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AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1849.

NUMBER 48.

REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY
W. G. GALE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Monday, June 23, 1849.

EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

Despatch from Nashville, announcing the death of the late President Polk. He died at the 15th instant, of a chronic diarrhoea which has long been subject. Mr. Polk was 54 years of age. He had been condemned, most deliberately, to death by the public measures of the Convention, and we have never been so much indebted to him as we are now. His death is a great loss to the country, and we shall not endeavor now, to pluck the life from his tomb. The freshness of his memory should be still. Low in the dust, to which he is now laid, he will be as dear to posterity as he was to his contemporaries. His memory should be as dear to posterity as he was to his contemporaries. His memory should be as dear to posterity as he was to his contemporaries.

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SALISBURY CONVENTION.

We are precluded from any sketch of the deliberations of the Convention, even had we it in our power to give one, by the following highly interesting letters from esteemed Correspondents. The official publication of proceedings will doubtless be made in a few days, and we shall lay them, of course, before our readers.

The Convention was undoubtedly one of the most respectable in point of wealth and ability, ever held in North Carolina, or in any other State. It is indeed a cheering spectacle, to see more than 200 citizens, coming from every section of our widely extended State, at an unpropitious season of the year—representing almost every interest within its borders—assemble together, not to accomplish some scheme of personal aggrandizement or party success, but to take into consideration the highest interests and welfare of the Commonwealth. Favored State! that has such a band of patriot sons, ready to come to its assistance and rescue, when duty calls.

Whatever doubts we may have entertained, previous to the meeting of this Convention, as to the success of the great project upon which we have entered, they have vanished before the activity, enthusiasm, and determination that seem to have actuated every bosom. ONWARD—immediately onward—must now be our trumpet note. If we would make North Carolina what she deserves to be, instead of her being scoffed at and derided, as she frequently is, by the vulgar wailing—if, instead of her being the land of "tar, pitch and turpentine," we would have her proclaimed abroad as one of the safest and most active States in the Union, sending abroad by means of her Railroads, Rivers and Turnpikes, the richest and choicest staples of the land—now's the day, and now's the hour for such efforts!

SALISBURY, June 15th, 1849.

MR. EDITOR: In compliance with your request, I will endeavor to furnish you with an outline of the proceedings of the Internal Improvement Convention, which has just closed its sittings in this place.

The meeting of that body had been looked for some time past with the most intense interest, by the friends of the Central Rail Road, as determining, to a considerable extent, the probable success or failure of that great enterprise. It affords me indescribable pleasure, my dear sir, to announce that the Convention, in every respect—the numbers, intelligence and respectability of its members, its zeal and its harmony of action—was all that even the most sanguine could have desired. Twenty odd Counties in this State, and the Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, were regularly represented by some 225 Delegates, while many gentlemen of character and influence, from other Counties, were in constant attendance on the sittings of the Convention, but who did not feel themselves formally authorized to participate in its proceedings. Fortunately, every interest connected with this work was represented—from Charlotte, Salisbury and Wilkesboro', to Norfolk, Newbern and Wilmington.

The Delegates met yesterday at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Lutheran Church, and were temporarily organized by the appointment of Jno. D. Hawkins, Esq., of Wake; Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson; John McLeod, of Johnston; and Dr. E. C. Robinson, of Norfolk;—and for Secretaries, John N. Washington, of Craven; Albert Torrence, of Chatham; and D. A. Davis, of Rowan. The address of the President was, in all respects, worthy of the importance of the occasion and the high reputation of the man.

In order to concentrate, as much as possible, the various interests, wishes and feelings represented in the Convention, a General Committee of 30, or thereabouts, was appointed, to consider of and report upon the different measures to be acted on by the Convention. This Committee consisted of—Gen. Alexander McRae, Wm. Boylan, W. R. Holt, D. Coleman, John McLeod, J. W. Ellis, Gov. Swain, Gov. Graham, James W. Osborne, Geo. W. Mordecai, David F. Caldwell, H. C. Jones, Rufus Barringer, James Griswold, John W. Thomas, John W. Hawkins, Maj. C. L. Hinton, F. J. Hill, Dr. Samuel Holt, J. B. Lord, E. R. Stanly, Dr. McClanahan, Jonathan Worth, R. J. McDowell, J. R. Gardon, John A. Gilmer, William C. Means, H. Whitney, L. B. Carmichael.

