shall be clean crased; when her reputation for intelligence shall be upon a par with her character for integrity it will devolve as an indispensable duty upon the historian of our bettered fortunes, to trace with care and gratitude, the influence which the North Carolina Bookstore has exerted in communicating an improved tendency to our career.

THE CHARMS OF LIFE.

There are a thousand things in this world to afflict and sadden, but how many that are beautiful and good. The world teeins with beautywith objects which gladden the eye and warm the heart. We might be happy if we would .-There are ills that we cannot escape, the approach of disease, death, or misfortune, the sunderings of earthly ties and canker-worm of grief; but a vast majority of the evils which beset us Laird of Dumbiedikes to his son Jock, that "when might be avoided. The curse of intemperance, interwoven as it is with all the ligaments of society, is one which never strikes but to destroy. There is not one bright page upon the record of its progress-nothing to shield from the heartiest execuation of the human race. It should not exist-it must not. Do away with all this--let wars come to an end, and let friendship, charity, love, purity, and kindness mark the intercourse between man and man. We are too selfish, as if the world was made for us alone. How much happier should we be, were we to labor much more earnestly to promote each others good .-God has blessed us with a home which is not at all dark. There is sunshine everywhere-in the sky, upon the earth-there would be in most hearts, if we would look around us The storms die away, and a bright sun shines out. Summer drops her tinted curtain upon the earth, which is very beautiful even when autumn breatte- her changing breath upon it. God reigns in heaven. Murmur not at a being so bountiful, and we can live happier than we do -De La Motte Fouque.

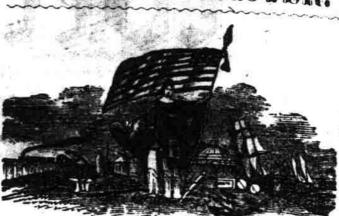
INTEMPERANCE AND HONOR. A poor fellow, who had spent hundreds of dollars at the bar of a certain grecery, being one day out of change, asked the landlord to trust him with a glass of liquor. "No," was the surly reply, "I never make a practice of doing such things." The poor at the South, and will prove, as we anticipated, most fellow turned to a gentleman who was sitting by, blighting to the agriculturist. and whom he had known in better days, saying, "Sir, will you lend me a sixpence?" "Certainly. oughly affiliated with the bad, corrupt, destructive the decenter and glass before him He took a pret- where it has been cut down, will repair the injury confederation and its failure. was the reply. The landlord with alacrity placed system and organization of Locofocoism, with which ty good horn, and having swallowed it and replaced should the season prove a propitious one. Even un. the good people of the land, the steadier, quieter sort, the glass with evident satisfaction, he turned to the man who lent him the sixpence, and said-"Here, sir, is the sixpence I owe you: I make it a point, before I pay my grog bill!"

> The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, (a paper of well known "Democratic" affinities,) makes the following remarks.

things are to be predicated of party politics-that there should be changes upon the accession of this,-our independent President. Those who have fought against the principles upon which he was elected,-whether they are Whige or Dem. ocrats,-should not accept appointment to office. nor be so inconsistent as to retain them. The spoils Democratic office holders, who announced, in their speeches during the campaign, that they could not hold office under Gen. Taylor, or that, if he were elected, they would be victimized, ought to be consistent and honest enough to retire immediately.

Oh, I pant for glory, I pant for renown!" the 7th of last November was all for nothing but to on," was the cool and relentless reply.

RALBIGH REGISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N.C.

Wednesday Morning, April 25, 1849.