On motion of Gov. Swain, the President of the Convention was added to this Committee. A number of Resolutions were now offered by Messrs. Hawkins, Osborne and Gilmer, touching the business of the Convention—all of which were referred to the above Committee. The Convention thereupon took a recess, for the purpose of allowing the Committee to meet in the same place, it being understood its discussions would be free and public. Judge Ellis was called to the Chair, and the "Ball opened." Mr. Gilmer led off with a proposition to raise forthwith a sum of money sufficient to survey the entire route, and to employ an efficient Agent to canvass the State for subscriptions to the stock of the Road. He was followed by a trio of Ex-Governors—Morehead, Graham and Swain—each of whom discussed in an able manner, the importance and practicability of the work, the provisions of the Charter, and the various plans that had been suggested for raising the million of stock. The two former confidently relied upon an appeal to the interests and patriotism of the mass of the people, and believed the Stock could be secured in that way, if efficient measures were adopted. The latter pressed with great ability, a proposition which probably originated with himself and which has attracted much attention, of getting a hundred men, in the first instance, to take and secure the entire million, and then these hundred men to let out the stock to the proprietors of the soil along the line of the Road, to be paid for in contracts for work. All of these gentlemen thought a survey of the route, in advance of an organization of the Company, as likely to result in no practical good. The Company, no doubt, would select the most eligible route, and wherever the line might be located, the Road, when built, would answer the wants of the great mass of our people, and of the travelling public. There is no use, therefore, in quarrelling in advance about its passing this or that particular village or farm.

Let us go for the Road—no danger of its being placed beyond our reach.

Mr. Osborne, and others, also addressed the Committee, when Gov. Morehead moved that a sub-committee of five be appointed to report a series of Resolutions, embodying the views of the general Committee. This done, the Committee adjourned until this morning at 8 o'clock.

The President of the Convention again resumed his seat, when Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, Mr. Whitney, of Norfolk, Mr. Boyden, of Rowan, Col. McLeod, of Johnston, Gen. McRae, of Wilmington, and Mr. Dibble, of Craven, responded to calls made upon them, and delivered speeches of a highly instructive and entertaining character. Other gentlemen were also called for, but owing to the lateness of the hour, declined speaking. The Convention then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

This (Friday) morning, the business of the Convention was delayed for a short time, for the want of a report from the general Committee; during which time, addresses were delivered by Mr. Rounsville, Mr. Lillington, and others. The report of the Committee was made through the Chairman, Judge Ellis, who accompanied it with a few explanatory remarks. The Resolutions reported by the Committee, commend in strong terms the action of the late Legislature on the subject of Internal Improvements, and particularly its passage of the Charter for the Central Rail Road; they express the opinion that while this Charter is defective in some particulars, in the main its provisions are amply sufficient for all practical purposes, and ought to be secured by the people interested; and to that end, the Commissioners appointed for that purpose are requested to open Books at the different places designated, after due advertisement, for the space of thirty days, for subscriptions to the Stock of said Road; and the great mass of our people are most earnestly appealed to, to unite in securing the million of Stock, and thereby save the Charter; all are invoked to subscribe, though the amounts should be as small as single shares. They further appoint an Executive Committee of three persons, and direct the appointment of sub-committees in each County interested in the work, and also the further appointment of such Committees in every Captain's Company, in order thoroughly to arouse our people on this subject; and these sub-committees are requested to keep up a regular correspondence with the Executive Committee, so that the public may know how the work is advancing; and should the Stock not be thus taken, the Executive Committee are authorized to employ a general Agent, to canvass the State and solicit subscriptions for the Road. Finally, the Resolutions express the opinion, that the requirement of the 36th Section of the Charter, directing the sum of \$500,000 to be paid in by individuals before the State subscribes at all, can be as well complied with by the bona fide execution of contracts for work and materials to that amount, as by the payment of money; and they recommend to the Directors, who may be hereafter elected, should the Company be organized, the propriety and justice of giving preference, in the letting of contracts, to stockholders, when their terms are equal in all other respects.