Our motives for having declined the insertion to be allowed to sport on the Matual Insu- allowed to let and the Our motives for having declined the insertion allowed to let off the Gas at ston-cock to be rance Company, published in the last Times, having stop-cock, to be controlled and when they been, as we conceive, misrepresented (unintentional- and when they get ready, to be gently, gracefully, to be ly, doubtless) in that journal, it is proper that we gently, gracefully, and produced the doc Aunt Chanter that ly, doubtless) in that journal, it is proper that it is an analyst and panels should give an explanation of the matter. The Com- do, Aunt Charity! It is one munication was declined, because we had no desire just now, and though Gray In to make our Paper the medium of a controversy, to reward," the Country has a which we felt confident it must provoke, and which citizens which must be regarded. which we felt conndent it must provide, and for thus no enemies to puties infected with readers. We should have felt justified in inserting infested with leeches, [9] the subsequent Communication that appeared in the which she must and will which Register, from the sole fact that it was a mere state- leeches whine about it as a record of the sole fact that it was a mere statement of facts and free from all personal allusions;— Thirty-two ululations is as but, as we had declined the one published in the tion! And that 100 a paper Times, we would only consent to give that one a son, Van Buren, Tyler and Par place among our advertisements; and it so appeared of disapprobation! There was We are perfectly well acquainted with our own ch no! Whigs shared equality rights and duties, and certainly do not consider our- oh certainly! To consider selves as endorsing or disapproving either of the articles referred to—emdracing, as they do, matters him ("the President") in the with which we have little or no acquaintance.

CITY MATTERS.

Our merchants have exhibited more than ordina. Yes they were kind to the Win ry taste and skill in their choice of goods this spring days! Great pity that the We have never seen better selected lots of various rascals should so soon forget sorts for our market, and have been informed that the Public have liberally rewarded efforts made to be removed from office, a list of please them, by extensive purchases. Our city is be furnished him in advance to the nearest and best point at which residents of the chance of rebutting them, by rewestern portions of this State can purchase goods of why he should stay in. It is the latest fashionable patterns of various kinds, with gal, unjust, contrary to the latest a certainty of getting that article which, even in condemn a man without a heart New York, would be considered of good taste and is precisely what they used to

The styles of Prints and Muslins this Spring, show of Whigs. They always game a marked improvement upon any heretofore impor- fair warning, a copy of charge ted or manufactured in our country, and display reasons, and gave them a change more variations in tints and designs, being beautiful- selves; the accused were list ly figured. The stripes and checks after having had their arguments in favor of the a successful run of ten years, have gone out of vogue, and are supplanted by much greater variety and far made according to law and them more ornamental patterns. The classic Pomegran- so? Does it not accord with a ate, so replete with allusions of olden times, and ty- what happened once in this ter pical of the vestments worn more than twenty own eyes? We ask the Rales centuries ago, are now seen again upon various fab- nion's howlings, whether she ricks, and are greatly admired.

Our market is particularly abundant in literally "all sorts" of covering to the head. There is not an article of that kind of "Gear" that cannot be found in town, no matter what may be the shape or texture; and made by all the different manufacturers of repute at the North, and well adapted to men of as many minds as heads.

The vernal tide is fast flowing into Summer, and, notwithstanding the cold and late season, and the recent storm, Nature has adorned herself with all | The Democrat who would have her beauty. Our fruit crop is undoubtedly destroyed, but our ornamental shade trees, of which we his shoes, and looked out for some have so pleasing an abundance, are out in their handsomest livery Visiters to Ruleigh, in the Spring season, must be most agreeably impressed with the Buena Vista will not practice pr delicious shade of our trees. All who have read the "Heart of Mid Lothian" will recollect, that it was | whole duty. the deathbed admonition of the frugal and thrifty he had nothing else to do, to be aye sticking in a tree." Our citizens, acting upon the counsel, have thus given increused beauty and value to their resi-

Flowers, exotic and domestic, are cultivated with ion, &c." She is spoken of as the great zeal and skill-an indisputable evidence of do well enough, if she only her refined and liberal taste in other things. The Hot | too little intelligence to know the and Green-house has become an appurtenance to too little energy to keep right, if every dwelling, almost as common as the smoke- to blunder into it. Travellers in house. Every season, novel specimens of plants and South of us, Gen. Quartities shrubbery are procured from the North and South us with even less indulgence . it and domesticated. That most valuable of all forcing establishments-the Hotbed-is now found in blind to the beauties of Nullistant every good garden; and vegetables can thus be obtained throughout the winter. Summer lingering ed, nor seared into acts of Tress. in the beds of gardens-obtainable by all, at so lite old-fashioned way, most ridicaled tle cost-is far more appetizing and constitutional, than "Winter in the lap of Spring."