In support of these Resolutions, Gov. Graham addressed the Convention at length, in an able and statesman-like style. Mr. Clemmons, of Davidson, was not entirely satisfied with the view the Committee had taken of the 36th Section. He thought a much easier way of complying with that Section would be, for the Company to file in the office of its Treasurer, the bonds or obligations of its stockholders, with approved sureties, to the amount of \$500,000, and the State could then be forthwith called upon for its proportionate share of Stock. Mr. Clarke, of Rowan, and Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, seemed to incline to the same opinion. Mr. Osborne here insisted, that, in the midst of so much doubt in the minds of legal and other gentlemen on this perplexing question, it were far better that no opinion at all should be expressed by the Convention. Mr. Gilmer replied, that for this very reason the Convention should at once meet and decide the question. The popular mind should be freed from any doubt on the subject. The Convention took a recess for an hour and a half.

On assembling again, Mr. Mordecai, of Raleigh, (who draughted this Resolution) took the floor, and delivered a clear, concise, able and satisfactory argument in support of the Resolutions as reported. The proposition of the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Clemmons) said Mr. M., might answer the desired purpose, as might also other propositions that had been suggested; but none of these are free of doubt; and for himself, he could not conscientiously vote for any of them. While, in his mind, the plan proposed in the Resolutions was not only free from every doubt, but it placed us in a high position before the Country, the State authorities and the next Legislature. Good bonds in the hands of the Company might probably be a compliance with the Charter; the money in its vaults surely would be; but much more surely would \$500,000's worth of work actually done upon the Road, be such a compliance. The whole argument of Mr. M. was so lucid and convincing, that not even a shadow of doubt seemed to hang over the mind of the Convention. All anticipated difficulty and trouble appeared to be at once removed; when Dr. F. J. Hill, of New Hanover, congratulated the Convention on the harmony that was likely to close its proceedings. He could not express any opinion on the question immediately under discussion, but he felt satisfied, from the spirit which seemed to pervade the Convention, that its action would accord with the honor and interests, as well of the State as of the Company (when formed), and secure the speedy completion of the great work before us. That noble patriot, William Boylan, of Raleigh, now rose and remarked to the Convention, that he was near seventy years of age, that he had commenced life a farm boy, that he had, under a kind Providence, been able to accumulate a handsome estate, that he had heretofore been something of a politician, that he had lived for himself, his family and his friends, but that he now hoped, under the bright prospect before him, to live a while longer to do something for North Carolina! When from home, exclaimed Mr. B., I have wept with shame and sorrow at the deep humiliation of my native State. I can bear it no longer. I am done with National politics. I shall go for no man—be he Whig or Democrat—who does not go for North Carolina. Old and infirm as I am, my hand shall aid in the glorious work before us. The balance of my days shall be spent in the service of my State. And I will try to remember the people, amongst whom I have lived, and realized my abundance!

The eloquent remarks of this good old man, brought tears from every eye, and raised up the sleeping energy of every doubting mind. All opposition to the Resolutions was immediately withdrawn, and they were unanimously adopted. The President, (Gov. Morehead,) George W. Mordecai and Dr. W. R. Holt, were appointed the Executive Committee.

Resolutions responsive to the enthusiastic proceedings of the meetings in Norfolk and Portsmouth, in behalf of the Central Road, were adopted, and Books of subscription directed to be opened in those cities, and also in Petersburg. Mr. Osborne was now called for, when that gentleman responded in one of his happiest efforts. He alluded in eloquent terms to the high character of the Convention—the public spirit of its members—and mentioned with affectionate admiration the exalted patriotism of such citizens as Mr. Boylan and others. He returned to the origin of the glorious work in which the whole State is about engaging, as the conception of the mind of that great and good man, the late Dr. Joseph Caldwell, and concluded with a glowing description of the changed scenes we will witness here in North Carolina, on the completion of this magnificent enterprise.

Gov. Swain now rose and offered Resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Convention, which were put to the House by him, and were unanimously adopted. Thereupon the President delivered to the members an affectionate-farewell address, and then adjourned the Convention sine die.

The members are all returning to their homes firmly convinced and resolved that the Road shall be built.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR: I was a "looker on" at the late Rail Road Convention at Salisbury, and it struck me as a matter of deep regret, that on such an occasion, no regular Reporters were procured for the purpose of preserving minutes of the various speeches delivered. I am free to say that I never listened to, in all my life, on any one occasion, an equal number of able, instructive and effective speeches. Without a single exception, they were all marked with ability, with a high sense of integrity, with patriotism, and with a deep devotion to the cause for which the Convention had assembled; while the remarks of several speakers abounded with sentiments of real eloquence. But above all they were instructive. Could the information imparted to the Convention be impressed upon the public mind, it would not require three weeks to raise the stock to the Road. The remarks of Gen. McRae, of Wilmington, left no room to doubt on the subject of such works increasing the value of Real Estate. He showed from statistical facts, that even among the whortleberry bushes and sand hills of the East, this result had taken place. In New Hanover, said he, the increased value of Real Estate, since the Wilmington Road has been built, is \$1,155,111! In Edgecomb, the increase is \$319,248! The increase in these two counties alone, doubles the cost of the Road! Then remarked Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, the entire value of the Real Estate of North Carolina, and her taxable slaves is \$306,000,000. What would be the value of the same property after the expenditure of three small million of dollars in constructing a Railway through the heart of the State, from Charlotte to Goldsboro? And what, he asked, is three million of dollars in a work of such vast importance!

All the speeches of Gov. Swain abounded in valuable statistical information. He read a letter from the Hon. Jno. P. King, "the President of the Georgia Rail Road"—in which Mr. K. states that the average cost of the Roads in that State, is \$16,000 per mile. He states that he has travelled through North Carolina, (having once been a member of Congress, both Representative and Senator,) and from other information in regard to the proposed route of the Central Road, he thinks it more favorable than the majority of the lines in Georgia, and gives as his opinion, that the Road ought to be built at a cost not much exceeding \$10,000 per mile. I hope Governor Swain will publish this letter. In fact, I most sincerely wish that every speech, delivered at this Convention, could be written out and published to the country.

OZONE.

The following article, which we clip from an exchange, presents much the most rational views that we have yet met with, relative to the substance, that is now attracting such universal enquiry.

"The name is so extremely learned a one, not to be found in any ordinary dictionary, books, or periodicals, except the most recent, that it is calculated of itself, from the mere mystery and novelty, to increase the impression of wonder and respect with which the new specific is received by the public. The riddle, however, is not so incomprehensible, after all; and we solve it for the benefit of our readers. Ozone, then, is the unknown substance—'for unknown it is, we may say, except to hypothesis—which is produced by the passage of electrical currents from points through the atmosphere, and is recognized mainly by a peculiarly disagreeable smell; from which it derives its name, given to it by Schonbein, the celebrated German chemist, the discoverer of gun-cotton.—It is to Schonbein's experiments and theories, principally—though not solely—that we owe the little we know, and the little we conjecture, of ozone, which he considers a trioxide of hydrogen. Besides its odor, it manifests itself by a remarkable power of oxidizing silver, of decomposing iodide of potassium, sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, and of irritating the mucous membrane of the lungs and air passages, so as to produce affections resembling intense catarrhs. It was Schonbein's notion that ozone, being produced occasionally in the atmosphere in unusual quantities, might be the cause of epidemic catarrh or influenza. Dr. Bird, of Chicago, extends the theory, and supposes that ozone may be the cause also of epidemic cholera; and he goes still one step further—not in recommending an antidote, which Schonbein was before him in doing—but in recommending one which, from the very nature of things, is almost the last perhaps that Schonbein or any other good chemist would have suggested. Ozone, it seems, immediately decomposes, and is itself decomposed by certain compounds of sulphur (sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, as above mentioned) but not by sulphur itself. It is the compounds therefore, which would have been naturally recommended, as remedies; not sulphur itself; and it was these compounds which Schonbein recommended, or at least suggested, in the inquiry which he proposes; namely, to ascertain 'whether persons living in the neighborhood of sulphur springs' (they yield sulphuretted hydrogen), 'or workmen engaged in metallurgical operations in which sulphurous acid is liberated, are not less subject to catarrhal affections than those who live in a pure atmosphere.'"

This question was asked by Schonbein several years ago; and the medical world has had ample time to decide it. It has not been determined that the antidotes above mentioned are remedies for influenza; and, consequently, there is a double reason for doubting whether sulphur is a remedy for cholera. In short, the whole subject is nothing more or less than a series of very self-evident doubts. It is, first, doubtful whether there is such a body as ozone; it is, next, doubtful whether ozone is the cause of cholera; it is then doubtful whether the sulphur compounds are of any efficacy as remedies for influenza; it is a great deal more doubtful whether sulphur is a remedy for it; but it is most doubtful of all whether sulphur is a remedy for epidemic cholera.