Effects of the Recent Storm.

The extreme and unprecedented cold weather, at_ tended with hail, sleet and snow, which came upon us so unexpectedly on Saturday week last, has, as

From what we can gather from those acquainted shake off their fetters and be free. der any circumstances, however favorable the latter part of the Cotton growing season may prove, the and we vow to support that Unit degraded as I am. always to pay borrowed money, loss of seed and labor will be considerable.

> The Proceedings of the Public Meeting held in Polk County have been received, and shall appear in our next.

Our thanks are due to WESLEY WHITAKER, "It is due to justice and to fair dealing-if such | Jr., Publisher, for a very neat copy of the Journals of the late Legislature. Mr. W. has a number of extra copies ou hand for sale.

> Mr. Dallas explains the apparent plagiarism in his valedictory address to the Senate, by saying that the sentence from Macaulay's History was quosed, and marked as such in the written copy.

We are indebted to the attention of the Hon. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, for a copy of his recent Annual Report accompanied with an Appendix, containing tabular paper and of its allies supposes, that the fatal day of the 7th of last November was all for nothing but to on," was the cool and relentless reply.

The argument of that said a ragged man of genius to his friend. "Well, statements of the disposition of the public lands, for all purposes, from the commencement of the land tionary struggle, or in cur more than the fatal day of th system up to January 1, 1849.

texes."-King Lear, We have before us the ka the 20th inst, and are played by the Aunt Chris of that scolding sheet. different articles in that the tion," and the wicked doing ally, on the subject of appoint Lady seems really in tary gainst Gen'l Taylor's admir Whigs to Democrats. is poorly content with twenty and fishes of office. The pass tened and gorged with the par on it as cruel in the extreme short allowance. They would softly; courteous and kind pa of the awful consequence w years of successful ballooming be vastly more pleasant to the

utive functions, would have bear guage of the old Lady aforesign ged) " too coldly cruel, too her

Aunt Charity also thinks the cratic Administrations, when the were duly considered, and sign made to Gen. Beverly Daniel be out of office? Washe, or washe the reasons why his services were by the famous Northern mar will ple. In sober earnest, was seen sued by any Administration with this? Never; and those wat over the vanishing loaves will ly aware of this.

"Off with his head!" was in der in old Hickory's day. "la old soldier for his reasons, would to " the second section."

Take it kindly Old Lady! h will, as he always has done to it

North Carolin We have often enough been m ronising air with which the 04 been mentioned by others. Shirt State," the unpretending State " we are a poor spirited folk, insens who can neither be laughed, but !

Quattle bums and chivalry, of in

Union, and of revering the menun

and the fathers. In poor old North Carolins, is brightening the links of the Units the 4th of July in the old style ! into desuetude. We meet tope and rehearse the deeds of the pine '76 - we listen to the story of the colonies suffered; of their start establishing the constitution and of the stupendous results of the lable of recorded time." The feelings, perhaps-unfashionable ry-but they are honestly entered rolina, and we can't help it. The indigenous growth. When therefore by foreigners, we let h We hear it as well as we can, such answer as seems befitting rogance. We have rarely known North so recreant to his mother. laugh at her expense; and we see in the columns of our friend Democrat," an admission, a see gainst the good old honest, put

State which gave him birth, parter "For our part" says the "! somewhat greater admiration South Carolina than we have be State Say what you please about she has never yet failed on the de freedom or justice buile her strike herself, she has not been faither other powers