To all which we may add the enquiry, as tending to give additional force and reason to this skepticism, that, if Ozone be produced by the passage of electrical currents through the atmosphere, and be the cause of cholera, why should not that pestilence prevail as well in the most salubrious as in the most pest up and filthy districts?—since electricity exists in either.

With regard to the doubt of Ozone's being the cause of Influenza, we have the authority of Dr. Spengler for the assertion, that during a great prevalence of catarrhal affections in a certain section; no ozone whatever was detectible. The following from the "Richmond Republican," settles the matter and caps the climax:

"With every new definition, Ozone becomes more and more mysterious and unintelligible.—We are inclined, however, after mature reflection, to agree with the Philadelphia North American, that Ozone is 'the unknown substance.' 'It is produced,' says that paper, 'by the passage of electrical currents from points through the atmosphere, and is recognized mainly by a peculiarly disagreeable smell, from which it derives its name.' We want to hear no more of this Ozone, if such be its character. Possibly, reader, you think you know all about Ozone. That is a mistake. The North American, after an elaborate article, comes to the luminous and satisfactory conclusion that it is 'doubtful whether there is such a body as Ozone.' Farewell, Ozone."

Horrible Butchery.

A Telegraphic despatch from Louisville to the National Intelligencer, states that at a public discussion in Madison county, (Ky.) on Friday last, a rencontre took place between CASSIUS M. CLAY and JOSEPH TURNER, which resulted in the death of both parties. Having first snapped pistols at each other, they came into close quarters with bowie knives. Mr. CLAY was stabbed through the heart, after having mortally wounded Mr. TURNER in the abdomen and groin. The latter is since dead.

ARRIVAL OF

THE STEAMER AMERICA

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Irish Prisoners' Sentence of Death Commuted to the French Republic—Formation of a New Cabinet—The Hungarian Contest—Their Arms still Triumphant—Sardinia Fraternizing with Hungary—Improvement in Cotton.

The Royal Mail Steamer America, Capt Harrison, with 50 passengers, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and will reach Boston about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 9th inst, and consequently brings seven days later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

FRANCE—The formation of the new Cabinet has been effected by a coalition between Odilon Barrot and Dufaure. The new Ministry is the same as the old, except M. Dufaure, who takes the Department of the Minister of the Interior; M. De Tocqueville, that of Foreign Affairs, and M. Laqueuens, that of Commerce.

The message of the President of the French Republic to the Legislative Assembly is published in the Paris papers of Tuesday. It is composed upon the American and not the European mode, filling four columns of the European Times.

The President of France, in his message, says that it is the destiny of France to shake the world when she shall be agitated, and to tranquilize it when she shall be in the state of peace and order. "As soon as I shall have power, some important questions must be discussed respecting various European matters beyond the Rhine and the Alps, and from Denmark to Sicily there is an interest for us to reserve, and an influence for us to exercise."

After reviewing the important events which have taken place in Europe during the past year, the message goes on as follows:

"At Rome a revolution was affected which created great emotion in the Catholic and liberal world. In fact, for two years we were accustomed to behold in the holy see, a pontiff, who took the initiative in every useful reform, and whose name was repeated in hymns of gratitude from one end of Italy to the other. It was the symbol of Liberty, a guardian of all hopes, when suddenly we learn with astonishment that the sovereign who was lately the idol of his people, had been compelled to fly secretly from his papal throne.

"Thus the acts of aggression which obliged Pius to quit Rome, appeared to the eyes of Europe to be works of conspiracy rather than the movements of a people who could not have passed in an instant from most lively enthusiasm to most afflictive ingratitude. The Catholic powers sent Ambassadors to Gaeta to occupy themselves with grave interests of the Papacy. France ought to have been represented herself to force of action; but after the defeat of Navara, matters took a more decided turn.

IRELAND.

Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the

sentence of death pronounced on the State prisoners has been commuted to transportation for life. In the Western provinces of Ireland the condition of the people is said to be most deplorable. Society is utterly disorganized.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, June 9.—Money continues almost of the same value, though the rate of discount is a shade higher. Consols 91 3/4. American stocks continued in good demand both in London and on the Continent—no quotation, however, are given in the London newspapers. The Emperor of Prussia is said to be in the money market for a loan of fifty millions of rubles.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 9.—Under the influence of the favorable accounts from India, the confirmation by the American steamer of the damage done to the growing crops and the consequent rise in prices, with the prospects of an abundant harvest, and the cheerful aspect of the Manchester market, buyers operated on a large scale up to the close of the week. The market closed at an advance of 1/4 per lb of all qualities of American except good fair, which was 1-8 dearer. The Committee's quotation to-day for Fair Cotton are about 4 1/2-2d; Mobile 4 3/8-4d; Orleans 4 7/8-4d per lb.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.—Needham Street, J. P. Williams, who have been long in the Jail of Sampson county on a charge of stealing, and the latter of whom a heavy sentence of death for crime, were freed last week, by cutting their way, aided by the Sheriff, who offered a one leg ago about murder, through the jail walls, like a hand, in their hands.

Consumption, state of it by the son, which of Raleigh, missed his antagonist, D. 1849. The ball hit well.

Compo, D. 1849. The ball hit well. The skin was not scratched. DR. HAY, N. C. who had been long in the Jail of Sampson county on a charge of stealing, and the latter of whom a heavy sentence of death for crime, were freed last week, by cutting their way, aided by the Sheriff, who offered a one leg ago about murder, through the jail walls, like a hand, in their hands.

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Baker's Notice. The Subscriber would beg the indulgence of the citizens, for a few days, for disappointing them of his bread. He has been sick for the last eight days, and consequently has not been able to tend to his business; and while sick, the workman he had, destroyed all of his yeast. But he has sent to Virginia for some, and as soon as it arrives he will resume his bread-making again; and pledges himself to use every exertion to please his customers, and merit the continued patronage of the place. L. B. WALKER. Raleigh, June 28, 1849.

The Subscriber has just received a superior article of Gunpowder and Imperial TEAS, which he will sell low. It is an article he can warrant. L. B. WALKER. Raleigh, June 28, 1849.

Mr. received and for sale low, 2 more Casks of Ceremonial House MOLASSES, a much better in the way the last, but at the same price. Sandel. June 28, 1849.

On This well, consors in the 25th. Her disease, which is hereby given that on Friday the 30th inst, Books for subscription to the Stock of the North Carolina Rail Road, the certain will be opened in the City of Raleigh, at the utmost convenience, for thirty days thereafter, at the following places: JOSEPH O. WATSON, DUNCAN K. McRAE, THOMAS J. LEMAY, JOSEPHAS. L. HINTON, W. HOLDEN, bereaved husband a by-possess the consolator. signally sustained her. times will please copy for several years.—Communic. On Saturday night, the 16th inst, Mrs. Meares, wife of Dr. John L. Meares, and daughter of Wm. F. F. of Philadelphia, aged 23 years.

Raleigh Classical Mathematics and Military Academy. THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 9th of July. Students whose parents desire it, will be excused from the Military exercises. J. M. LOVEJOY. June 15th, 1849.

Roanoke Navigation Company. A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of two per cent, has been declared by the Roanoke Navigation Company, payable by the Treasurer, on demand. A. JOYNER. June 16th, 1849.

SECOND SUPPLY. MR. PESCOUD informs those who have not supplied themselves with Bernard's Cholera Medicine, that the supply which he has been expecting for several days, came to hand this evening. He has sold 6 Dozen during the past two weeks, and has not heard of the first case of Diarrhoea, in which it failed to afford speedy relief, when the directions were strictly adhered to. June 24, 1849. Standard and Times copy.

Wake Forest College. THE Trustees of the Wake Forest College have the pleasure to announce to the friends and patrons of this Institution, that a sufficient amount has been subscribed to pay all the liabilities of the College. Therefore, according to the terms of the several subscriptions, they are all now due and payable, and will be chargeable with interest from the time of this notice. Gen. W. Thompson, Esq., Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq. and the undersigned, have been appointed General Agents of the Board of Trustees, with power to collect the subscriptions and to receive such others as may be made for the benefit of the Institution in any way. All are hereby requested to pay as early as practicable their subscriptions to one of the agents, or from them to the undersigned at Forestville, North Carolina, and the receipt of the same will be acknowledged. JAMES S. PURIFY, Secy. Forestville, June 15, 1849.